Ac 90

THE LIBRARY
University of Ulster
at Coleraine

WITHDRAWN
FROM
STOCK

Shelf No.

Accession
Number 00940 7322

009407322

Engraved by J. Dadley, from an original Drawing

HISTORY

OF

THE WARS

RESULTING FROM THE

FRENCH REVOLUTION:

With a relation of the Circumstances which led to that important Event.

CONTAINING EVERY MATERIAL OCCURRENCE, FROM THE ASSEMBLING OF THE NOTABLES IN 1787, TO THE PRESENT PERIOD;

INCLUDING

THE LIFE OF

Napoleon Bonaparte,

FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF HIS MILITARY CAREER, TO HIS FINAL DEPARTURE FOR ST. HELENA.

ALSO,

Authentic Biographical Sketches

OF THE MOST

EMINENT PUBLIC CHARACTERS OF EUROPE.

To which is added,

AN APPENDIX,

CORRECTLY DETAILING THE VISIT OF THE ILLUSTRIOUS FOREIGNERS TO THIS COUNTRY, &c. &c.

Compiled from Official Documents,

BY EDWARD SEYMOUR, ESQ.

OF THE INNER TEMPLE.

VOL. II.

London:

PRINTED FOR THOMAS CRABB,

15, *John Street, Blackfriars Road.*

1815.

Printed by R. Edwards, Crane Court, Fleet Street, London.

HISTORY

OF

THE WARS

resulting from the

French Revolution.

BOOK II.

FROM THE ADVANCEMENT OF BONAPARTE TO BE CHIEF CONSUL, TO HIS BEING CROWNED EMPEROR OF FRANCE.

CHAP. I.

Letter of Bonaparte to the King of England. Lord Grenville's Answer. Note of Talleyrand. Insurrection in Britanny.

It is not an improbable idea, and we have already hazarded the conjecture, that Bonaparte, when in the regions of the east, contemplating the despotism and absolute power which reigned there, first projected the plan which, progressively acted upon, led to his future greatness. The constitution of which the Abbé Sieyes was the architect, was founded on the basis of arbitrary power, and was in that respect totally dissimilar from the republican constitutions which preceded it. France was, in fact, nothing now but a nominal republic; it had a king, under the name of a consul: the 1800.

French, after all their bitter invectives against monarchy, were easily beguiled to make their popular idol, Bonaparte, a consular king. As for Napoleon he was duly sensible of the proud honor conferred upon him; and he pursued a line of policy upon his elevation to his new dignity, highly conciliating to a nation so long torn and distracted by factions and divisions. Some unpopular laws of the directory were repealed; a number of Jacobins who had been sentenced to be transported to Guiana, were pardoned. A proclamation was issued, assuring the purchasers of national domains, that a due attention had been paid to their interests in the new constitution. Changes were made in the ministry, Gaudin was appointed minister of finance, Berthier minister of war, Abrial minister of justice; Laplau minister for the home department, was replaced by Lucien Bonaparte; Talleyrand was appointed to preside over foreign affairs, and Bourdon minister of marine.

Penetrated with an idea, that the nations of Europe, particularly Great Britain, in consequence of his being at the helm of affairs, would be desirous of entering into negociations for the restoration of peace, as also to render his government more popular at home, he addressed the following letter, *personally*, to his Majesty the King of Great Britain:

Bonaparte, First Consul of the Republic, to the King of Great Britain and Ireland.

"Called by the wishes of the French nation to occupy the first magistracy of the republic, I think it proper on entering into office to make a direct communication of it to your Majesty.

"The war which for eight years has ravaged the four quarters of the world, must it be eternal? Are there no means of coming to an understanding? How can the two most enlightened nations of Europe, powerful and strong beyond what their safety and independence require, sacrifice to ideas of vain grandeur, commerce, prosperity, and peace? How is it that they do not feel that peace is of the first importance, as well as the highest glory?

"These sentiments cannot be foreign to the heart of your Majesty, who reigns over a free nation with the sole view of rendering it happy. Your Majesty will see

in this overture my sincere wish to contribute efficaciously, for the second time, to a general pacification, by a step speedy, entirely of confidence, and disengaged from those forms which, perhaps necessary to disguise the dependence of weak states, prove in those that are strong only the desire of deceiving each other.

"France and England, by the abuse of their strength, may still for a long time, for the misfortune of all nations, retard the period of their being exhausted; but I will venture to say it, the fate of all civilised nations is attached to the termination of a war which involves the whole world. Your Majesty's, &c.

"BONAPARTE."

"*Paris, 5 Nivose, 8th year.*"

This letter, addressed in a manner so contrary to the etiquette of the courts of Europe, to the Sovereigns of the British empire, was answered officially by Lord Grenville, the secretary of state for foreign affairs:

"SIR,

"I have laid before the King the letters which you have transmitted to me, and his Majesty seeing no reason to depart from those forms which have long been established in Europe, for transacting business with foreign states, has recommended me to return in his name, the official answer which I send.

"I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) "GRENVILLE."

Official Note.

"The King has given frequent proofs of his sincere desire for re-establishing tranquillity in Europe. He neither is nor has been engaged in any contest for vain glory. He had no other view than that of maintaining, against all aggressions, the rights and happiness of his subjects. For these he has contended against an unprovoked attack, and for the same objects is still obliged to contend. Nor can he hope that the necessity could be removed by entering at the present moment into negociation with those whom a fresh revolution has so recently placed in the exercise of power in France; since no real advantage can arise from such negociation

to the desirable object of general peace, till those causes have ceased to operate which originally produced the war by which it has since been protracted, and, in more than one instance, renewed. The same system to which France justly ascribes all her present miseries, has also involved Europe in a destructive warfare, of a nature long unknown to the practice of civilised nations. For the extension of this system, and the extermination of all established governments, the resources of France have been lavished and exhausted. To this indiscriminate spirit of destruction, the Netherlands, the United Provinces, and the Swiss Cantons, have successively been sacrificed; Germany has been ravaged; Italy has been the scene of unbounded rapine and anarchy. His Majesty himself has been compelled to maintain an arduous contest for the independence and existence of his kingdom.

"Nor have these calamities been confined to Europe alone, they have been extended to the most distant quarters of the world, and even to countries so remote, both in situation and interest, from the present contest, that the very existence of such a war was probably unknown to those who suddenly found themselves involved in its horrors.

"Whilst such a system, therefore, prevails, and whilst the blood and treasures of a powerful nation can be lavished in its support, experience has shewn that no defence but that of open and steady hostility can be availing. The most solemn treaties only prepared the way to fresh aggression; and it is to determined resistance alone, that whatever remains in Europe of stability, for prosperity, for personal safety, for social order, or the exercise of religion, can be preserved. For the security, therefore, of these essential objects, his Majesty cannot place reliance on the mere renewal of general professions for pacific disposition. Such professions have been repeatedly held out by all who have successively directed the resources of France to the destruction of Europe, and whom the present rulers have declared all to have been incapable of maintaining the relations of amity. Greatly will his Majesty rejoice whenever it shall appear that the danger to which its own dominions and those of his allies have been so long exposed, has really ceased; whenever he shall be satisfied that the

necessity of resistance shall be at an end; that, after so many years of crimes and miseries, better principles have prevailed, and the gigantic projects of ambition, endangering the very existence of civil society, have, at length, been relinquished. But the conviction of such a change can result only from the evidence of facts.

"The best pledge of its reality and permanence would be the restoration of that line of princes which, for so many centuries, maintained the French nation in prosperity at home and consideration abroad. Such an event would at once remove all obstacles in the way of negociations of peace. It would confirm to France the unmolested enjoyment of its ancient territory, and give to all other nations that tranquillity, that security, which they are now compelled to seek by other means.

"But it is not to this mode that his Majesty limits the possibility of solid pacification. He makes no claim to prescribe to France what shall be the form of her government, or in whose hands she shall vest the authority necessary for conducting the affairs of a great and powerful nation.

"His Majesty only looks to the security of his own dominions, of his allies, and of Europe. Whenever he shall judge it can be in any manner attained, he will eagerly embrace the opportunity to concert with his allies the means of an immediate and general peace."

This declaration closed with the usual intimation of the *existing difficulties* which precluded the accomplishment of so desirable an object.

This note of the British minister was replied to in a very spirited manner by Talleyrand, in a second note, dated January 14. In this paper the charges brought against France for her acts of aggression, were repelled; the coalesced powers, and Great Britain especially, were represented as the primary cause of all the miseries which Europe had been exposed to in the course of a long and desolating war. It was pointedly asserted, that England, by wishing to dictate a form of government to France, had been the means of protracting the war, when various favorable opportunities had offered to effect a termination of hostilities upon terms of a fair and honorable nature. The note of Talleyrand, however, closed with developing the conciliatory disposition of the

French government, which was desirous of putting a stop to the ravages of war; and specified, that at any place to which plenipotentiaries from England might be deputed, the first consul would be happy to promote measures tending to restore peace and amity between Great Britain and France.

Lord Grenville made a brief answer, which was merely a summary of what had been more fully expatiated on in the former state papers.

Thus ended the correspondence arising from the letter of Napoleon Bonaparte, relating to opening a negociation for peace: the end he had in view was completely answered; his popularity was raised to the highest pitch; his wisdom and moderation was now as much the theme of admiration, as the skill and valor he had exhibited in the field of battle; and the war which had lately been unpopular, was now viewed by the French as essentially necessary to be prosecuted; this was the object the first consul had in view, and this object he attained.

During the progress of the overture made for peace, which we have above related, a circumstance occurred which, at first, portended serious consequences to the new government. The faithful adherents of Louis the XVIIIth, had been seduously engaged in organising a counter-revolutionary army in the western provinces of France. Georges, an active and enterprising man, was the chief commander of the forces; the plan had been laid before the cabinet of St. James's, and the most sanguinary expectations were justly raised of a powerful and zealous co-operation on the part of Great Britain; but on this, as on former occasions, the hopes of the loyal emigrants were cruelly frustrated. General Brune, the French commander in Holland, received orders to march with an army of sixty thousand men against the insurgents of Brittany; decrees were also issued of the most severe and vigorous nature, empowering the General to use the most prompt measures to crush the rebellion, by punishing with death all who should by any means abet or promote it, and to deliver up the places where it existed to pillage. The want of powerful assistance from England, and a spirit of disunion which had unhappily pervaded some of the insurgent departments, occasioned those on the left bank of the Loire to lay down their arms. Georges, as also Frottes, another leader, capitulated; the

former was pardoned, but the latter, in consequence of some intercepted letters, was sentenced to die; and he, along with his staff officers, were shot; they all refused to have their eyes covered, facing death with manly intrepidity. Thus ended the last enterprise made by the brave and loyal Vendeans, in behalf of what they esteemed most dear and sacred to them, the restoration of their ancient government, and the uninterrupted enjoyment of their religious faith.†

CHAP. II.

Opening of the Campaign. Military Operations in Germany. Battle of Maeskirch. Bonaparte's Passage over Mount St. Bernard. Battle of Marengo.

THE hour was now come, when the military heroism of Bonaparte was once more to be displayed on the grand theatre of the world, when scenes of renewed glory was to open to his view. The supreme authority he had now acquired was well calculated to excite the utmost energy of his mind. The campaign opened in Italy, where General Melas had the command of the Imperial army. He had early in the spring addressed a spirited proclamation to his troops, recalling to their remembrance the great success which had recently attended their arms, and urging them to a continuation of the same magnanimous conduct, which had hitherto so greatly distinguished them.

On April 6, Melas quitted Milan to take the field, and his movements were so rapid, and his operations so effective, that Massena found himself very unpleasantly situated; he took refuge in Genoa, notwithstanding there was a large proportion of the inhabitants adverse to his cause, and the port itself was blockaded by a British

† His Majesty Louis XVIII. has, with a spirit of philanthropy highly honorable to his character, ordered an inquiry to be instituted into the losses sustained by the brave sufferers in the Vendean provinces, February, 1815.

squadron, under Lord Keith. In other parts of Italy the Austrians were peculiarly fortunate, and General Suchet was driven with great loss, after numerous defeats, into Nice. The Imperialists obtained possession of Vado, and Votri, where Lord Keith ordered some heavy artillery to be landed, and Savona. On April 28, General Melas marched to effect a junction with General Elmitz, for the purpose of making a grand attack on the French army. Though every part where the Austrian army advanced the greatest consternation was visible; Albenga was captured, and the French were constrained to retreat to Marina di Diano, and even were forced to evacuate Nice. Thus the campaign in Italy proved eventually favorable to the Imperialists; but in Germany existing circumstances were less auspicious.

The Austrian forces extended from the banks of the Main to the Adda. The French army having moved apparently to cross the Rhine, General Kray assembled an army, consisting of thirty thousand infantry, and ten thousand cavalry. The French, at length, crossed the Rhine, under Suzanne, and St. Cyr; the latter took possession of Fribourg; and Lecourbe having left Switzerland, crossed the Rhine also, and joined the other forces at Wutash. It was judged expedient, that the Austrian troops should retreat before an army of such immense force, as the junction of Lecourbe was unforeseen: the retreat of the Austrians was admirably conducted, and they occupied a position on the heights of Pfullendorff, the centre of the army being at Maeskirch; here they were attacked by the French army, May 3, 1800, and a desperate battle ensued, which lasted three days; the French attacked with invincible fury, and were repelled with uncommon firmness; but, at length, victory declared in favor of the French, and the Imperialists were reluctantly obliged to quit the field, and cross the Danube. The consequences of the battle of Maeskirch were of signal importance to the conquerors; Stutgard, the residence of the Duke of Wirtemburg, was taken possession of by Suzanne; Moreau captured an immense number of magazines situated on the banks of the Danube; while Augsburg, Kempten, and Memingen, were occupied by the French.

The first consul had used unremitting endeavors to recruit and augment the French armies; he had issued a

decree for forming an army of reserve of sixty thousand men, by way of conscription; and at the head of this army, formed of the flower of the youth of the country, Bonaparte, who left Paris suddenly, appeared, on May 13, on the side of the Lake of Geneva, from whence he was to pursue his route to Italy; to effect which it was necessary for him to traverse the Great Mountain called St. Bernard, near the summit of which the passage was so narrow, that two men could only pass at a time; a monastery, inhabited by the monks of St. Bernard, stood at the top of this mountain, where those travellers whom curiosity had prompted to visit this wild and romantic spot, ever found a hospitable reception. The mode adopted for accelerating the progress of the troops along this rugged, narrow, and irregular path, was singularly ingenious; trunks of trees were adroitly converted into hollow machines, resembling the canoes of the Indians, and in these were deposited the heavy artillery, and mortars; thus arranged a number of men were harnessed to them by means of a cable, and this was the way the park of artillery was gradually dragged up the steep precipice; the gun-carriages were taken to pieces, and separated. The army of Hannibal, when scaling the Alps, suffered not greater hardships, or experienced more cruel fatigue; but the men, animated by the perseverance and the harangues of their general, braved every danger, and with enthusiastical ardor, sustained the toil, until they arrived at the monastery above-mentioned. Here a grand repast was prepared by order of Bonaparte, by the monks, who, for the first time, had the honor of entertaining such an unusual number of guests, and of a character so diametrically opposite to their own; and there, where "oft were heard voices to the midnight air, responsive to each other's note, singing their great Creator,"† was heard the rude and boisterous noise of military mirth and jollity. It was ascertained, upon inquiry, that the loss during the whole of this perilous passage, amounted to only three men, five horses, and one piece of artillery.

General Lasnes now directed his march to Turin, and

† Milton.

Bonaparte captured Vercelli on May 26, which success was followed up by the surrender of many towns in Upper Piedmont. The Imperialists were entrenched on the banks of the river Tessino, which river the whole of the French army crossed on June 2. The chief consul entered Milan, and Lasnes obliged Pavia to surrender; and Placenza was placed also in the hands of the French. One circumstance, however, occurred, which frustrated some of the plans of the French General; Genoa, to which Massena had retired, had been for some time besieged by the Imperialists, and blockaded by the English fleet, in consequence of which the inhabitants had endured much hardship, and the garrison was in great want of provisions; Massena found it impracticable any longer to hold out, and, therefore, entered into a capitulation with General Melas, by which he agreed to evacuate the place on June 4. Bonaparte made a new division of his march, and his object was to intercept General Ott, who was rapidly advancing to make a junction with General Melas; he failed, however, of success, as those Generals united their armies; and, in consequence, they resolved to make an attack upon the French.

On June 14, the Austrian army passed the river Bormida, and marched to attack the advanced body of the French troops: the centre of the Austrian army was posted near the village of Marengo. A determined and sanguinary contest now took place; the Austrians for a long time were victorious, and compelled both Generals Lasnes and Victor to make a precipitate retreat; the French were driven with great fury to a neighbouring plain, where General Dessaix was posted with an army of reserve; the Imperialists, too much elated with their success, had exhibited evident symptoms of disorganization, when Dessaix immediately made a furious attack upon them, and the engagement, which lasted thirteen hours, terminated in a total defeat of the Imperialists, eight thousand of whom were either killed or wounded, and seven thousand made prisoners. In this formidable battle the French, though victorious, sustained great loss; and General Dessaix, whose bravery had so essentially contributed to retrieve the honor of the French arms, was killed. The battle of Marengo was a *chef d'ouvre* of glory for Bonaparte; and so greatly panic

struck was the Imperial General, that he entered into a capitulation with the first consul immediately after, by which he ceded all Piedmont, and all the Austrian possessions in what was designated the Cisalpine Republic.

No event could have been more propitious to Bonaparte than the battle of Marengo, for although the meed of merit was chiefly due to the deceased Dessaix, yet Napoleon shared all the glory. Hence the first consul was pomposly stiled, "The Hero of Marengo."

The fatal termination of this battle to the Imperialists, may be greatly attributed to the self-confidence, as well as incautious conduct of General Melas, who, inflated with recent successes which had attended him, absurdly contemned the well-known accredited abilities of his famed antagonist; and even when the palm of victory was in his hand, foolishly threw it away. Far different was the case with Napoleon; with an army exhausted and fatigued, by traversing the mighty Alps, even in the moment of defeat, by the exercise of great prudence and military talent, he gained not only a great victory, but procured a vast augmentation of territory to the French republic.

CHAP. III.

Battle of Hohenlinden. Peace of Luneville. Transactions of the French in Egypt. Battle of Alexandria. Death of Sir Ralph Abercromby.

While Bonaparte had acquired such laurels in Italy, Moreau, who was acquainted with all the movements of the former, was not inactive in Germany. Kray, the Imperial General, lay encamped under the walls of Ulm; Moreau having been apprised of the victory at Marengo, passed the Danube, in spite of every obstacle, and defeated the Austrians on the very spot where, near a hundred years before, the illustrious Duke of Marlborough had obtained a glorious victory over the

French:† Kray was, in consequence, obliged to retreat from Ulm. The Imperialists were again defeated at Newbourg, and the French established their head quarters at Munich. An attempt to effect a pacification between the Emperor and the French republic was made, by opening a congress at Luneville:‡ but Count Cobenzal refusing to negociate, unless in conjunction with English plenipotentiaries, the negociations were suspended, and hostilities again commenced on the banks of the Danube. On December 3, 1800, a battle took place, in which the French were again triumphant, the engagement lasted nearly from morning till night, at Hohenlinden;§ a hundred pieces of cannon were taken, and eleven thousand men were made prisoners. This success of Moreau was accompanied by various victories obtained by General Augereau; and the French troops actually approached within seventeen leagues of Vienna; General Augereau then marched triumphantly to the banks of the Danube.

The French armies in Italy were equally successful, Macdonald and Brune marched their armies into Italy, the latter driving the Imperialists before him into the Venetian territories. Count Bellegarde was defeated on November 17; and Augereau, Brune, Macdonald, and Suzanne, obtained advantages of the most important nature.

The cabinet of Vienna, impressed with a due sense of the disastrous events which had recently occurred, and the total reverse of fortune which the Austrian arms had sustained, the Archduke Charles entered into an armistice with General Moreau, which was to last only forty-five days; the conditions, as might be expected, were greatly humiliating to the Emperor Francis, who made immense sacrifices for the salvation of his crown and empire. The armistice was signed at Steyer, and it was

† The plain of Hochstet, near the village of Blenheim.

‡ A town in the department of Meurthe, seated in a marshy country, which has been drained, on the river Meurthe, near its confluence with the Vesouze, 12 miles S. E. of Nanci. In the sixth century it was a country of itself, but in the twelfth it was united to Lorrain; its magnificent castle, where the Dukes of Lorrain formerly kept their court, as did afterward King Stanislaus, is now converted into barracks. Stanislaus founded here a military school, a large library, and a fine hospital.—See Barclay's Dictionary, edit. 1815.

§ Situated on the banks of the river Inn.

agreed, that the Tyrole should be totally abandoned, and the fortresses of Brunau and Wurtzbourg be delivered up to the French. A definitive treaty was signed at Luneville, on February 9, 1801, by which the *ci-devant* Belgic provinces, as ceded to the French republic by the treaty of Campo Formio, was confirmed; as also all the territories appertaining to Austria, on the left bank of the Rhine, from Zurzach to Basle. It was also stipulated that the Grand Duke of Tuscany should renounce the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, and that part of the Isle of Elba dependent upon it: the French republic was also put in possession of the fortresses of Dusseldorff, Ehrenbrietstein, Philipsburg, and Kehl.

Thus disastrously terminated for the Germanic empire, the campaign of 1800, a year in which the French arms acquired more glory in Europe than at any period since the establishment of the republic: but in the East events were highly inauspicious to the French.

We shall now direct the attention of our readers to the military operations in Egypt, subsequent to the departure of General Bonaparte: the sudden exit of that commander occasioned great discontent in his army; the whole of his conduct in Egypt was rigidly criticised, in a manner little favorable to his character; the massacre of the Turkish prisoners at Jaffa, and various acts of cruelty alleged to have been committed by him, were animadverted upon with great freedom. Kleber, who was now the French commander in chief, had received information, that an army of seventy thousand Turks were assembled, under the command of the Grand Vizir. Kleber's army having been greatly diminished by the ravages of the plague, and being also greatly destitute of ammunition, he renewed a negociation, into which he had previously entered, with Sir Sidney Smith, and General Dessaix and M. Pouissilyne, were deputed to wait on the British Commodore on board the Tigre. While the necessary discussions were adjusting, the army of the Grand Vizir appeared before El Arisch, and the operations of the siege were superintended by Colonel Douglas, with such success, that after seven days the garrison surrendered: the treaty now pending was, in consequence of this event, immediately concluded, and signed on January 24, 1800.

By the treaty of El Arisch it was stipulated, that the

French army should withdraw itself to Alexandria, Rosetta, and Aboukir, there to be embarked and sent to France; all the places possessed by the French troops to be evacuated, and delivered up to the Sublime Porte; all Turks, and other subjects of the Porte, detained prisoners in France, to be set at liberty; provisions were to be furnished to the French; and that passports should be granted by the Sublime Porte, as also by Great Britain and Russia; and that nothing should be attempted against the army until its safe arrival in France.

The signing of this treaty being made known to the cabinet of St. James's, Admiral Lord Keith received instructions to make a formal disavowal of it, as the capitulation ought to have included the assent of those allied powers who had co-operated with the Ottoman empire against France. In orders addressed to Lord Keith on this subject, it was expressly mentioned, that his Majesty highly disapproved of the terms entered into by Sir Sydney Smith. The resolution of the British ministry being conveyed to Kleber, he immediately organised his army, and determined to risk an engagement; and on March 20, he made a furious attack upon the Ottoman army, at Heliopolis, when the advanced guard was completely routed, and the rest of the troops of the Grand Vizir fled with the utmost precipitation. Another defeat occurred in the vicinity of Belbeis, and the remnant of the Turkish army retreated to Gaza. The French army, flushed with success, marched to Cairo, which city was immediately besieged, and recaptured. While the French were in Cairo, an event happened which caused great consternation and deep regret in the army, this was the death of General Kleber, a brave and experienced officer; he was assassinated by a Mussulman, expressly dispatched from Gaza for that purpose.†

1801. The command, in consequence of the death of Kleber, devolved upon Abdallah Menou, who had embraced the Mahometan religion. It was resolved that a British force should be fitted out for the purpose of expelling the French from the shores of Egypt. A fleet

† It has been a prevalent opinion, that Bonaparte was accessary to the assassination of KLEBER, actuated by motives of jealousy. General Saurazin, in his "Confessions of Bonaparte," positively asserts it.

accordingly assembled in the spacious bay of Marmorice, on the coast of Caramarica, on January 1; the squadron consisted of near two hundred sail, with an army on board of fifteen thousand three hundred and thirty men, under the command of General Sir Ralph Abercromby, General Hutchinson, General Ludlow, General Coote, General Craddock, Lord Cavan, General Doyle, General Stuart, General Moore, General Lawson, and General Finch: the fleet was under the command of Admiral Lord Keith; and on its arrival in the bay of Aboukir, the scene of Nelson's glory, General Abercromby reconnoitered the coast. The first division of the army, amounting to near six thousand men, under Major-general Coote, having got into the boats, a rocket was fired, as a signal, and the boats immediately rowed off, and got to anchor at some distance from the shore. The French army had posted itself on a steep sand-hill, and lined all the neighbouring heights with artillery and infantry, so that the English gun-boats, armed launches, and cutters, were exposed to a tremendous discharge of shot, shell, and grape, which forced the boats to incline a little from their original direction.

On March 8, the reserve, under Major-general Moore, having effected a landing, were led on in the most gallant manner, by Colonel Spencer; they ascended the eminence with bayonets fixed, obliging the enemy's artillery and infantry to retreat, and, at length, wholly to abandon the position which had been taken: the English troops now marched three miles up the country, and encamped near the Lake Maadie. In this noble attack, the British troops sustained a loss nearly amounting to seven hundred in killed and wounded.

On March 12, the army moved on until it had arrived in sight of the enemy, who, to the amount of six thousand, were encamped near the Lake of Alexandria; it was determined to make an attack on them; the enemy who had descended from the heights, began an assault upon the advanced brigades of the army commanded by Major-generals Craddock and Lord Cavan: this action, which took place on March 13, was attended with great loss to the British troops, one hundred and forty-three rank and file were killed, and nine hundred and forty-six wounded; Dillon's regiment, commanded by Major-general Stuart, eminently distinguished itself, charging the

enemy with *screwed bayonets*, and taking two pieces of cannon, for which it received the thanks of the commander in chief on the day following, in public orders. General Abercromby had his horse shot under him, and had nearly been made prisoner. The English forces now laid siege to, and gained possession of, the castle of Aboukir.

Menou, apprised of the progress of the English army, marched from Cairo to Alexandria, which he entered, and resolved to hazard a battle; accordingly on March 21, before the dawn of day, he made the necessary dispositions for an attack upon the English army: the left wing, consisting of light infantry, was commanded by General Lanusse, assisted by General Roize, with a body of cavalry; while Generals Friant and Ramhon, were placed in the centre; General Reynier was posted on the right; while General D'Estain had the command of the advanced guard.

"The battle commenced by a sham attack on the left wing of the British, by the dromedary corps; but the real contest was reserved for the right, against which the French infantry, sustained by a strong body of cavalry, advanced and charged in column, while the brigade under General Silly, marched straight against the grand redoubt; they at the same time attempted to penetrate the centre; while the left was kept in check by means of a body of light troops. The first onset, as is usual on the part of the French, was impetuous, and was expected to have been irresistible; but the steady valor of the English checked their ardor, and they were repulsed in two successive charges, during which the British infantry, although broken, and contending hand to hand with a well appointed cavalry, succeeded in remaining masters of the field.

"But, notwithstanding, the whole line had been partially engaged, the hottest part of the action occurred on the right; for the chief effort of the twelve French demi-brigades, and all the cavalry in their camp, one regiment only excepted, was evidently directed against this flank; as it was intended, after turning it, to envelope the reserve, and thus ensure a complete victory. A body of chosen troops, consisting of about nine hundred, which, in consequence of a series of brilliant achievements in Italy, had acquired the appellation of the 'Invincibles,'

actually succeeded, in a certain degree, by piercing between the walls of an ancient ruin and a modern battery, which they attempted to storm three different times; but repeated vollies of grape, and ball, together with a charge of bayonets, nearly annihilated the whole of these celebrated soldiers, who perished on the ground they occupied, without flinching, while the officer who bore the famous standard embroidered with their exploits, exclaimed, 'Long live the Republic!' as he surrendered the trophy at the same moment with his life.† In the mean time, Menou seeing that he was completely foiled, and imagining that he had reason to be dissatisfied with the conduct of some of his Generals, determined to withdraw his troops; they accordingly retired under the protection of their cannon; but, although a deficiency of ammunition rendered the pursuit of the English army less fatal to the French, their flank was annoyed by some armed vessels, the shot from which pierced their columns, and quickened their retreat.

"Amidst such a general display of gallantry, it is difficult to select those regiments which claim a superior degree of merit; but it is allowed that the twenty-eighth, and forty-second, particularly distinguished themselves on this occasion, while the foreign brigade contributed greatly, by its spirited movement in advance, not only to decide the fate of the day, but to reserve a whole battalion from inevitable destruction. The Generals also, during the attack on the centre, conducted themselves with equal intrepidity and coolness; and the conduct of Major-general Ludlow, who fought at their head; as well as of Major-general Moore, who was wounded while leading on the reserve; together with Brigadier-

† The Standard of the Invincible Regiment was transmitted to England. It has been made a subject of dispute as to the person who had the glory of wresting the Invincible Standard from the enemy. At a meeting of the Highland Society, December 17, 1802, the honor was decreed to Major Sterling, of the 42d regiment, who snatched the Standard forcibly from the French officer, and delivered it to Serjeant Sinclair, of the same regiment. Mr. Cobbett, in the "Weekly Register," positively asserted, that it was, Antoine Lutz, a private in Brigadier-general Stuart's corps, who achieved this heroic deed. The reader will find an ample discussion of this contested point, in the Appendix to Stephens's History of the Wars, vol. ii. p. 631.

general Stuart, and Colonel Paget, at once merited, and acquired, the praise of the commander in chief.

"The loss of the enemy has been calculated at three thousand men, and many of their principal officers perished upon this occasion; their cavalry suffered considerably; Roize, the commander, perished in the field, and two other Generals died soon after of their wounds. It appears by the returns, that thirteen hundred and six rank and file, with seventy officers, of the British, were either killed, wounded, or missing: eight officers of the staff, of which five † possessed the rank of General, were included in this list, as was also the commander in chief.

"On the first attack of the enemy, which proved equally sudden and unexpected, Sir Ralph Abercromby rode towards the right, against which he perceived all the fury of the assailants to be directed. During a charge with cavalry, which took place soon after, he was unhorsed, and wounded in two different places: but, notwithstanding this, he still possessed strength sufficient to wrest the sabre from the hand of a French officer of dragoons, who had attempted to cut him down; but on being relieved, and remounted, by the aid of a detachment of the forty second, he presented the sabre to Sir Sidney Smith. The General, however, could not be prevailed upon to quit the field, until after the defeat of the French, and the conclusion of a combat which had continued nearly seven hours; at length, fainting with the loss of blood, he was carried on board the Admiral's ship, where he died seven days after, to the inexpressible regret of the whole army.‡ General Hutchinson, his successor, in a well written eulogium, paid a due tribute of respect to his memory. 'We have sustained an irreparable loss in the person of our never sufficiently to be

† His Excellency Sir Ralph Abercromby died of his wounds. Major-general Moore, Brigadier-general John Hope, Brigadier-general Oakes, Brigadier-general Lawson, and Sir Sidney Smith, were also wounded.

‡ While placed in a boat on purpose to be conveyed on board the Foudroyant, Sir Ralph displayed a remarkable instance of that energy of mind, which, in the moment of enthusiasm, banishes every disagreeable sensation. On Captain Stevenson, of the navy, observing, "That he was afraid his wounds might be painful," the Commander in chief replied, "How can I feel any pain, when I think of the bravery of those fine fellows whom I have just left,

lamented commander in chief, who was mortally wounded in the action, and died on the 28th of March. I believe he was wounded early, but he concealed his situation from those about him, and continued in the field, giving his orders with that coolness and perspicuity which had ever marked his character, till long after the action was over, when he fainted through weakness and loss of blood. Were it permitted (continued General Hutchinson) for a soldier to regret any one, I might be excused for lamenting him more than any other person; but it is some consolation, to those who tenderly loved him, that as his life was honorable, so was his death glorious. His memory will be recorded in the annals of his country; will be sacred to every British soldier, and embalmed in the recollection of a grateful posterity.'"†

This illustrious General, who had fought the battles of his country in various quarters of the globe, died covered with wreaths of glory, which will remain everlasting and ever blooming, till that awful period arrives when the "Mighty Angel shall swear, by Him who liveth for ever and ever, that time shall be no more."

The command of the army upon the lamented death of Sir Ralph Abercromby, having devolved upon Major-general Hutchinson, this able commander resolved to attempt the capture of Rosetta.

"That he might be enabled to carry on the active operations of the army on the Rosetta side, it became necessary to secure the old position, as a mean of acting on the defensive against any future attack. For this nothing could be of greater utility than letting the waters of Lake Mahadie, or Aboukir, into the ancient bed of the Mareotis, as the left wing would thus be rendered more secure, since to turn it would become impracticable: and, at the same time, the gun-boats would be enabled to get in and annoy the enemy. The site of Lake Mareotis had been accurately surveyed, and its level found to be nearly ten feet lower than that of Aboukir. It was, therefore, obvious, that by cutting through the canal of Alexandria, which was the only separation between the two Lakes, the water would flow in very copiously. Accordingly, on the 12th of April, a numerous working party began to cut through the canal; and, on the 15th, the water

† Stephens's Wars of the French Revolution, vol. ii. p. 365-366.

rushed in with impetuosity through seven channels made for the purpose, to the great joy of the whole army. The violence of the water flowing in through the cuts in the canal was so great, as not only to destroy every thing in its way, but to unite four channels of the seven. By this the gap was rendered too wide to admit a bridge, and the communication was supported by means of boats stationed near the opening. This gave wonderful effect to the operations, and on the 14th, the British troops entered the town of Rosetta without opposition. The French garrison, composed of two battalions, abandoned it, and retreated across the Nile to Fouah."

Rear-admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, with seven sail of the line, made a junction with Lord Keith, off Alexandria, which made the English fleet to consist of eighteen ships of the line, including three Turkish men of war.

General Hutchinson, having been apprised of certain movements of the enemy, he ordered Brigadier-general Doyle, to march into the desert with the cavalry, and his own brigade. General Doyle, with a small body of men, having met with the enemy, an engagement took place, when, after a trifling resistance, the corps, which consisted of two hundred of the dromedary division, near three hundred and fifty artillerymen, with provisions, &c. attached, surrendred. The French had greatly profited by a knowledge not only of the customs, manners, and habits of the orientals, amongst whom they sojourned; but they had also acquired a scientific acquaintance with the natural history of the country; hence arose the formation of the *Dromedary Corps*, which was composed of men selected from different regiments, of approved skill, and who, in consequence of being mounted on that animal, were able to pursue the flying Arabs along the desert.

On May 19, intelligence arrived of a victory obtained by the Grand Vizier over the French. In this action the distinguished Turkish commander was assisted by a detachment of English, under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Holloway. The Turkish army was strongly entrenched at Belbeis, from whence Colonel Hope was sent with a message, summoning the town of Cairo to surrender, which General Beliard, who had a body of forces amounting to near four thousand men, refused: in

consequence of that, the rival armies had a sanguinary engagement at El Hanka; in this battle the loss of the French was trivial in the extreme; yet, General Beliard being obliged to retreat, the Turks naturally claimed the victory, although their loss was very great.

An interview took place soon after between General Hutchinson and the Grand Vizier, at the Turkish camp; and the English commander in chief attended a Divan, or cabinet council, which was summoned on the occasion, when it was agreed upon, that a grand attack should be made upon Cairo. The Grand Vizier's army was augmented by two additional corps, under the command of Colonel Lloyd, and Colonel Stewart.

Five transports were, at this time, taken by the English, and carried into Aboukir Bay.

On June 21, General Hutchinson sat down before the town of Gizeh, nearly opposite to Cairo, while the movements of the Grand Vizier's army were in perfect unison with those of the English. The French General now perceived that there was no hope of extricating himself from his perilous situation, was compelled to send a flag of truce to General Hutchinson, that terms might be agreed upon for the evacuation of Cairo and on May 28, the convention for delivering up Grand Cairo was signed, and on the evening of that day the British flag was seen proudly waving on the battlements of the town: the French army which surrendered in that place, consisted of ten thousand eight hundred and fifty-six men.

The next grand operation of the combined armies was the siege of Alexandria. On August 12, that city was invested; and Major-general Coote was placed on the west side of Alexandria; and the army of reserve was confided to the care of Major-general Moore, a young officer of distinguished abilities. A flotilla of gun-boats was ordered to co-operate with the land forces. The attack commenced on the east side. General Moore having advanced, took possession of Sugar-loaf Hill. On the 19th, General Coote opened a large battery against the fort of Marabout; after which he advanced with a determination to attack the enemy, who was posted in a most advantageous situation, on a ridge of hills; the English forces, led on by Lord Caven, General Ludlow, and General Finch, advanced with the utmost coolness and intrepidity, amidst a tremendous discharge

of artillery, when they attacked the French, dislodged and completely routed them; in consequence of which, on August 26, General Menou solicited a cessation of hostilities, when a capitulation was entered into: and on September 2, the enemy's troops surrendered, amounting to ten thousand five hundred and eight men: there was also in the harbour of Alexandria, one ship of 64 guns, three frigates, two sloops of war, and two hundred sail of merchant men, all of which were taken possession of by the English.

The following is an official return of the disposal of the French army in Egypt by the British forces:

	Military.	*Civil.*
Killed in the different actions, and dead of their wounds, - -	3,000	
Prisoners taken in battle, in the different convoys, and the garrisons of the forts.	3,500	
The garrison of Cairo, to which is to be added 500 deserters, whom nothing could restrain from selling themselves to become Mamalukes, and excluded 760 auxiliaries embarked, - -	13,672	82
The garrison of Alexandria, including the marines doing duty, and about 200 auxiliaries, - - - -	10,508	686
Soldiers dead by the plague, and other maladies, since the landing of the English, - - - -	1,500	
Total	33,180	768

There had long subsisted a secret jealousy in the Sublime Porte, of the government of the Beys in Egypt, the defeat of the French army afforded a favorable opportunity for an attempt to seize upon that government. By desire of the Grand Vizier, on October 21, all the Beys in Alexandria, were invited to dine on board Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton's ship; when, in their passage through the Lake Marcotis, they were attacked by a Turkish force, and all made prisoners. General Hutchinson being apprised of this scandalous transaction, ordered General Stewart to proceed immediately to the Ottoman camp, and demand that the Beys should be delivered up

to the English; in consequence of which they were liberated the next day.

Another similar affair having occurred, General Hutchinson again dispatched General Stewart to the Grand Vizier, with a letter, calling upon him to deliver up the Beys, whom he had imprisoned at Cairo, which being immediately performed, General Hutchinson organised the government of Egypt, as it had been established for near three hundred years.

Thus gloriously terminated, to the honor of the British arms, the campaign in Egypt, where the laurels of Bonaparte were tarnished, and the ambitious projects of the French republic frustrated; and the British territories in Hindostan preserved, by the brilliant achievements of the hero of the Nile, the hero of Acre, and the heroes of Alexandria. A campaign rendered memorable by deeds rivalling those of ancient chivalry, and not surpassed by the valor and heroism of the crusaders, under the gallant Richard Cœur de Lion, of famous memory. General Hutchinson was, in consequence of his meritorious conduct, elevated to the peerage; and Sir William Sidney Smith had various distinguished honors conferred upon him.

CHAP. IV.

Bonaparte's Concordate with the Pope. Resignation of Mr. Pitt. Negociations for a General Peace. Peace of Amiens.

SINCE the subversion of monarchy, never had France acquired so much glory and renown in Europe, as subsequent to the elevation of Bonaparte to the consular dignity. The treaty of Luneville had laid Austria prostrate at her feet, her dominions had been widely extended; and in addition to other cessions made by the powers of Europe to augment her territories, the Elector of Bavaria yielded up to France, the duchies of Juliers, and Deux Ponts, and their dependencies; together with

the bailiwick of the palatinate of the Rhine, situated on the left bank of the Rhine. The first consul also, to increase his popularity, adopted a wise system of policy, he hastened to accommodate his differences with the sovereign pontiff.

It is requisite here to make some observations on the nature of the concordate. Francis the first of France, having passed the Alps with his army, and retaken the city of Milan, Pope Leo the tenth, was obliged to treat of peace with him; as to what regarded his temporal interests, it was agreed to make a *concordate*; by which it was stipulated, that when elective archbishoprics, bishoprics, abbies, or priories, of the kingdom of France, should become vacant, the chapters might no longer proceed to the election, or presentment, of a prelate: but the King should name to the Pope, within six months, reckoning from the day of the vacancy, a doctor, or licentiate in divinity, not under twenty-seven years of age, who should be promoted by the Pope to the vacant church: the churches, monasteries, and priories, which held this privilege specially from the Pope, were, however, excepted from this law. By this concordate the privileges of the Galican church were enlarged and confirmed.

Bonaparte found it necessary to enter into some stipulated agreement with his holiness; hence he entered into a convention with the Pope, on September 10, 1801, by which the first consul was guaranteed all the ancient privileges possessed by France when a monarchy, and many new and additional privileges and immunities. The Pope made in this convention many painful and humiliating concessions; he gave up those venerable prelates who had refused to take the oaths to the new government, and sanctioned their deprivation, and the filling up their sees, which right was transferred to the first consul. A new form of prayer was also introduced for the republic, and the consuls, in the following words: "Domine salve fac rempublicum; Domine salvos fac consules." Bonaparte in return, by the concordate, acknowledged the authority of the holy apostolic church; and he was declared, as first consul, to be the head of the Galican church, his holiness designating him such, as his predecessors had conferred upon the monarchs of France the title of "Most Christian Majesty." Napoleon

was now at peace with all the world, Great Britain alone excepted, who, single-handled, had nobly maintained its pre-eminence among the nations. Various circumstances concurred to render a peace between England and France acceptable: the war had become very unpopular throughout Great Britain; the national debt had been grievously increased; the people were weighed down with the pressure of new and accumulated taxes; and there had been serious riots on account of the monopoly of corn, the very high price of bread, and other necessary articles of subsistence.

The Duke of Portland, in a letter, had publicly announced a scarcity, and the public were placed under restrictions with respect to the consumption of bread and flour.

Mr. Pitt had recently effected a measure which had been attempted in vain by several sovereigns, and especially by the Protector Cromwell; this was the union of the kingdom of Ireland with that of Great Britain, by which the *ci-devant* parliament of that kingdom, was incorporated, by a representation of the Irish nation by a select number of peers and commoners, in the British parliament, which was now denominated, "The Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland." Lord Castlereagh, son of the Earl of Londonderry, greatly distinguished himself in promoting this measure, which, at first, excited a great degree of popular discontent in Ireland.

In bringing about this union a pledge, or something nearly approximating to it, was given, relative to the emancipation of the Irish Catholics. Some disputes arising in the cabinet, Mr. Pitt resigned his situation as Chancellor of the Exchequer, alleging the non-compliance with the stipulated pledge relative to the Catholics, as the cause. But it was shrewdly, and, probably, justly, conjectured, that the real cause of Mr. Pitt's resignation was, the absolute necessity he found of terminating a war which had so greatly enhanced the power of France; and the disinclination of becoming an agent in the business. His Majesty was graciously pleased to accept of the resignation of the premier, who had so long and, in many respects, ably guided the helm of government.

The right honorable Henry Addington, Speaker of the House of Commons, was appointed his successor.

Mr. Addington had been greatly distinguished for his eminent abilities in that high station he had lately filled; it was the unanimous opinion of the country, that a more able, impartial, and dignified Speaker, never filled the chair of the House of Commons. The eyes of all Europe were placed on the new minister; the French nation was peculiarly delighted at the change which had taken place, and the French papers already augured a speedy peace, in consequence of the *respectable* Mr. Addington, as the editors were pleased to term him, coming into office.

It was an ascertained fact, that while England was tired of the war, France was also desirous of peace. Mr. Addington was resolved to pursue a different line of political conduct to that of his predecessor; and he had not long been at the head of administration ere there were demonstrations of a pacific disposition evidenced. Negociations had been secretly carried on between the court of St. James's and the chief consul; and to the joy and astonishment of the metropolis, and the whole of the united kingdom, preliminaries of peace were publicly announced as having been signed between England, France, Holland, and Spain, on the first of October, 1801.

It was agreed, that the conferences for amicably discussing the terms of the definitive treaty should be held at Amiens: the Marquis Cornwallis was the minister deputed by his Britannic Majesty, on his part; Joseph Bonaparte, the brother of the first consul, was selected on the part of France; Don Azarra, was the plenipotentiary for Spain; and Schimmelpennink, for Holland.

When the news arrived in London of the signing of the preliminaries of peace, after so long and destructive a war, the popular feeling burst forth into an ecstatic delirium of joy; public illuminations continued for three nights successively; on the third night, although it was the commencement of the winter season, a dreadful storm of thunder and lightning took place, which lasted for many hours, and formed an awful contrast to the display of general hilarity. The Marquis Cornwallis embarked for the continent early in November, and was received with the most distinguished honors on his arrival

in France. The treaty was, at length, definitively settled on March 27, 1802.

Thus happily terminated a war of the most fierce and sanguinary nature, which, for a long series of years, had desolated Europe, and filled the habitable globe with terror and consternation. It was naturally to be expected that the circumstances which gave rise to the peace of Amiens, were such as to occasion England to make great concessions to her aspiring enemy. All the possessions and acquisitions she had made were restored, excepting the island of Trinidad, and the Dutch island of Ceylon. Great Britain endeavored to procure indemnities for her allies; endeavors were also made to obtain favorable stipulations in behalf of Portugal, and the exiled House of Orange, but to little effect; great jealousies were excited respecting the possession of Malta, and the sovereignty of the Ionian isles: the arrangement relative to these places formed the basis of the tenth article of the treaty. The newly organised Cisalpine Republic was firmly guaranteed to France, while she in return gave to Austria the possession of the Venetian states; Genoa was formed into a republic, by the title of the "Ligurian Republic;" and the possession of the Ionian isles, was adjudged to the Sublime Porte, under the name of the "Republic of the Seven Isles." In almost every quarter France received a great augmentation of territory; from Austria the acquisitions were immense, all the Belgic provinces, a portion of the isle of Elba, the vast part of country on the left bank of the Rhine; the duchies of Deux Ponts, and Juliers, added by Bavaria; and many other advantages arising from this extension of territory. From Sicily France obtained Porto Legano; and from Spain the whole of Lousiana. Holland surrendered Dutch Flanders, and the French had equal maritime rights established with the Dutch, extending to the port of Flushing. Sardinia was divested of Piedmont and Savoy. The hereditary Prince of Parma, was constituted King of Etruria, having Tuscany and Piombino allotted to him. Switzerland, which had so essentially befriended the interests of the French republic, received an ample compensation for past services, at the expence of the degraded house of Austria, all the *ci-devant* territories of the Emperor of Germany on the left bank of the Rhine, between Zanzach

and Basle, were ceded to Switzerland, or, as the Cantons were designated collectively, "The Helvetic Republic."

Such were the prominent features of the peace of Amiens, a peace which, from various existing circumstances, it required no great share of political sagacity to predict would be of no long duration. In fact, Great Britain, notwithstanding the magnificent triumphs of her fleets, and her conquests in every quarter of the globe, was laid open to the insidious attacks of a man, whose ambition equalled that of Alexander, Cæsar, or Charles XII, and who spurned at all ideas of justice and equity, when in competition with his insatiable thirst for power.

CHAP. V.

Mission of Sebastiani. Lord Whitworth's Remonstrances on the Conduct of the First Consul of France. Renewal of the War with France.

Although the treaty concluded at Amiens was received with enthusiastic joy throughout the united kingdom, yet there was a numerous body of individuals, both within and without the walls of the British senate, who loudly exclaimed against it, as humiliating and degrading to the dignity and honor of the British empire. When the terms of the treaty were discussed in parliament, Mr. Windham, the ex-secretary at war, declared, that the House ought to cover itself with sackcloth, and sit down in ashes. Every measure was adopted to represent Mr. Addington as having betrayed the interests of his country by that party who had co-operated with the late minister; but the majority of the nation were perfectly satisfied with the purity of the intentions of the new minister, and viewed it better to make a few sacrifices for the attainment of peace, than further to prosecute a war, the effects of which had been so injurious to the allied powers.

The proclamation of peace was followed with still greater demonstrations of joy than was displayed at the first announcing of the signing of the preliminaries: the club at Boodle's gave a grand fete at Ranelagh, consisting of a series of amusements, which continued two or three days. M. Otto was the accredited envoy from France, until the arrival of the French ambassador, General Andreossi.

The extraordinary character of the first consul, excited a vast multitude of the English nobility and gentry to make an excursion to France; Mr. Erskine, and Mr. Fox, were among the number of distinguished visitors, to behold and converse with Bonaparte. This flattering attention to a man whom Mr. Pitt had stiled the child of Jacobinism, was highly pleasing to the first Consul, who, instead of finding himself held in abhorrence, discovered that he was the theme of admiration even in England; and every day he found an influx of English resorting to the capital of the French republic. The incense thus burnt before him by the inhabitants of a country which had, for a long time, curbed his inordinate ambition, appears to have had the bad effect of stimulating him to designs of more widely extending the power of the French republic, or, more properly, of enlarging his own authority.

While Bonaparte was receiving the homage of the English who daily flocked around his person, bowing and envying at his levees, he was forming a deep concerted plan, which at once was flying in the face of the solemn treaty so recently concluded with Great Britain. General Sebastiani, an intimate friend and favorite of the first consul, was dispatched on a secret mission to Syria, Egypt, and the Grecian isles, to sound the inclination of the leading rulers of those governments, with respect to their emancipation from the authority of the Turkish Sultan. To accelerate this design, Sebastiani had peremptory instructions to pay no regard to the late treaty with England, but to make use of every means to cause the French power to be predominant in the East. Sebastiani, upon his arrival in Egypt, began intriguing with the Beys, and demanded of the governor of Alexandria, the evacuating of that city by the English. At Zante, one of the Ionian isles, he made an harangue in honor of the first consul. The adroitness with which

Sebastiani executed his mission was astonishing; he examined with a critical eye the existing situation of the places he visited; he penetrated into the arcana of the different governments; he obtained information of a military and political nature adequate to his wishes; and the sum of his researches which he transmitted to the consul was, That Egypt might, with a small disposable force, be again under the dominion of France; and that the majority of the inhabitants of the East wished to cultivate the friendship of the republic.

The conduct of the first consul had, in other instances, been flagrantly perfidious. It was expressly stipulated by the treaty, that the French troops should be withdrawn from Holland, but they still remained in possession of that country. The conduct of the French in Switzerland was still more atrocious: some of the Swiss Cantons had, from the first invasion of their country, opposed the French interest, and a dreadful slaughter of those virtuous and patriotic descendents of William Tell, had ensued. The spirit of liberty was not yet extinguished, and when, by the treaty of Amiens, Switzerland was made dependent upon France, the flames of discord broke out. The independent states were not inclined to give up their ancient form of government, and an insurrection took place at the latter end of the year, 1802, and a civil war broke out in consequence of the people refusing to submit to the new constitution; this opposition tended only to add to the miseries of the once happy and free Cantons of Switzerland, and to increase the power of France. General Ney was ordered by Bonaparte to march to suppress the insurrection, in which attempt he was too fortunate: the Swiss were compelled once more to bend their necks to a yoke more cruel than that their ancestors had borne, and the Helvetian republic, as organised by the French republic, was restored to the plenitude of its power.

An event so inimical to the very spirit of the late treaty, could not be passed over by the cabinet of St. James's; a pointed remonstrance was presented by the English Ambassador, Lord Whitworth, to the French government, complaining of the outrage which had been lately committed; the first consul, who had *smiled at* the good natured credulity of Englishmen, some of whom had nauseated him with their flattery, was now less cau-

tious in concealing his views and designs; the remonstrance was very cooly received, and the first consul sarcastically intimated, that Great Britain was liable to the same charge of infringing the treaty of Amiens, particularly as to the stipulations relative to Malta, which was still garrisoned with British troops; that when England, in that respect, performed her duty, then, and not until then, would the French government redress the supposed grievance of the French troops remaining in Holland. With respect to Switzerland, the answer was entirely evasive. Affairs now began to wear a very serious aspect, and at this moment the British cabinet was apprised of the whole of the nefarious transactions of Sebastiani in the East, at which a general burst of indignation was heard throughout the whole kingdom. Dispatches were immediately forwarded to Lord Whitworth, in which his lordship was instructed to demand of the first consul, an unequivocal explanation of his mysterious conduct. Talleyrand endeavored to vindicate the conduct of Sebastiani, and exculpate him, or the government which had employed him, from acting in any underhand manner: the discussion of the business was, at length, referred to the chief consul, with whom Lord Whitworth was invited to have a conference at the Thuilleries.

At the appointed time, the English Ambassador had an audience of Bonaparte. The consul touched on the various topics which had excited alarm and uneasiness at the British court; he renewed his protestations of political integrity, and the high regard he entertained for Great Britain. With respect to Malta, he was determined that it never should be wrested from France. In the course of conversation, Napoleon had more than once boasted much of the extraordinary power France had attained under the consular government; Lord Whitworth animadverted on this point, when the former abruptly interrupted him, exclaiming, "I suppose you refer to Piedmont, and Switzerland; those are mere trifles; trifles indeed, when it is considered, that France and England in strict union, might dictate the law to all the world!" He added, without any equivocation on the subject of Sebastiani's mission, "that Egypt must, sooner or later, belong to France, either by the dissolution of the Grand Seignior's dominions, or by some

arrangements for that purpose with the Ottoman court."

Unable to conceal his rage and indignation, the first consul, after menacing England, in case of a rupture, with an invasion, he closed by inveighing against a certain party in the British senate, (alluding to Mr. Windham, and others;) he declared, that while they persisted in their declamations, five hundred thousand men ought, and should be kept in readiness, to avenge her injuries; that whatever success intrigues might have in London, other powers would not be involved; and that England alone could not now maintain a struggle against France.

Such was the termination of the first interview of Lord Whitworth with Bonaparte. When advice was received of this extraordinary behaviour of the Ruler of France, a cabinet council was summoned; and it was agreed, that Talleyrand should be called upon to explain the conduct of his master, especially with respect to the threatenings he had denounced against England.

On March 11, 1803, there being a levee at the Thuilleries, Lord Whitworth attended, and was soon accosted by the first consul, who requested to know, if he had received any intelligence from England? He was then informed that Talleyrand had received a communication from Lord Hawkesbury. What, you are resolved upon war? rejoined Bonaparte. No: we are too sensible of the advantages of peace, answered his lordship. The conversation then took the following turn:

Bonaparte. We have already made war during fifteen years.

Lord Whitworth. That is already too much.

Bonaparte. But you wish to carry it on fifteen years longer.

Lord Whitworth. That is not his Majesty's intention.

Bonaparte then addressed himself to Count Marcou, and the Chavalier D'Azara, saying, "The English wish for war; but if they are the first to draw the sword, I will be the last to sheath it."

The conversation with the English Ambassador was now renewed.

Bonaparte. "For what are your armaments? Against whom are these measures of precaution? I have not a single ship of the line in the ports of France; but if you

wish to arm, I will arm also. It is proper to respect treaties; woe to those who do not respect them; they will become responsible to all Europe." With these words, which the consul kept muttering with his lips, this curious political *Tete a tete* closed; and, with marked indignation, Bonaparte left the English Ambassador, "without bow, or nod, or scrape."

Lord Whitworth very appropriately remonstrated with M. Talleyrand, on the indecorous manner in which he had been treated at the Thuilleries. A conversation afterward took place between Lord Whitworth and Talleyrand, in which the latter insisted that if the war should be renewed, those countries most dependent upon, and connected with Great Britain, would essentially suffer. Lord Whitworth replied, that any hostile attack upon neutral powers, would only tend to render the conduct of France detested throughout Europe.

The court of St. James's, yet anxious to prevent the renewal of hostilities, ordered Lord Whitworth to make some conciliatory proposals to meet, as much as possible, the views of France, without acting derogatory to the power and dignity of the British empire. It was proposed, that Malta should ever remain in the hands of the English, a proper indemnity to the *ci-devant* knights being granted. Holland and Switzerland to be evacuated by the French forces. The island of Elba to be confirmed to France; and the new King of Etruria to be duly acknowledged; as also the republics of Italy and Ligure, by his Britannic Majesty, provided any arrangement was made in favor of the King of Sardinia.

Every thing in this proposal was agreeable to the first consul, Malta excepted; that alone caused the negociation to be suspended; yet, if possible, to prevent the renewal of hostilities, Lord Whitworth received instructions, "that by way of saving the point of honor to France, the civil government of the island of Malta should be given to the order of St. John, the Maltese enjoying therein the privileges which were reserved to them by the treaty of Amiens; and that the fortifications of the island should be garrisoned in perpetuity by the troops of his Britannic Majesty. But if neither of the two propositions already detailed were agreed to, on the

part of France, that then his lordship might propose the occupation of Malta for a term of not less than ten years, provided that his Sicilian Majesty could, for a valuable consideration, be induced to cede Lampedosa to England. At the end of that period, Malta was to be surrendered to the inhabitants, and declared an independent state; and an arrangement was to be made in the interim, for the establishment of the order of St. John, in some other part of Europe."

After many days past in a state of suspence, Lord Whitworth received letters of recal; notwithstanding which, Talleyrand continued to allure his lordship by the idea of a *contre projet*, which the former promised to deliver to him; but not having received it, Lord Whitworth left Paris, and arrived in London on May 18, 1803.

The following was the projet drawn up by the British cabinet, and transmitted to Talleyrand: †

"1. The French government shall engage to make no opposition to the cession of the island of Lampedosa to his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies.

"2. In consequence of the present state of the island of Lampedosa, his Majesty shall remain in possession of the island of Malta, until such arrangements shall be made by him as may enable his Majesty to occupy Lampedosa as a naval station; after which period the island of Malta shall be given up to the inhabitants, and acknowledged as an independent state.

"3. The territories of the Batavian republic shall be evacuated by the French forces within one month after the conclusion of a convention founded on principles of this *projet*.

"4. The King of Etruria, and the Italian and Ligurean republics, shall be acknowledged by his Majesty.

"5. Switzerland shall be evacuated by the French forces.

"6. A suitable territorial provision shall be assigned to the King of Sardinia in Italy.

"*Secret Article.* His Majesty shall not be required by the French government to evacuate the island of Malta, until after the expiration of ten years.

† Collection of State Papers, 1803.

Articles 4, 5, 6, may be entirely omitted, or must all be inserted.

After the departure of Lord Whitworth, a violent and ill drawn up manifesto was issued by the court of the Thuilleries; it consisted of the most virulent invectives against the English government, accusing it of being the sole unprovoked cause of a renewal of hostilities, and said that all Europe had witnessed the unfounded jealousies and suspicions which had governed the conduct of Great Britain, and which had ultimately led to a rupture, at so short a period after the signing of a definitive treaty of peace. The paper closed with attributing the renewal of the war entirely to the bad faith, jealousy, and ambition of the English nation.

Ten days after the departure of the English Ambassador, a decree appeared, containing the following articles:

1. Ordered, that every commander of the squadrons, or naval divisions, of the republic, captains of the ships of war, do bear down upon those of the King of England, as well as upon all vessels belonging to his subjects, to attack, take, and bring them into the harbours of the republic.

2. Commissions shall be delivered in course, to such commanders of the French privateers as shall demand them; and who shall obtain them on condition of conforming, for the said armaments, in course, to the laws and rules now existing, or which may hereafter be made.

3. All the English enrolled in the militia, between the age of eighteen and sixty, or who hold commissions from his Britannic Majesty, now in France, shall be immediately constituted prisoners of war, to answer for the citizens of the republic, who may have been detained, or made prisoners, by the vessels, or subjects, of his Britannic Majesty, before the declaration of war.

4. The ministers are charged, each of whom it may concern, with the execution of this order, which shall be inserted in the bulletin *des Loix*.

(Signed) BONAPARTE, First Consul.
By order of the First Consul,
H. B. MARET,
Secretary of State.

The British cabinet were not dilatory in stating to all Europe, and the world at large, the extraordinary circumstances which gave rise to the present commencement of hostilities. This state paper was drawn up with admirable perspicuity and logical precision. It exposed the chicanery of the French court; the insidious endeavors of the first consul to undermine the power of Great Britain, in a time of peace; and the whole Machiavelian system of Sebastiani's policy was developed: and it was proved as plain as the sun shining at noon-day, that Great Britain had too implicitly relied on the good faith of Bonaparte; and, in consequence of the error committed, left no other resource than an appeal to arms; trusting to the protection and blessing of Divine Providence in prosecuting a war so just and necessary, and in every respect unprovoked. Such were the just sentiments which were developed in the state paper to which we have alluded.

CHAP. VI.

Patriotic Spirit of the British Nation. Opening of the Campaign in Germany. Capture of Hanover. Decree of Bonaparte against English Commerce. Separation of St. Domingo from France.

PERHAPS since the period when Philip II. of Spain prepared, what he ridiculously stiled, "The Invincible Armada," for the invasion of England, there never was a greater display of patriotism in the British nation, than when Bonaparte threatened a similar attack; and for which he had actually formed two camps; one at Calais, of sixty thousand men; and another at Dunkirk, of ninety thousand. The menaces of, and the preparations for invasion, had only this effect, that under the wise management of the existing administration, the whole of the united empire was knit together in a unity of spirit.

Bonaparte had incurred a degree of national indignation, in consequence of an act of barbarism which would have disgraced the government of a Turkish Sultan. We have recorded in the former chapter, the decree of the consul with respect to a particular description of subjects of the British empire, but he directed his ungenerous attack upon a class of men embracing peers, commoners, and persons of independent fortune, who had expended, and were expending, large sums of money in his dominions; in fact, he ordered all the English, without exception of persons, to be arrested and thrown into prison. In many of the affairs of common life, we find some men to become the architects of their own misfortune; it must be acknowledged, that the misguided curiosity, or rather fashionable mania of visiting Paris, occasioned these unfortunate visitors to become on a sudden, prisoners in a strange country. Mr. Fox, who staid till the rupture was on the eve of breaking out, fortunately left Paris before this disgraceful act took place.

The popularity of Bonaparte in England was now considerably diminished; and the combination of circumstances, the duplicity he had been guilty of during peace, and especially the incarceration of the English travellers, excited general indignation. Never was a war more popular than that which was now about to commence, the British Lion was roused, and the whole population of the British empire was of one heart, and of one mind. The animosity of political, or religious dissension, was eradicated for a time; Whig and Tory, Churchmen and Dissenters, vied with each other, in voluntarily stepping forth in aid of the national defence. Under the auspices of Mr. Addington, a bill was passed for calling out the whole strength of the country *en masse*, and for organising a volunteer force. With a few requisite exceptions, every person able of bearing arms was trained and disciplined; and many distinguished persons of rank and opulence, appeared as privates in the volunteer corps. Mr. Windham could not conceal his chagrin at a measure which placed the country in so proud a situation, and the abilities of the minister who had brought forward so grand a national plan of defence. It was made the constant theme of his pointed ridicule; but by the wise and precautionary,

and patriotic measures of Mr. Addington, a regular volunteer force, that, in organisation and discipline, were scarcely inferior to the regular troops, was established throughout the united kingdom. The first consul perceived the glow of national enthusiasm, and at once abandoned his quixotic ideas of invasion.

The campaign in Germany commenced on May 25. General Mortier having summoned Hanover to surrender, but upon the frivolous pretext, that the French government merely wished to occupy that Electorate until the island of Malta should be restored to France. Prince Adolphus, Duke of Cambridge, the youngest son of his Britannic Majesty, was selected as commander in chief, to oppose the designs of the enemy; but so much had either French principles perverted the minds of the inhabitants, or, as is more probable, the terror arising from the power of Bonaparte: however, whatever was the existing cause, the effect was, that deaf to every call to rise in a body, and resist the invaders, the Hanoverians remained tame and inactive. On the day succeeding that on which the summons was sent by General Mortier, the French entered the town of Brentheim, making the whole of the garrison prisoners; and two days after they passed the river Emms, at Mippen, and a numerous body entered the principality of Osnaburg. The Hanoverian army, commanded by General Walmoden, had made an apparent disposition to act on the defensive: they occupied an advantageous position, but they were dislodged by the French troops; Hammerstein, who commanded another division, was obliged to retreat to Borstoen.

On June 2, General Drouet made an assault upon the Hanoverians, and gained a great advantage; the latter entrenched themselves within the walls of Nieubourg, and Mortier was in full march against that town; when a deputation of the inhabitants met him, requesting him to suspend his operations, which he haughtily refused to do, until a convention should be fully signed, giving up the whole of the Electorate to the French republic. This degrading convention was entered into at Suhlingin, by the terms of which the Hanoverian army was to retire beyond the Elbe, and to engage not to serve during the war, against France, or her allies, until regularly exchanged.

On June 5, the day after the anniversary of his Britannic Majesty's birth, the French took formal possession of his foreign dominions; and by that not only an immense acquisition of territory, but a predominant influence over the adjoining countries. They became sole proprietors of the valuable navigation of the Weser; and had the Hanse Towns and Bremen under their immediate controul, from which they well knew how to exact heavy contributions, both in specie, provisions, and military clothing and stores: and the whole of the Electorate on the south side of the Elbe, was also in their possession.

His Majesty the King of Great Britain could not, as Elector of Hanover, with any propriety sanction, or guarantee a treaty which had despoiled him of his foreign territories, and the British cabinet refused to ratify it. Bonaparte being apprised of this circumstance, sent order to renew hostilities. Mortier, therefore, sent a message to the Hanoverian General, stating, that as the British court had refused to ratify the convention of Suhlingen, it was to all effects null and void. A demand was, therefore, made of sending the General and all his army to France, as prisoners of war. The Governor of the Electorate refused to comply with conditions of so humiliating a nature. Mortier now made preparations for an immediate attack, and put his army in motion, with a design of crossing the Elbe. Walmoden, intimidated, sent some new propositions, which Mortier agreed to; and by this convention it was stipulated, that the Hanoverian army was to be disbanded, and return to their homes upon parole, not to serve against France until duly exchanged; and the whole of the artillery horses, and military stores, to be given up to the French.

On July 11, the French obtained possession of the capital of the Electorate of Hanover, where was found deposited, fifteen thousand new muskets, five thousand pair of pistols, sixty ammunition waggons, and magazines well stored with powder.

After the capture of Hanover, it was justly to be expected, that the vicinity of the city of Bremen, would expose it to a visit from the invading army. Mortier dispatched a General, with especial orders, "that all English property, of whatever denomination it might be,

should be given up; and that all English sailors in the city, as well as all other persons belonging to the English government, should be given up as prisoners." The senate of Bremen demurred to comply with a request so tyrannical, and so inimical to the freedom, privileges, and immunities of that place. In consequence of this refusal, Mortier contented himself with seizing three ships belonging to the city.

Bonaparte wishing to obtain possession of Malta, viewed the seizure of Hanover as a fair opportunity of accomplishing his purpose, by offering to restore it to the English government upon certain conditions; but the propositions were rejected with the contempt they merited. The consul, irritated at this opposition to his views, ordered all the English in Hanover, and in Piedmont, and other countries under the French yoke, to be arrested: and he also issued orders, that no merchandise should be admitted into the Electorate, without a certificate from the commercial agent of the French republic, at Hamburgh, certifying that they actually were not articles of British produce and manufacture. The mouths of the Elbe and the Weser were also shut against the English.

The inveteracy of the first consul was daily augmenting against the English, he used every expedient to injure and annoy them in every quarter of the globe. Linois, a favorite naval officer of Bonaparte, had received secret instructions to sail for the East Indies, with a formidable fleet, and a large body of troops. The primary object of this expedition was to augment the military force of the French possessions in the East; as also to take precautionary measures to secure the Cape of Good Hope against any attack that might be made by the English.

It appeared to be the grand policy of Bonaparte, indeed he even was so vain glorious as to boast, that he would annihilate the ships, colonies, and commerce of Great Britain. How inveterate he acted with respect to the *latter*, is demonstrated by the following decree:

Paris, June 20.

The government of the republic, in consequence of the report of the minister of the interior, decrees as follows:

"1. From the date of the publication of this *arrêt*, there shall not be received into the ports of the republic, any colonial produce from the English colonies; nor any merchandise that comes directly, or indirectly, from England. Consequently, every kind of merchandise, or produce of English manufacture, or from the English colonies, will be confiscated.

"2. Neutral vessels, bound for the ports of the republic, must be furnished with a certificate, from the commissary, or agent, for the commercial concerns of the republic at the port from whence they sailed; which certificate shall contain the name of the vessel, and that of the captain; the nature of the cargo, the number of the crew, and destination of the voyage. In this declaration, the commissary shall certify, that the vessel was laden under his own immediate inspection; and that the merchandise is not of English manufacture, and does not proceed from England, or its colonies. A counter-part of this declaration shall be addressed to the minister of the interior, by the commissary of the republic, on the very day of the vessel's departure.

"3. All captains, who, from a negligence of the necessary forms, or a change in the place of their destination, shall not be furnished with similar declarations, will be refused admittance into the ports of the republic, but on condition that they shall reload their vessels with the produce of the French manufactories, to an amount equal to the value of his cargo. The director of the customs shall send to the prefect of the department, an account of the cargo, and the goods taken in return; and having examined it, the prefect will deliver the permit to leave the port.

"4. The ministers of the interior, and of the finances, are charged with the execution of the present *arrêt*, which will be inserted in the bulletin of the laws.

"The first Consul, (Signed)

"BONAPARTE."

If Bonaparte was wreaking his vengeance upon the commerce of Great Britain, the English government was employed in fitting out various expeditions against the Dutch and French colonies. In 1491, the celebrated

discoverer of the new world, Christopher Columbus, took possession of the valuable and extensive island of St. Domingo, which he called Hispaniola, in honor of Spain. By the treaty of Ryswick, 1697, Spain agreed to resign the sovereignty of the north west part of the island to the French. When St. Domingo was yielded to France it consisted of five departments.

In 1791, in that part mostly inhabited by the French, there only remained the Cape and Port au Prince, and those two cities, in which the white planters had taken refuge, were surrounded by thousands of insurgents. The blacks had concerted a plan to destroy all the whites; they stormed a camp, in which fifty-eight planters were massacred; they compelled whomsoever they met to join them, and murdered those who refused; they forced the whites to slaughter one another, and to eat their flesh. The advanced posts of St. Domingo were attacked, and the negroes attempted to set fire to the powder magazine; if they had succeeded in this enterprise, the whole city would have been blown up, but the plot was discovered in time to prevent the catastrophe. It was in consequence of this insurrection, that Brissot attributed the enormities committed by the blacks, to the unconquerable pride of the whites, in obstinately refusing to admit the people of colour to the enjoyment of civil rights. He observed, that they had made insurrection a necessity; nay, a duty. The liberties were divided amongst themselves; those of the country, the only true planters, were not averse to rendering justice to the mulattoes; the whites of the city wanted to domineer over both. In this insurrection one thousand two hundred families were reduced to want; one hundred and eighty plantations of coffee, cotton, and indigo, were totally destroyed; "every where destruction marked the progress of the blacks; and resistance was considered as unavailing and hopeless. From the northern provinces the rebellion spread to the west, but in that quarter it was soon quelled." †

In 1793, the French commissioners, Santhonax and Polverel, made a public declaration of emancipation for all the slaves in the colony. In the same year, a dreadful slaughter was made of the French, by another insur-

† Edwards's History of the West Indies.

rection of the blacks. The melancholy circumstances attending this event, occasioned an application to be made by some of the planters, to the British government, to place the island of St. Domingo under its protection; in consequence of which, a small detachment of British troops were sent from Jamaica, who obtained possession of Fort Jeremie, and the Mole of Cape St. Nicholas; and in 1794, the town of Port au Prince was taken by the English: but the conquest obtained by the sword, was rendered non-effectual by the dreadful ravages occasioned by the yellow fever, to which dreadful scourge of humanity an immense number of the English army fell victims.

At this time the celebrated Toussaint L'Ouverture, made his appearance in arms, at the head of a numerous body of blacks; he recaptured Tiberon, and several other places, which were in the hands of the English. To oppose the designs of this enterprising chieftain, seven thousand British troops were landed at the Mole of St. Nicholas, in 1796, under the command of General Simcoe. Toussaint having obtained the sovereignty of the island, it was evacuated by the English troops, in 1798.

Hispaniola was now declared a free colony. The first consul of France was extremely jealous of the power acquired by this Haytian Prince, and was resolved to annihilate his authority, if possible. Bonaparte accordingly ordered an army of twenty thousand men to be raised, the command of which he gave to General Le Clerc, who married his sister. Le Clerc landed in the island at the close of December, 1801, and commenced his operations against Toussaint early in 1802. Toussaint, in his opposition to the English, had been ably seconded by Christophe, a General of great abilities, and who has subsequently made himself as renowned for enterprise in that country, as Bonaparte in Europe. A negociation ensued, which ended in a cessation of hostilities. A cruel act of treachery was soon after perpetrated: Toussaint, whose character was truly amiable and respectable, was seized, while he was in his plantation, and, with his wife and children, was hurried on board a French ship, and conveyed to France, where he was incarcerated in a dungeon, and soon after secretly assas-

sinated.† The French, in consequence of the violation of every principle of honor, by the base kidnapping of the heroic sable chief, were viewed with the utmost abhorrence by the blacks, and another war commenced, in which the French availed themselves of the savage expedient of employing blood hounds to scour the country, and secure the refugees, who were concealed in their lurking places.‡

General Le Clerc died of the yellow fever, and was succeeded by the celebrated Rochambeau. The endeavors of the French to subdue the island, after numerous efforts, proved abortive; and they were at last compelled to evacuate the island at the latter end of the year 1803; and so incensed were the inhabitants of St. Domingo at the French, that they were under the humiliating necessity of placing themselves under the protection of the English; and were, consequently, made prisoners of war, with their commander, Rochambeau.

Dessalines, afterwards, was crowned King of Hayti, or of St. Domingo, by the name and title of "James the First." The independence of Hayti, and the annihilation of the French power therein, was effected by the powerful arm of Great Britain, who wrested that invaluable island from the destructive clutches of the despotism of France. It had been the plan prepared by Bonaparte, to establish a colonial power in St. Domingo, and Lousiana, which would not only render it superior to the British empire in the West Indies, but also enable it to rival the commercial resources of the United States of America.

In addition to the establishment of the independence of Hispaniola, the island of Tobago was wrested from the French, as also that of St. Lucie, which were

† The treacherous manner in which Toussaint was secured, no doubt, was owing to secret instructions given to General Le Clerc; but it may admit of a quere, Whether Christophe himself was not accessary to it? The inordinate ambition of that Haytian Emperor, may render the idea probable. The son of Toussaint has lately visited England, and is now receiving preparatory tuition to qualify him for a missionary to preach the gospel in foreign parts.

‡ A similar mode was adopted by Lord Balcarras, when the Maroons revolted in Jamaica.

both captured by General Grinfield; and the Dutch settlements of Berbice, and Demerara, were likewise taken from the Dutch.

CHAP. VII.

Conspiracy against Bonaparte. Arrest of Generals Pichegru and Moreau.

THE French nation was, in general, highly satisfied with the government of the consul, whom they viewed as having elevated the kingdom to a high pitch of glory: they were careless as to any plans of ambition he might be forming with respect to himself. Bonaparte had well studied the genius and temper of the French people, and the sagacious Corsican knew well how to maintain that popularity he had acquired, and add a permanent stability to his authority. Yet there were individuals, among whom were some of Bonaparte's companions in arms, who were not insensible to the means he was taking to acquire unlimited power; they saw that the other two consuls were mere organised tools of the first; they beheld Napoleon invested already with as great a plenitude of power as Oliver Cromwell, when Lord Protector of England; they viewed him like that celebrated usurper, aspiring to a crown and sceptre; and hence a conspiracy was formed to defeat his views, and frustrate his designs. The principal of the conspirators were, General Pichegru, the conqueror of Holland; Georges, Lajollais, and Cudendal; and General Moreau was in a slight degree implicated. That the motive of the conspirators was to overthrow the consular government was evident, and that from a jealousy of the height of power to which the first consul had attained. They had already seen him treading on the neck of empires; they foresaw he would be involving the world in slaughter, and consternation, and arrogate to himself a power superior to any potentate of the earth. It had been ascertained, that Moreau had occasional interviews with

Pichegru, since the former had returned to Paris; whether it was resolved to take away the life of the first consul, is dubious; but every secret precaution was made for putting an end to his authority. The discovery of this plot was made at Calais, by means of the arrest of a person who was concerned in its formation. Moreau, and some others of the conspirators, were immediately apprehended; Pichegru and Georges were afterwards arrested.

On February 17, the grand judge made a report of the projected conspiracy. The brother of Moreau was greatly indignant at the charge made against an officer so distinguished for his previous attachment to the consular government, and to the person of the first consul. He made this defence of his brother in the tribunal, of which he was a member.

Nothing could tend more firmly to establish the power of Bonaparte, than the developement of this apparently ill concerted plot; addresses flowed in from the senate, the legislative body, the tribunate and other public bodies, couched in terms of the most fulsome eulogy on the virtues and abilities of the first consul, declaring, that to him the French nation was indebted for its prosperity and happiness; and that the safety and security of his existence was blended and incorporated with that of the country. To these sycophantic addresses, Bonaparte replied with much *sang froid;* "That since he had attained to the consulship, and was placed at the head of the French nation, many plots had been formed against him, to take away his life. Being educated in camps, he was invulnerable to fear, as any of those dangers referred to himself: but when he considered what might be the consequences of such conspiracies to the great nation he was delegated to command, he felt great regret; for it was a direct attack upon the liberty, glory, and prosperity of the French people. He had long since renounced the hope of enjoying the pleasures of private life. His days he was happy to devote exclusively to those duties which had been destined for him by the French people. He trusted that heaven would watch over France, and defeat every stratagem by which the interests of its inhabitants might be injured. His life would be continued in spite of every conspiracy, as long as it would be of utility to the nation,

there was, therefore, no cause for alarm; his existence would be to him without consolation, and to the people a non-entity, unless he possessed the full and undivided affections and confidence of the nation at large." Among an immensity of addresses, was one from the body of French sailors, consisting of these few words: "Citizen first Consul; O! for that happy moment, when you shall proclaim the hour of vengeance."

Pichegru was arrested in a private house at Paris, through the treachery of the person in whose house he was an inmate; and Georges was arrested when in a cabriolet, attempting to escape in the dusk of the evening; he killed the officer who endeavored to seize him, and wounded another. Madam Moreau was suffered to be at liberty.

Moreau was highly popular throughout the army, and he had, by his famous retreat through the "Valley of Hell," acquired immortal honor. Bonaparte had a very delicate point to adjust: although the plot, which was greatly exaggerated, placed two celebrated military commanders in his power, yet it was requisite to act with extreme caution and policy; if the public *civil bodies* forgot the meritorious services of Pichegru and Moreau, the *army* did not. In the case of the latter, the first consul wished to act with apparent clemency, and Moreau, having been found guilty, was merely sentenced to be exiled to North America. Thus did Napoleon rid himself of a rival, of whose pre-eminent talents he was naturally jealous. Moreau had, on his examination, in the presence of Bonaparte, denied the charges brought against him; and during the whole of his imprisonment in the Temple, exemplified the utmost fortitude. With respect to General Pichegru, the following particulars, which appeared in the Paris papers, are particularly interesting:

"The manner of Pichegru's arrest was as follows: The broker, Le Blanc, was the person who betrayed Pichegru, who occupied a first floor in his house, for which he paid fifteen thousand livres a month. Le Blanc went to General Murat, the Governor of Paris, and offered to inform him of Pichegru's place of concealment, and to deliver him up for one hundred thousand livres, (about four thousand three hundred and seventy-five pounds sterling). This sum was promised him. The manner of

arresting him was then planned. Le Blanc introduced the *gens d'armes* into his house at night, when Pichegru was asleep, and gave a key to his room, as they were informed that Pichegru had with him two pistols and a dagger: they opened the door with as little noise as possible, and rushed on his bed. Though surprised and alarmed, Pichegru conducted himself with the greatest presence of mind, and in such a manner that even his enemies were forced to speak highly of his courage, and even to pity his misfortunes. He jumped out of his bed, naked and without arms; knocked down four *gens d'armes*, and they were unable to hold him though six in number. He almost choaked two in pushing them against the chimney; a third he struck with such force upon the breast that he spit blood; and the fourth he griped with such strength by the arm, that he cried out in agony, 'If you do not let me loose, I will shoot you through the head.' With a loss of part of the flesh he got loose, and Pichegru exclaimed, 'Fire, rascal, and you will receive a sword of honor.' At last he was obliged from fatigue to capitulate and surrender himself, upon condition of not being tied or chained. He was, however, wounded in the head and on the shoulders, and had lost a great deal of blood. In dressing himself he declared, 'that if he had not been deprived of his arms, he should not have fallen into their hands.' Bonaparte had ordered the *gens d'armes* to take him alive, and they were all picked men."

But this celebrated commander was destined to undergo a worse fate than Moreau. Bonaparte had conceived an invincible hatred to this unfortunate, but brave man. He had learned too much in Egypt of the convenient modes of secretly removing persons who were inimical, or hostile, to his wishes; Pichegru was among that number; and the following mysterious account was published under the sanction of the first consul, in the *Moniteur*, and other French papers:

"The ex-general Charles Pichegru having repeatedly requested, and having given his word of honor, that he would make no attempt on his life, Pichegru had obtained the dismission of his guards during the night. Every morning an attendant in waiting came to light his fire with a bundle of wood. Pichegru on one of the preceding mornings had laid aside a part of a faggot, by which

he thought he might put an end to his existence. In short, on the 5th instant (April), after having supped very heartily at eleven o'clock, he went to bed about twelve. The attendant in waiting having retired, Pichegru drew from under his pillow, where he had placed it, a black silk handkerchief, which he tied round his neck. The piece of wood which he had kept in reserve he then made use of to assist him in the project of suicide. He introduced this piece of wood into the two ends of the handkerchief where it was tied; he turned this little stick close into the glands of the neck as often as he thought necessary to put a stop to respiration. When on the point of losing respiration, he drew the stick behind his ear, and threw himself on the same side of his head in order to prevent its shifting. Pichegru, naturally fat, full of blood, suffocated by the full meal which he had just taken, and the great pressure which he made, expired during the night.

"Next day, in the morning, the attendant came to kindle his fire; he looked towards Pichegru's bed, saw him, as he supposed, in a profound sleep, and retired to do his other work. About half past seven the attendant came again, saw the head of Pichegru quietly resting on his pillow, and again went away, still fearing to interrupt his sleep. At nine o'clock, he went up a third time, and observed no alteration in the posture of the prisoner, who usually spoke to him when he was awake. The attendant began to be surprised at his sleeping so long; went up to the bed, when he saw his face pale and distorted; he then moved the body, and found it lifeless and without motion. He immediately gave information to the gaoler, who went that instant to inform Thevenot, the judge, and solicitor in this important trial. Eight physicians and surgeons were employed to draw up the *proces verbal* of the state in which the body was found; and this *proces verbal* and the corpse were brought before the criminal tribunal on the 6th, about one o'clock in the afternoon. The four sections of the tribunal immediately assembled, appointing eight physicians and surgeons to open, in the presence of four commissary judges, assisted by C. Lasfuterie, the body, and state the circumstances of his situation, and the cause of his death. An inquest was immediately held, which was

followed by a judical report of considerable length, stating that the corpse was the body of the ex-general Pichegru, and that he was guilty of suicide."

Those depredators, who live by what is justly called violence, are not insensible to humanity; their depredations are not often marked with cruelty, or stained with blood. We here advert to those bands of robbers in foreign countries, called Banditti; or to Highwaymen in England, of whom many *generous actions* are recorded. Prone as we are to dispute the accuracy of those exaggerated statements which appeared relative to the acts of cruelty committed by Bonaparte in Egypt to the full extent therein represented, yet the atrocious murder of Pichegru strengthens the opinion, that Bonaparte was inured to acts of cruelty, in all cases where his insatiable ambition was concerned. Who can doubt of the pretended suicide of Pichegru being a foul assassination? It was a deed, exclusively considered, which leaves a foul stain upon the character of the first consul, and afterward Emperor of France.

CHAP. VIII.

Execution of the Duke D'Enghein. Bonaparte's Tour to Calais. Naval Transactions.

We have had occasion to notice one atrocious act of Bonaparte, which closes our last chapter, happy should we be to throw a veil over another; but the fidelity of an historian requires the developement of truth, and nothing but the truth; no coloring of party prejudice; no misrepresentations of facts. There was a branch of the house of Bourbon, an immediate descendant of the great Condé, who inherited all the virtues, and the talents, of his illustrious progenitors; this was the young Duke D'Enghein, as gallant a hero as France had ever beheld; he had signalised himself in feats of arms, and though the regiment to which he belonged had been disbanded, yet, feeling the blood of the Bourbons thrilling through

his veins, he never could, or would, submit to pay homage to the consular government of France. He had retired into the Electorate of Baden; and in the asylum which he found, devoted himself to scientific pursuits; while his hours of recreation were employed in the manly sports of the field. One day, while engaged in the chase, he was suddenly attacked by a body of French cavalry, commanded by Caulincourt, aid-du-camp to the French consul, and was instantaneously marched away, first to the citadel of Strasburg, and afterwards he was conveyed to Paris, when he was committed to the Temple, and afterwards shut up in the castle of Vincennes. It is fully evident, that a plan had been laid for entrapping this young prince, for the purpose of taking away his life. No time was lost in effecting this nefarious and sanguinary design; five days only elapsed between his seizure and his death. He was taken while hunting on March 15, 1803; and he was put to death by torch light, on the night of the 29th.

The following account of the process against the Duke D'Enghein, and the heroism he displayed at the termination of his existence, was given in the French journals:

"The Duc d'Enghein was accused, 1st, Of having borne arms against the French republic. 2dly, Of having offered his services to the English government, the enemy of the French people. 3dly, Of having received and accredited agents of the said government; of having procured for them the means of maintaining an understanding in France; and having conspired, with them, against the internal and external safety of the state. 4thly, Of having placed himself at the head of an assemblage of French emigrants, and others in the pay of England, formed in the countries of Fribourg and Baden. 5thly, Of having maintained a correspondence in the town of Strasburgh, tending to stir up the neighbouring departments, for the purpose of effecting there a diversion in favor of England. 6thly, Of being one of the favorers and accomplices of the conspiracy planned by the English against the life of the first consul, and intending, in case of the success of this conspiracy, to enter France hostilely. Upon each of these charges the court found the prisoner guilty, and judgment was pronounced in the following words: 'The special military commission una-

nitously condemns to the pain of death Louis Antoine Henri de Bourbon, duc d'Enghein, in atonement for the crimes of being a spy, of carrying on a correspondence with the enemies of the republic, and of an attempt against the internal and external safety of the state.'

"During the whole of this distressing scene, the duc d'Enghein manifested the greatest calmness and fortitude. Four *gens d'armes* were posted in the dungeon where he was confined; and, it is said, that he was not permitted to speak with the clergyman who attended him on the occasion, otherwise than in a tone of voice loud enough to be overheard by his guards. In the course of the night, General Murat, brother-in-law to the first consul, arrived at Vincennes, under an escort of Mamelukes, accompanied by four aids-de-camp, together with Generals E. Mortier, Duroc, Hulin, and Louis Bonaparte. The castle was surrounded, and the avenues to that part of the wood of Vincennes appointed for the execution, guarded by Italian troops, while each Mameluke was provided with a torch for the occasion. The Duke, on being informed of his sentence, tranquilly replied, 'I am ready and resigned.' Upon hearing that the grenadiers commanded to shoot him were Italians, of Bonaparte's guard, he said, 'Thank God they are not Frenchmen! I am condemned by a foreigner, and God be praised that my executioners are also such. It will be a stain the less upon my countrymen;' and at the place of execution he lifted up his hands to heaven, exclaiming, 'May God preserve my King, and deliver my country from the yoke of a foreigner.' It was proposed to bind a handkerchief over his eyes, but he prevented it, saying, 'That a loyal soldier, who has often been exposed to fire and sword, can face death with open eyes, and without fear.' He then looked at the soldiers who had levelled their pieces, saying, 'Grenadiers, lower your arms, otherwise you will miss, or only wound me.' Of the nine who fired, seven hit him: two bullets pierced his head, and five his body. A coffin, partly filled with lime, was ready to receive his corpse, and a grave had been dug in the garden of the castle, where he was interred."

Thus perished, in the flower of his age, a noble youth,

a person of the blood royal of France, upon the vague and unfounded assertions of a body of men, forming a military tribunal, and acting under the immediate influence of the ruler of France.

Blinded as the French nation was by the dazzling splendor of Bonaparte's character, yet the execution of the Duke D'Enghein was greatly disapproved, and many reports were circulated to the disparagement of the first consul. To restore his popularity, in the autumn of 1803, he made a journey to Calais, where a camp had been formed for a division of the army, for the invasion of England; but levity and insincerity are prominent traits in the French national character. A modern writer has justly observed, "The French are cunning by nature; and custom has made them perfidious. You may sometimes know them by what they do; but never from what they say. They will cover the blackest designs under an insidious shew of politeness; and are never so ready to give a deadly wound as when they smile in your face, or stun you with noisy professions of regard." †

The reception which Bonaparte met with, both in his route, and on his arrival at Calais, was highly flattering to his feelings: he was hailed with all those demonstrations of pompous vanity, which the French had been accustomed to bestow upon their kings; no epithets were too great to lavish upon him; the names of the most illustrious heroes of antiquity, when coupled with his, shone with diminished lustre; and the names of Alexander, Scipio, Cæsar, and Pompey, were placed beneath that of Bonaparte; triumphal arches were erected to the hero of Lodi, and of Marengo. The first consul was so delighted with the incense burnt to him in golden censers by the inhabitants of Calais, that he, prior to his departure, addressed a letter to the municipality, thanking the magistrates for the affectionate manner in which he had been received, saying, at the close of it, "There is nothing you ever request of me, that I will ever refuse." It might, probably, have been an idea of Bonaparte, for no man ever more grossly mistook the character of Englishmen *when at war*, than he did; that by his trip to Calais, and the military manœuvres he made while there in his camp, he should strike terror by approaching to so small a distance from the English coast.

† Gleanings by the Rev. J. Moir, vol. ii. p. 114.

"Those noble English, whose blood is fetched from fathers of war-proof;—fathers, that like so many Alexanders, from morn to even fought, and sheathed their swords for lack of argument."

Shakespear's Henry V.

The preparations England was making to resist an invasion, was carried on with a zeal and alacrity almost unprecedented; Mr. Pitt, the celebrated ex-minister, as Warden of the Cinque Ports, had raised a corps of volunteers, whom he himself commanded, and who were appointed to defend the fortifications which had been making at Dover.

A noble instance of the bravery of the British sailors was exemplified in the port of Calais, a few days even before the arrival of Napolean: Captain Jackson, of the Autumn sloop, made an attack on the French gun-boats in that port, which the gallant Captain, in his letter to the secretary of the Admiralty, thus describes:

"After we anchored a-breast of the town and pier-head battery, the enemy opened their fire on us from all directions, amongst which I found they had mortars; the first shell fell a ship's length of us, and burst under water; our vessels, at that time, were so close, that I thought there was a great probability some of their shells might fall on board; whilst I found our shot, though they all reached the pier-head, would not go so far up as their ships; I, therefore, made the signal to weigh, and open to a greater distance, remaining at anchor myself. The squadron has been very fortunate in receiving no damage from the fire of the enemy. The bombs were now keeping up a well-directed fire, many of the shells evidently falling in the midst of their gun-boats: the shells that fell over the boats went into the town, and must have done great damage; the east end of the town appeared to be on fire for some time. From the enemy's boats and vessels being covered under the land, it was impossible to judge what damage they sustained, but it must have been considerable."†

In the month of November. the first consul paid a visit to Boulogne, where his naval armament, his invincible flotilla, was at anchor. Here a singular scene was

† London Gazette, Oct. 1, 1803.

exhibited, a brilliant demonstration of British courage; the flotilla was attacked in the presence of Bonaparte himself, by a few English vessels, who fired a heavy cannonade, which threw the whole fleet into the utmost confusion; many gun-boats were destroyed, also one French lugger. Eighty-four gun-boats were destroyed on the coast of France. The gallant Sir Sidney Smith was not inactive; he had a squadron of five ships of war under his command, with which he drove twelve armed vessels on shore on the Dutch coast. Several French vessels of war were captured on the surrender of the garrisons of Port Dauphin, and Port St. Mark, in the island of St. Domingo. A magnanimous trait of British humanity occured relative to the garrison of the latter place, which exhibited a skeleton of human misery: Dessalines, the black chieftain, with savage ferocity, was on the point of putting this garrison to the sword, when Captain Watkins, whose enterprising courage had been eminently displayed, became a mediator in behalf of those wretched Frenchmen, and at his intercession their lives were spared, and the Captain took them on board his own vessel. A noble display of humanity this, demonstrating to the whole world, that Britons *conquer* to *save*. In the attack upon the ships in the port of Hispaniola, the Desirée frigate, greatly distinguished itself, having cut out, under a heavy fire from the batteries, a French schooner.

In Hindostan, the power of Bonaparte had received a deadly blow. This was peculiarly mortifying to him, as his ambition had prompted him to aspire to the possession of the vast territorial possessions of the British empire in India. Tippoo Saib, more formidable than Hyder Ally, after having flourished his sabre against the Mahrattas, had become the powerful auxiliary of France. Tippoo had an inveterate hatred to the English; he was deceitful and perfidious in the extreme; no treaties could bind him; no sense of political honor govern his conduct: but scarcely ever was there a Sultan of the East more distinguished for his talents, or more eminent for his personal bravery. His insidious connection with the French proved ultimately his ruin. At the storming of Seringapatam, by General Harris, he lost his empire and his life; dying more gloriously than he had lived. The death of this prince was an event highly favorable to

Great Britain, as it annihilated the power and influence of the French in that peninsula.

It is well known that had Bonaparte succeeded in his expedition to Egypt, he meant to have penetrated into India; and the possession of the British settlements in that quarter of the globe, was dear to his heart, when at the head of the French nation. This was one grand object of Sebastini's mission; and a fleet was actually fitted out afterwards under the command of Linois, to Pondicherry: this squadron was fitted out under the plausible pretext of making astronomical discoveries and observations in the East, and that the chief persons employed were men of science; but every scheme and artifice which Napoleon made use of was frustrated; and while England remained firm as the everlasting rocks which proudly surround its coast, amidst all the threatened terrors of invasion; so also the British possessions in India could not be wrested from the parent country by all the artifices, machinations, power, or skill, of Bonaparte.

The death of the weak and tyrranical Paul I. Autocrate of all the Russias, had effected a grest change in the politics of that country. Paul though once the friend and ally of Great Britain, had shamefully broken his engagements, and entered into a league with France.† His successor, Alexander I. a prince greatly beloved for his virtues, and distinguished for his talents, was inclined to pursue a different line of conduct; he contemplated the advantages which that illustrious Princess, Catharine II. had derived from a commercial and friendly intercourse with Great Britain; he also disliked the character and conduct of the first consul of France; and had since his accession to the Imperial crown, made known his friendly dispositions towards England; and Bonaparte could not contain even within the bounds of diplomatic decorum, his chagrin and dissatisfaction. Lord Whitworth had been treated before he left Paris with great abuse, by the first consul; and Count Markouff, the Russian Ambassador, had experienced something of similar behaviour. The Count noticed this species of

† It was at this time that the late Charles Pybus, Esq. one of the Lords of the Treasury, published a Poem, called, "The Sovereign," in honor of the Emperor Paul.

courtly barbarism, and informed his court of the circumstance, when he received letters of recal. Talleyrand, more circumspect than his master, fearful of the consequences, waited upon the Count, and apologised, but the injury was not to the Ambassador, but to his sovereign; and, therefore, Markouff could not overlook it: he obtained his passports, and returned to Petersburgh.

Bonaparte had already, by his irratibility, given great offence, and in thus acting towards the Russian Ambassador, he had laid himself open not only to the probability of having raised up a new and powerful enemy, but also of accelerating the very evil he dreaded, a closer intimacy and connection between the courts of St. Petersburgh and of St. James's; and this was a circumstance of no small consideration. However disappointed the first consul of France might have been, with respect to certain views of aggrandisement, he had a *part* to play with the French people, in which he shewed himself to be a very *great actor;* the particulars relative to which we are about to narrate.

CHAP. IX.

Preliminary Measures for constituting Bonaparte Emperor. Debates in the Tribunate on that Subject.

The ambitious man is entangled every moment in a fresh pursuit.† It has already been observed, that Bonaparte had carefully studied the character of the

† "One world sufficed not Alexander's mind,
"Cooped up he seemed in earth and seas confin'd."
Dryden's Juvenal.

"Ambition's like a circle on the water,
"Which never ceases to enlarge itself,
"Till by broad spreading it disperse to nought."
Shakespear's Henry VI.

French nation, prior to the peace of Amiens, he had formed ideas of absolute authority; which, in fact, he possessed in its plenitude, as first consul: but yet there was a vacuum which his ambitious soul wished to fill up; there was a *certain something* which he had long panted after, as much as the thirsty hart traversing a parched desert, after the water-brook: this was an Imperial crown. The consular robes were emblematic of *republican* dignity; but what to compare with the trappings of royalty? The French people were always addicted to splendor; Napoleon knew it; and he profited by it. After the war with England had commenced, the popularity of the first consul increased; the visit which he made to Calais in October, 1803, amidst a thousand other instances, attested it. The subtle Talleyrand, who had the Parisian, and, in fact, the whole of the French public prints, at his disposal, had aptly caused many paragraphs, letters, &c. to appear anonymously, stating, the vast, the infinite benefits the French nation experienced since Napoleon had been chief consul: the immense obligations the country was under to him, for having calmed the waves of anarchy, and subdued the turbulence of Jacobinical discord; that France although it had experienced great tyranny from its former kings, yet was always flourishing under a monarchial government; and if the dynasty of one race of kings had been set aside on account of the evils which had been experienced, was that any good reason why France, after so many years anarchy, should not resort to a monarchial government again, if a proper person should be selected to fill the throne? And who so well calculated for that purpose; designated, as it were, by Providence, delegated from heaven; as that Great and Invincible General, Napoleon Bonaparte, to whom France owed its regeneration, restoration from anarchy, glory, and the highest prosperity.

After these, and many other eulogiums on Bonaparte, it was adroitly hinted, *to feel the pulse of the public*, whether under existing circumstances, it might not be expedient to call Napoleon from his consular government to a throne. Such were the sentiments which the agents of Bonaparte most industriously disseminated in the public prints; well knowing that they would be eagerly embraced by the majority of the nation. This

sounding of the people's sentiments was followed up by a more important act: the senate, the members of which were the creatures of Bonaparte, addressed him on March 27, 1804, in very emphatic language, on the above subject; to which the first consul deigned to give the following answer:

"SENATORS,

"Your address has never ceased to be present to my thoughts; it has been the subject of my constant meditation. You have judged that the *hereditary* power of the supreme magistracy is necessary, to shelter the French nation from the plots of our enemies, and from the tumults arising from rival ambition.

"It appears to be your sentiment, that many of our institutions require improvement, in order to give permanent security to equality and public liberty, and to offer to the government the double guarantee of which they stand in need.

"We have been constantly guided by this grand truth, that the sovereignty resides in the French people; in this sense, that every thing, without exception, ought to be done for their welfare, prosperity, and glory. To attain this end, the supreme magistracy, the senate, the council of state, the legislative body, the electoral colleges, and the different branches of the administration, are, and ought to be, instituted.

"In proportion as I fix my attention on these great objects, I am more fully convinced of the truth of those sentiments which I have now expressed; and I continually feel, that in a circumstance so novel and so momentous, as that on which you have addressed me. I have need of the exercise of your wisdom and experience to enable me to fix my ideas. I request you, therefore, to make known to me the whole of your thoughts. The French people can add nothing to the honor and glory with which they have surrounded me: but my most sacred duty, and that dearest to my heart, is to secure, to their latest posterity, those advantages which they have acquired by a revolution that has cost them so much, particularly by the sacrifice of those millions of brave citizens who have died in defence of their rights. Fifteen years have elapsed since, by a spontaneous movement, you ran to arms; you acquired liberty,

equality, and glory. These first blessings of nations are now secured to you for ever, are sheltered from every storm, they are preserved to you, and to your children. Institutions, conceived and commenced in the midst of the hurricanes of internal and external wars, developed with constancy, are just terminated in the attempts and plots of our most mortal enemies, by the adoption of such measures as the experience of centuries and of nations has demonstrated, as proper to guarantee the rights which the nation has judged necessary for its dignity, its liberty, and its happiness."

This reply of Bonaparte, so admirably fitted for the purpose, paved the way for a more public discussion of the question which the first consul *so delicately* touched upon in the tribunate. The subject was introduced by Fabre De l'Aude, the president, who proposed the following resolutions:

I. That the government of France should be confided to one person, as Emperor.

II. That the Imperial government of France should be hereditary in the family of Napoleon Bonaparte, the first Consul.

Curée then introduced the subject to the assembly. He recalled to their memory, the epoch of the French revolution, with a profane allusion to holy writ, "When the French, (said Curée) with unanimous will, and one voice, *as prompt as that of the Creator*, on the *first day* of the existence of the universe, exclaimed," Let Equality be established, let privileges disappear, and let the nation be as it ought to be! The orator then proceeded to contrast the glorious æra of Charlemagne with that of Bonaparte, giving a decided preference to the latter; from this he deduced the absolute necessity of the French people rallying round their ruler, and protecting him from the numerous plots against his life, by bestowing upon him a more dignified sovereign authority. Curée then expatiated upon the services which the republic had received from him as the first soldier of the republic, who had filled the whole world with the fame of his arms, and the splendor of his glory. He closed with observing, that he knew no title for the head of the national sovereignty more suitable than that of *Emperor*

He then moved, that Napoleon Bonaparte be declared Emperor, and that the Imperial dignity be hereditary in his family.

Carnot, a stern republican, was the only person in the assembly who opposed the proposition: he deprecated the idea of sacrificing liberty at the altar of Bonaparte, or to make France the patrimony of any man, however great and distinguished.

He then proceeded to examine the form of government proposed to be established; cited a number of examples from the history of Rome, and drew an inference from them, that a government by one individual, was not a sure pledge of its stability, or tranquillity. He applied the same inference to the history of France, where intestine commotions and civil discord so often existed under the government of princes, weak or unworthy of governing. After the peace of Amiens, continued Carnot, Bonaparte had the choice between a republic and a monarchy; but he had sworn to defend the former, and to respect the wishes of France, which had made him their guardian. Now it was proposed to make of that power a property, of which at the present time the administration was only possessed. The Romans were most jealous of their liberty, and Camillus, Fabius, and Cincinnatus, only saved the country, because they relinquished the power which had been confided to them after they had saved their country. But the liberty of Rome perished as soon as Cæsar wished to grasp at absolute power.

Carnot cited the example of the United States of America: it was reserved for the new world to shew to the old, the practicability of a nation's enjoying liberty, and the rising prosperity of the people. The destinies to which they appeared to be called, left no doubt remaining of the existence of the truth. He then made some particular observations. Will, said he, the opinion of the public functionaries be the free wish of the whole nation? Will there not be inconveniencies attending the expression of an opposite sentiment? Is the liberty of the press so much restrained and degraded, that it will be impossible to make in the public prints the most respectful remonstrances against the proposed arrangement? Does the expulsion of the Bourbons at all involve the necessity of a new dynasty? Does not the

establishment of that new dynasty throw obstacles in the way of a general peace? Will it be recognized by foreign powers? and, in case of a refusal to recognize it, would not arms be resorted to, and for an empty title would not the security of the French nation be endangered? It was not the only means which the existing government had of consolidating itself. The means of this consolidation consisted in adherence to justice. I am ready, continued he, to sacrifice my personal opinion to the interests of my country; my respect for the law will remain unalterable; and I desire above all things, to see every opinion, and every sentiment united against an eternal, an implacable enemy (England); that enemy which is now meditating universal oppression. I vote against the motion.

After considerable discussion, it was decreed as follows:

"The tribunate, considering that at the breaking out of the revolution, when the national will had an opportunity of manifesting itself with the greatest freedom, the general wish was declared for the individual unity of the supreme power, and for the hereditary succession of that power.

"That the family of the Bourbons, having by their conduct rendered the hereditary government odious to the people, forced them to lose sight of its advantages, and drove the nation to seek for a happier destiny in a democratical form of government.

"That France having made a trial of different forms of government, experienced from those trials only a series of misery arising from anarchy.

"That the state was in the greatest danger, when Bonaparte, delegated by Providence, suddenly appeared for its salvation.

"That under the government of a single individual, France has recovered tranquillity at home, and acquired abroad the brighest degree of prosperity and glory.

"That the plots formed by the house of Bourbon, in concert with a country the implacable enemy of France, was a warning voice to France of the dangers which menaced it in case of the loss of Bonaparte.

"That the consulship for life, and the power granted to the first consul of appointing his successor, are not

adequate to prevent the intrigues of the enemies of France, who would be augmented by a vacancy in the supreme power.

"That in declaring that magistracy hereditary, it is in conformity to the practice of all great states, both ancient and modern, and agreeable to the wish of the nation, as expressed in 1789.

"That enlightened, and guided by this experience, the nation recognises that which was ever its most anxious wish.

"That in all political changes it has been usual for nations to confer the supreme power on those to whom they owe their safety.

"That when France demands for her security an hereditary chief; her gratitude and affection prompts her to nominate Bonaparte.

"That France will preserve all the advantages of the revolution by the choice of a new dynasty; as much interested for their safety, as the old one would be for their destruction.

"That France may expect from the family of Bonaparte, more than from any other, the maintenance of the rights and liberties of the people who chose them.

"That there is no title more suitable to the glory of Bonaparte, and to the dignity of the supreme chief of the French nation, than the title of Emperor.

"The tribunate, exercising the right given them by the twenty-ninth article of the constitution, have come to the following vote:

"That Napoleon Bonaparte, the first consul, be proclaimed Emperor of the French, and in that capacity invested with the government of the French republic.

"That the title of Emperor, and the imperial power, be made hereditary in his family in the male line, according to the order of primogeniture.

"That in introducing into the organization of the constituted authorities the modification rendered necessary by the establishment of hereditary power, the equality, the liberty, and the rights of the people, shall be preserved in all their integrity."

The above resolutions being put to the vote, were unanimously passed, with the exception of Carnot, who

with the stern inflexibility of a Brutus, refused to sanction the elevation of Bonaparte. In the debates in the tribunate, the most able advocate for annihilating the republic, and raising on its ruins a splendid monarchy, was Citizen Nisas, who displayed a wonderful degree of sophistry, in pleading against Carnot the cause of Napoleon. In answer to the objection, that the republic would cease to exist, if an hereditary monarch was elected, "What! (exclaimed the orator) because the first magistrate shall be denominated Emperor, because his power shall be hereditary, will there be no law? will there be no social compact? The illustrious J. J. Rousseau was of a different opinion,† although a zealous republican, he affirmed, that every legitimate government is a republic. Is there any man that would dare to talk of putting men above the law? What government is more legitimate than that which proposes, organises, and accepts itself. Very little reflection is requisite to demonstrate, that between the form of government now proposed, and the ancient monarchy which has been subverted, there is as great a difference as between light and darkness. The former monarch began with taking possession of the land; with the seizure of the persons who inhabited it; the inhabitants were then, *Homines potestates adscripti glebæ.* It was on these despotic ideas that the right, title, and government of the ancient monarchy was founded. The King of the French, such as the national assembly wished to constitute him; the Emperor of the French, such as we now wish to establish, would neither be the proprietor of the soil, nor of those who inhabit it; he is to be viewed merely as the head of the French nation, elected by voluntary choice; his power is limited, and no servitude legally can proceed from such a system of government. The first consul, with the *greatest* degree *of reluctance*, would permit any idea of the proposed change intimated to; it was only by the most pressing entreaties, overwhelming solicitations, and addresses from all parts of the kingdom,

† M. NISAS has displayed more eloquence than truth. Whoever has perused Rousseau's Social Compact, will at once perceive, that he miserably perverted the sense of that celebrated philosopher, who, had he been alive at this memorable epoch, would strenuously have opposed any monarchial form of government, after France had become a republic. Rousseau was born a republican, Nisas was not.

in consequence of the danger resulting from the various attempts to assassinate him, that he was prevailed upon to suffer the measure to be discussed. The first consul has ever deeply regretted the calamitous events which occurred through the revolution. One day a citizen having thus addressed him: "It does not belong to you, citizen, first consul, to be afflicted at the revolution; without it, you would never have been elevated to the rank which you now hold; and you would never have acquired that splendid glory with which you are covered." "Well! (exclaimed Bonaparte) would to God that France had never heard of me; that its government had never been guilty of such errors; and that its people had never experienced such miseries." No; (added Nisas) the aggrandisement of the power of the first consul is the only means of augmenting the public felicity; he seeks his own grandeur only in the glory of the nation. When the commonwealth of ancient Rome was changed into an empire, if the government of the Cæsars had been made hereditary, the unbridled licentiousness and disorders which afterwards occurred, would have been prevented. Pericles was not an hereditary prince; but for an insult offered to Aspasia, the Grecian republic was placed in a state of internal commotion. Nisas then introduced an anecdote of Count Argenteau, Ambassador from the Emperor of Germany, at the beginning of the revolution, who being asked, Whether he seriously believed, that by the assistance of the house of Austria, the Bourbons could be restored to the throne? or, Whether he would not rather leave the republic quietly to govern itself agreeable to the policy of those entrusted with its government? The Count replied, "We know well, that we cannot make France accept of masters whom she has rejected; and we also know, that raw and inexperienced as her armies are, they will frequently defeat our regular forces. We will patiently endure these reverses; we will continue to fight, sometimes advancing, sometimes retreating, as the vacillations of fortune may require. There will, however, be a period when some General, or politician, will be made the means of organising the republic, and from a confused chaos, will reduce it to a regular system of government."

Nisas then proceeded to point out the fallacy of reasoning pursued by those who wished to take the United States of America as an example, or copy. "It is not the first time (said he) that we have been told to look to America for a model of government. When Louis XVI. fled to Varennes, Vadice proposed in the national assembly, the example of the American government; and solicited the assembly to give to France, a similar constitution; upon which Barrere justly observed, that "a population thinly scattered on a most extended soil; a new people on a new land; a people whose enterprising modesty will long secure to them easy means of subsistence: a state insulated on a vast hemisphere, surrounded by impenetrable forests, and vast seas, could never, with propriety, be compared with a people encircled with restless and ambitious nations, itself restless and enterprising, like all those populous and civilised states, among which the means of provision are dear and scarce, according to their luxury and population." Nisas closed an ingenious and eloquent speech, with urging the members of the tribunate to remember what Barrere had said, and to abandon every idea of establishing a federal government.

On May 19, 1804, the *Senatus Consultum* adopted the decree for conferring the Imperial government on Napoleon Bonaparte; when an act was passed annulling the decree for establishing a consular government; and a new constitution was formed, consisting of one hundred and forty-three articles, the substance of which was as follows:

"Napoleon Bonaparte is declared Emperor of the French, and the Imperial dignity hereditary in the legitimate descent, from male to male, in the order of primogeniture, to the exclusion of females and their descent. The first consul may adopt the children, or the grandchildren of his brothers, provided they have attained the age of eighteen years complete, and he himself have no children. Adoption, however, is prohibited to his successors. In default of a natural heir of the first consul, or of an adopted heir, the empire will be transferred to Joseph Bonaparte, and his descendants; and in default of Joseph and his descendants, to Louis and his descendants. In case of the failure of the heirs of Joseph and

Louis Bonaparte, a *Senatus Consultum*, proposed to the senate by the titularies of the great dignitaries of the empire, and submitted to the people, shall appoint an Emperor.

"The members of the Imperial family shall bear the title of French Princes. The eldest son of the Emperor shall bear the title of Imperial Prince. A French Prince who shall marry without permission from the Emperor, shall be deprived of all right to the inheritance, unless he shall have no children by this marriage, and it shall be afterwards dissolved.

"The brothers of Bonaparte are to be created French princes. Imperial palaces are to be established in four principal points of the empire. Females are in all cases excluded from the regency; and the reigning Emperor may, previous to his death, appoint a regency from amongst the French princes, if his heir-male be a minor.

"The titularies of the great dignities of the empire are, the great elector, the arch-chancellor of the empire, the arch-treasurer, the constable, and the high-admiral. They shall be nominated by the Emperor, and they shall enjoy the same honors as the French princes, and rank immediately after them. They shall be senators and counsellors of state, and shall form the great council of the Emperor.

"The other great officers are, one marshal of the empire, chosen from amongst the most distinguished generals; twenty-eight inspectors and colonels-general of artillery, cavalry, and the marine; three great civil officers of the crown, such as shall be instituted by the statutes of the Emperor. The laws are to be thus promulgated. Napoleon, by the grace of God, and the constitution of the republic, Emperor of the French, &c. &c."

Cambaceres, the second consul, the cringing tool of Bonaparte, was destined to be the organ of the *Senatus Consultum* to the first consul, bearing upon his shoulders the weighty resolutions of that body, as decreed at the tribunate, who addressed his coadjutor in the following speech:

"SIRE,

"The decree which the senate has passed, and which

it takes the earliest opportunity of prsenting to your Imperial Majesty, is the only authentic expression of a will already manifested by the nation. This decree, which confers on you a new title, and which after you secures the dignity hereditary to your race, adds nothing either to your glory or your rights. The love and gratitude of the French people have, for four years, entrusted to your Majesty the reins of government, and the constitution of the state has reposed in you the choice of a successor. The more august denomination decreed to you is then only a tribute which the nation pays to its dignity, and to the necessity it experiences of giving you daily testimonies of respect and attachment, which every day increase.

"How could the French nation find bounds to its gratitude, when you place none to your care and solicitude for it? Preserving the remembrance of the evils which it suffered when abandoned to itself, how could they reflect without enthusiasm on the happiness it has experienced since Providence inspired it with the idea of throwing itself into your arms! Its armies were defeated; it finances were in disorder; public credit was annihilated; factions were disputing for the remains of our ancient splendor; every idea of morality, and even of religion, was obscured; the habit of giving and resuming power left the magistrates without consideration, and even rendered every kind of authority odious. Your Majesty appeared: you recalled victory to our standards; you established order and economy in the public expences. The nation, encouraged by the use made of your authority, resumed confidence in its own resources; your wisdom allayed the rage of party; religion saw her altars raised; ideas of justice and injustice were awakened in the minds of the citizens, when they saw crimes followed by punishment, and virtue signalised and rewarded with honorable distinctions. In the last place, How could the French nation find limits to its gratitude, when you place none to your care and anxiety for its welfare and prosperity. Reflecting on the past evils it has endured, what enthusiastic joy must it feel, since it has been inspired by Providence with the idea of throwing itself into your arms! Its armies had been defeated; its finances exhausted; public credit annihilated; factions disorganizing the public tranquillity; religion and

morality trampled under foot; all was in a state of wild confusion, when you, Sire, appeared; you recalled victory to our standards; you established order and economy in our public expences. The nation, encouraged by the wise policy you pursued, resumed its former confidence in its power and strength; we then saw the altars of religion again elevated; the fierceness of party factions was allayed; virtue was signally preserved, and just punishment was inflicted on the perpetrators of vice. It assuredly is the greatest of miracles, that by the splendor of your genius, you calmed the turbulence of a people ever impatient of restraint, and hostile to authority; and in your person made laws to be respected, and authority revered.

"The French people do not pretend to become judges with respect to the constitution of the government of other countries, but with respect to themselves, experience is the best guide; they have for ages tasted the advantages of hereditary power; afterwards they made a short, but painful trial of a contrary form of government, and now, after free and mature deliberation, they make a free use of their rights, in delegating to your Imperial Majesty a power which your interest forbids you to exercise by yourself; they stipulate for future generations; and, by a solemn compact, entail to the offspring of your race, the happiness of their posterity. The former will copy after your virtues, the latter will inherit our love and fidelity. Happy that nation which thus finds, after so much trouble and perplexity, the means of appeasing the tempest of the passions, and gaining unity and tranquillity: happy the Prince who holds his power by the will, the confidence, and the affections of the citizens.

"If it be the principles of our constitution to submit to the sanction of the people, that part of the decree which proposes the establishment of an hereditary government, we have thought proper to request your Majesty to permit that the necessary dispositions should be carried into effect for that purpose; and that for the glory, as well as for the happiness, of the nation, Napoleon be immediately proclaimed Emperor of the French."

To this sycophantic address, Napoleon replied in terms as follows;

"Whatever can tend to promote the good of the nation is blended with my happiness. I hesitate not to accept that title which you think necessary for the glory of the nation. I, therefore, submit to the sanction of the people that part of the decree which relates to hereditary succession.

"I hope France will never have cause to repent of having conferred such honors upon any family. In all cases my spirit never will cease to be present with my posterity whenever it may cease to merit the love and confidence of the French republic."

When Bonaparte was in the confidence of Barras, he married Josephine, a lady who was the discarded mistress of the latter. She was now elevated by the decree of the senate to the rank of Empress; and the deputation waited upon her in due form with the following address, which was presented by Cambaceres:

"MADAME,

"We have just presented to your august spouse the decree which confers on him the title of Emperor, which establishes the government hereditary in his family, and associates future generations in the happiness of the present race. A very agreeable duty remains to be performed by the senate, that of offering to your Imperial Majesty the homage of its respect, and an expression of the gratitude of the French. Yes, Madame, fame proclaims the good which you are continually doing; it says, that, being always accessible to the unfortunate, you employ your influence with the chief of the state only to relieve distress; and that, to the pleasure of obliging, your Majesty adds that amiable delicacy which renders gratitude sweeter, and the kindness more valuable. This disposition presages, that the name of the Empress Josephine will be the signal of consolation and hope; and as the virtues of Napoleon will always serve as an example to his successors, to teach them the art of governing nations, the living remembrance of your goodness will teach their august consorts, that the care of drying up tears is the most effectual means of preserving an empire over all hearts.

"The senate thinks itself happy in the opportunity of being the first to salute you Empress; and he who has

the honor of being its organ, takes the liberty to hope that you will deign to reckon him among the number of your most faithful servants."

Thus by the creative genius of one man, after oceans of human blood had been spilt in a contest for a republican government, which was more sanguinary and tremendous than any the annals of history record, was the French nation brought back to its ancient form of government, and a new dynasty established in the person of Napoleon, invested with higher rank and greater power than any of the monarchs of the house of Bourbon.

CHAP. X.

Inauguration of Bonaparte in the Imperial Dignity. Address of the President of the Conservative Senate to the Emperor.

All Europe was astonished at the extraordinary event which France now exhibited; the versatility of the French character was strikingly evinced. A nation that had sworn eternal enmity to monarchy; who instituted crusades against all the kings of Europe, now submitted its neck to a foreigner, and bowed tamely beneath the yoke of *one* who had plainly and unequivocally demonstrated that *it was not* easy, nor the burden now imposed *light:* no man but Napoleon Bonaparte could have achieved such a wonderful change in the political system of government of more than twenty millions of people. We have more than once observed, that Bonaparte had carefully studied the temperament and character of the French people; indeed it affords a wonderful proof of his great political talents, that he alone of all the popular characters of the French revolution, was enabled to mount to a dazzling height of splendid dignity and supreme authority, and to maintain that authority with despotic rigor; and yet be idolised by those whom he had cajoled out of that freedom for which they had

for a long series of years been fighting. Napoleon was now proclaimed amidst the loud acclamations of the people, and the sounding of trumpets, Emperor of France. His brother Joseph, now created a prince, was made Grand Elector of the kingdom; Prince Louis, another brother, had the ancient office of Constable of France, conferred upon him; and the two consuls, the wretched tools of Napoleon, were promoted to high and dignified situations, Cambaceres being made Arch-chancellor of the empire; and Lebrun Arch-treasurer.

It was decreed, that the Salic law should be revived, which excluded all females from the crown. It was, therefore, ordered, that in case of Bonaparte's having no male heir, he was at liberty to adopt one from among the children, or grand-children, of his brethren, in case any such should have attained to the age of eighteen years.

Napoleon made it his uniform practice to secure the affections of the military, knowing full well, that alone would give stability to his throne; hence his companions in arms shared in the honors which he had obtained; Kellerman, Bernadotte, Mortier, Soult, Augereau, and other Generals, were raised to the rank of Marshals of the empire, and estates assigned them proportionably to their dignity. Napoleon was too great a politician not to observe, that religion was essential to every established government; he viewed it, (and many free-thinkers have done the like,) as an useful engine of state policy: all religions were indifferent to him; he had paid the same homage to the prophet of Mecca, when in Egypt, as he did to Jesus of Nazareth, when in France; as his interest biassed him, such were his religious sentiments; at one time a Mussulman, at another a Roman Catholic; it being equally indifferent with him, whether he held correspondence with the pretended successor of St. Peter, or with Mahometan priests; he had been eye witness to the deplorable scenes which ill-fated France had presented to view when the Christian religion was abrogated; it was wise and sound policy which dictated to him to make the concordate with the Pope; and France being now again under the dominion of the holy see, and the elevation of the new Emperor being announced to the French bishops, the Pope's legate

ordered the following circular letter, written by himself, to be sent to those prelates:

"MY LORD,

"Napoleon Bonaparte having been appointed Emperor of the French, you are desired to make use of the following prayer; "O Lord preserve our Emperor Napoleon," instead of that which was ordained by the concordat passed between the holy apostolic chair, and the government of France; after which the following prayer may be recited, as it has already been used in the Imperial chapel, "O God, the protector of all kingdoms, and especially of the French empire, grant unto thy servant Napoleon, our Emperor, that he may know and further the wonders of thy power, to the end that he whom thou hast appointed our sovereign, may be always powerful through thy grace."

Bonaparte, the very man who had insulted and abused Pius VI. was determined to make his successor not only subservient to his wishes, but also to make him a chief actor in the grand scene which was now to be displayed. All France was looking forward with eager expectation to that day when Napoleon was to be inaugurated on the Imperial throne: and to give the ceremony a greater eclat throughout christendom, Napoleon selected the sovereign pontiff to place the crown on his head. The holy father, it must be confessed, had a difficult part to act; if he agreed to crown Napoleon, the great body of the faithful, and more particularly those of the bishops and clergy of France, who remained invincibly loyal to the house of Bourbon, would be shocked to see the authority of the *Keys* thus prostituted, and to behold Christ's vicar on earth, placing the crown on the head of an usurper, and a Mahometan Christian! On the other hand, the power of the Pope was dependent on the will of Bonaparte; if he incurred his displeasure, the triple crown would fall from his head, and he would be reduced to the situation of his predecessor. Pius VI. had unshaken fortitude, and supported his sufferings with resignation and Christian heroism; but Pius VII. was as a "reed shaken with the wind." Fearful of the approach of evil, *in an evil hour*, he consented to do that which his conscience must have revolted against;

which placed a stigma on his *pontificate* that no after acts could atone for; and which afterwards occasioned him to experience a series of trials and afflictions of the most grievous nature.

Having decided in favor of Bonaparte, the holy father, on October 31, 1804, set off from Rome, on his journey to Paris, receiving on his route every mark of respect to his high character, and liberally bestowing his benedictions on the multitudes who thronged around him. One weak or wicked measure frequently leads to many: thus it was with the Pope; if it was a weak action, (and on that subject there was an unanimity of opinion throughout Europe,) for him to consent to crown Napoleon, it was a *wicked action* for Pius VII. to become the panegyrist of the Emperor of France, which he most assuredly did, in his letter to the cardinals, prior to his leaving Rome. How could this pretended vicar of Christ, this representative of the holy and apostolic fisherman, dare to speak of the Emperor in terms as follows:

"That most potent prince, our dearest son in Christ, Napoleon, Emperor of the French, *who has so well deserved* of the catholic religion for what he has done, has signified to us his strong desire to be anointed with the holy unction, and to receive the Imperial crown from us, to the end, that the solemn rites which here place him in the highest rank, shall be deeply marked with the character of our holy religion, which may tend to call down upon the nation more effectually the blessings of heaven."

The 2d of December, 1804, was the momorable day on which Napoleon was to be raised to the highest pitch of splendor and power, and cover the Pope with merited disgrace. The French, always fond of pompous exhibitions and gorgeous sights, had arranged every thing to render the ceremony of the day worthy of the sovereign whom they had chosen. Paris, in the best days of *Louis le Grand*, never had a more gay appearance; the military formed a principal part of the procession; the season of the year was unfavorable for so splendid a spectacle; but the metropolis was literally inundated by the immense numbers who flocked from different provinces, to witness a scene of so novel a nature: the in-

terest of the whole was greatly enhanced by the presence of the sovereign pontiff. The ceremony took place in the church of "*Notre Dame*, or, Our Lady," and there Pius VII. poured the holy oil on the head of Napoleon, anointing him in the midst of an immense assemblage of spectators, Emperor of the French; the Emperor placing the crown on his own head, as also on that of the Empress Josephine. This impressive solemnity being finished, the whole city of Paris was one vast theatre of amusement; conduits flowing with wine, dancing, harlequinades, and every species of diversion being provided on this great event for the populace. A day or two after, the conservative senate, headed by Francis Neufchateau, a celebrated French poet, waited upon the Emperor with the following address:

"SIRE,

"The first attribute of the sovereign power of the people is the right of suffrage in the senate, from whence fundamental laws proceed; this constitutes the rights of real citizens. This right, so sacred, has never been more spontaneously and harmoniously exercised than in the late deliberations among us; one, by decree, placed the reins of government in your hands for ten years; another extended that authority for life: the French people has now again, for the third time, expressed its will. Three millions five hundred thousand men, dispersed over the surface of an immense territory, have simultaneously voted the empire hereditary in your Majesty's august family. Their acts of suffrage are contained in sixty thousand registers, which have been verified and scrupulously examined. There is not a shadow of doubt, either respecting the state, or the number of those who have put forth their voice, neither as to the right of each to give his vote, nor as to the result of this universal suffrage. Thus, then, the senate and people of France unanimously agree, that the blood of Bonaparte shall henceforth be the Imperial blood of France; and that the new throne raised for Napoleon, and rendered illustrious by him, shall never cease to be possessed, either by the descendants of your Majesty, or by those of the princes, your brothers. This last testimony of the confidence of the people, and of their just gratitude, ought to be flattering to your Imperial Majesty's heart.

It is glorious for a man, who has devoted himself, as you have done, to the welfare of his peers, to learn that his name alone is sufficient to unite such a vast number of men. In this instance, Sire, the voice of the people is the voice of God. No government can be founded on a more indisputable title. The senate, the depository of this title, has passed a resolution to present itself in a body before your Imperial Majesty. It comes to display the joy with which it is penetrated, to offer you the unfeigned tribute of its felicitations, of its respect, of its love, and to applaud itself for the object of this proceeding, inasmuch as that consummates what is expected from your foresight, to tranquillize the uneasiness of all good Frenchmen, and to conduct into port the bark of the republic. Yes, Sire, of the republic! This word might wound the ears of an ordinary monarch. Here the word is in its proper place before him whose sublime genius has enabled us to enjoy its benefits in a sense only to be experienced by a free people. You have more than extended the limits of the republic; you have established it on a permanent and solid basis. Thanks to you, Sire, the conservative principles of general interest have been introduced into the government of one, and the strength of a monarchy founded on that of a republic. For numerous centuries it has been agitated which form of government is best, and that of a monarchy has been viewed as the *chef d'ouvre* of human wisdom, and the grand security of the human race; but there yet remained a deficiency; there was a certain something wanted to unite the elements of liberty to its unity of power. This improvement in political science, Napoleon has achieved: he has laid the foundation of representative states; he has not limited his researches to present time, but, with an eagle eye, has penetrated into futurity. He has organised a system, the hope of the present age, and a model for succeeding ages.

"Sire, the first rank amongst the greatest who have aggrandised humanity, is destined for the founders of empires. Those through whom they have fallen, have been covered with disgrace; but honor be for ever to those who raise them; they are not merely the creators of nations, but they protract their existence by laws which become the inheritance of futurity. We owe this treasure to your Imperial Majesty, and France propor-

tions the measure of its thanks now presented to you by the conservative senate, to the magnitude of the blessing. If a free republic had been adequate for the security and welfare of France, we cannot doubt that you would have wished to have had the honor of establishing it; and if it were possible, we should never be exonerated from the guilt of not having proposed it to a man having power sufficient to realise the idea of it: personally great enough not to need a sceptre; and generous enough to sacrifice his own interests for those of his country. Though, like Lycurgus, you should have to banish yourself from that country for which you have legislated, yet you would not cease to labour for its benefit. Your profound attention has been devoted to this subject, you view it as Solon did, giving laws not the most perfect that could be devised, but such as were best suited to the temper and dispositions of the people. The chissel of an eminent artist from the rude mass of stone can form either a tripod, or a god; but the body of a nation cannot be modelled on the same principle.

"It is true, Sire, that your life has exhibited a series of prodigies; but that you should cast the mass of government into the mould of democracy, this wonder would have been merely a transient delusion. When on the ruins of a throne, our representatives wished to found a republic; they acted with uncorrupt intentions; and before experience broke the enchantment, they worshipped that delusive phantom which they termed Equality. We can speak of an error which dazzled us by its false glory, and deluded us for a time. Alas! who could avoid it? The popular opinion, like a mighty torrent, carries away in the stream of prejudice, even the wise and considerate.

"The ancient Persians, Sire, had a singular mode of exposing to the people, the danger arising from an abuse of liberty. At the death of their kings, five days were allotted to be spent in anarchy and licentiousness; they were, in fact, five days of revolution. This terrible demonstration of the evils of anarchy, made the people happy to return to the monarchial system. In France it was supposed that the evils which had been experienced, would be rectified by placing the reins of government in the hands of many; but owing to the opposite views of different factions, France would have been annihilated if

those measures had not been adopted which have happily led to a *concentrated* power in the state.

"This it is that has consecrated to Charity the 9th of November. It is this, Sire, that attaches to you such of the republicans whose patriotism was the most fervent and zealous: their ideas have been realised by your government; they have been convinced that it was impossible to think seriously of establishing a republic, properly so called, amongst a people attached to monarchy by their wants, and by the force of habit, which nothing can overcome. Yes, Sire, there is but one sentiment on this point; yet the government of one individual over so vast a country, is what the statue of Pallas was to the Trojans,† by being deprived of it, their ruin was accelerated. The unity of the empire is like the bundle of twigs, the aggregate of its power; but like the twigs of the united whole, the parts would soon be disunited and broken, if the hereditary succession to the aggregate did not secure the tie. An order of succession previously determined, is the firmest support of a monarchial government. So by the election which made even you, Sire, Emperor, the senate and the people have deprived themselves of the right of electing in future, as long as those invaluable lives shall subsist to which they have transferred the exclusive right of the empire. It is a great and sacred deposit consecrated by the law of nations, the necessity of which has been felt by the French nation to guard against any troubles which might hereafter arise. Amongst the happy consequences flowing from the law of succession, as settled by the French nation, two principal advantages are derived: First, That a dynasty raised by liberty, will be faithful to its principle. A new source of stability is to be expected for

† Pallas mean while her various veil unbound
With flowers adorned; with art immortal crowned;
The radiant Robe her sacred fingers wove,
Floats in rich waves and spreads the court of Jove;
Her father's arms her mighty limbs invest,
Jove's cuirass blazes on her ample breast;
Decked in sad triumph for the mournful field,
O'er her broad shoulders hangs his horrid shield.
The goddess thus th' Imperial car ascends,
Shook by her arm the mighty Jav'lin bends;
Pond'rous and huge, that when her fury burns,
Proud tyrants humbles; and whole hosts o'erturns
Pope's Iliad.

public credit, both externally and internally. And amongst foreign nations also upon how much more solid a base will our alliances be supported? It is a consolidation of interests that constitutes all the ties which bind nations together. This proud country, raised from a state of degradation into which she had fallen, now resuming her rank among the nations of the earth, will henceforth have it in its power to exercise a permanent influence on the repose of the nations, and the peace of the continent. As to our enemies, if so they will continue, they will be covered with confusion; their machinations and plots have placed us upon our guard; their crimes have proved abortive: and they have, in spite of themselves, proved the architects of our national felicity. But, Sire, until their eyes shall be opened, or our indignant army shall chastise their arrogance and perfidy, our happiness constitutes their punishment. What a spectacle for them to behold! France, that country which they wished to injure, rallying round its august chief, exhibiting a sublime picture of unity and prosperity. It was desired previous to the revolution, that the head of a great kingdom, like France, should promise upon his accession to the exercise of supreme power, that he should swear to the people to maintain not usurped privileges, but that he should swear to maintain those fundamental articles, those eternal bases of all well regulated societies, Liberty of Worship, Equality of Rights, respect for political and civil Liberty, the inviolable Security of Property; and that the general tendency of his government should be directed to the sole and primitive end of every government, the interest, the happiness, and the glory of the people.

"This is the substance of the oath your Imperial Majesty is about to take to the French people; these are the terms which you have chosen as a law for yourself and your posterity. According to circumstances your Majesty annexes to them an engagement to maintain the integrity of the French republic, which should continue indivisible; the acquisition of the national property, which have been the pay of our independence; the sublime institution of your legion of honor, worthy reward of services rendered to the country. With these additions, this remarkable oath would appear to have been dictated by the whole nation. It is in consideration of this also,

that the whole nation swears fidelity to you. These two oaths correspond; they guarantee each other; they are the reciprocal pledges of an indissoluble alliance; and amidst so many important views, which will for ever distinguish the Senatus Consultum of the 19th of May, (28th Floreal,) that which imprints upon it the seal of immortality, Sire, is the thought of the title of the oaths. To close the chasms of the revolution, more than Curtius was necessary. According to the profound idea of a political author, it was necessary that a great man should choose for the theatre of his government, and the materials of his glory, the ruins of that state which he might propose to new-model and re-invigorate. It was necessary that this man should be worthy to give his name, and to communicate his impulse to a new dynasty. It was necessary that he should be elevated above his contemporaries, by their choice, and by their suffrages, without opposition, either from his own countrymen or from foreigners. In the existing state of societies, the want of being governed is felt, as formerly, but the means of governing are become more difficult, because their object is more extended and complicated. The conservative senate, and the French people, assure you, Sire, through my voice, that they are proud of their Emperor. If they have offered you the crown, if they have made it hereditary in your descendants, and in those of your two brothers, it is because there exists not on earth a man more worthy to bear the sceptre of France, nor a family more beloved by the French. Governed by Napoleon, or by his sons, or his nephews, animated by his spirit, formed by his example, in a word, bound by his oath, we, Sire, and our children's children, shall defend with our lives this tutelary government, the object of our pride as of our love, because in it we shall defend our chief, our property, our families, and our honor. You have chosen, Sire, as the inscription on our coins, those words which you justify, "God Protects France." Oh! yes; God does protect France; *since he has created you* for her. Father of thy country, in the name of that protecting God, bestow a blessing on thy children; and, relying on their fidelity, be assured, that nothing can efface from their minds, or root out of their hearts, the engagements resulting from the mutual contract that has just been entered into between the French nation

and the Imperial family. When the throne is empty, all the great characters are embroiled in factions; but when the throne is worthily filled, eminent virtues have a reward and approach nearer to it. The title of Emperor has ever conveyed the law; not of that royalty before which the subjects humble and prostrate themselves, but the great and liberal idea of a first magistrate, governing in the name of the law, which citizens feel an honor in obeying.

"The title of Senate indicates also an assembly of chosen magistrates, tried by past laborious services, and venerable through age. The greater the Emperor is, the more august ought the senate to be."

This oration, which bears evident marks of being the production of Francis Neufchateau himself, received the following answer from the Emperor:

"I ascend the throne, to which the unanimous wishes of the senate, the people, and the army, have called me; penetrated with the great destinies of that people whom, from the midst of camps, I first saluted by the august epithet of Great. From my youth, my thoughts have been solely fixed upon them; and, I confess, that my pleasures and my pains are derived entirely from the happiness, or misery, of my people. My descendants shall long preserve this throne. In the camps they will be the first soldiers of the army, sacrificing their lives for the defence of their country. As magistrates, they will not forget that contempt of the laws, and confusion of social order, result only from the imbecility of princes.

"You, senators, whose counsels and support have never failed in the most difficult circumstances, your spirit will be handed down to your successors in that grand assembly, as the firm supporters of that throne, so necessary to the happiness of mankind, and to this vast empire."

Before we close this chapter, we think it requisite to add some additional particulars relative to the coronation of the usurper of the throne of the Bourbons. The procession was grand in the extreme; and, as usual, the carriage of his Holiness was preceded by an ecclesiastic,

riding on a mule; *an animal*, designated in holy writ as void of *understanding;* a *true*, though *unintended*, representative of his Holiness. The sceptre which Napoleon carried was of silver, with a golden serpent entwined round it; over which was a globe, with the statue of Charlemagne.

Napoleon pronounced the oath of fidelity to the French nation with great dignity. The oath was as follows:

"I swear to govern solely with a view to the interest, the happiness, and the glory of the French people."

Louis Bonaparte and Joachim Murat's equipages were uncommonly splendid; the former was King of Holland, the latter is now King of Sicily. Napoleon was obliged to Pius VII. but Pius VII. was not obliged to *him* for most *impiously* taking the crown from his hand, and placing it on his *own head*, and that of his *ci-devant* Empress: Napoleon viewed *the holy oil* as sufficient for the sovereign pontiff's duty; the crown he had *obtained himself*, and, therefore, with that *crown* he viewed himself entitled to the privilege of crowning himself.

Thus have we traced the progress of this extraordinary man to the period of his elevation to supreme authority, as Emperor of France.

HISTORY

OF

THE WARS

resulting from the

French Revolution.

BOOK III.

FROM THE ELEVATION OF BONAPARTE TO THE IMPERIAL AUTHORITY, 1804, TO HIS ABDICATION OF THE THRONE, 1814.

CHAP. I.

Speech of Bonaparte to the Legislative Body. Remonstrance of the Emperor of Russia. Attack upon the Flotilla at Boulogne. Naval Transactions.

The legislative body was opened with great ceremony, on Dec. 26, 1804. Here the Emperor, attended by all his ministers of state, was seated on the throne, and the members having taken the oath of fidelity to the Emperor, he then addressed the assembly for the first time in his Imperial capacity, in the following speech:

"Deputies from the departments to the legislative body, and members of my council of state, I am come, gentlemen, to preside at the opening of your session. My anxious desire is to impress a more imposing and august character on your proceedings. Yes, princes,

magistrates, soldiers, citizens, we have all of us, in the course we have to run, but one object—the interest of the country. If this throne, to which Providence and the will of the nation have raised me, be dear in my eyes, it is because that throne can only defend and maintain the most sacred interests of the French people. Unsupported by a vigorous and paternal government, France would have still to fear those calamities by which she has been afflicted. The weakness of the supreme power is the deepest misfortune of nations. As a soldier, or first consul, I entertained but one thought; as Emperor, I am influenced by no other; and that is, every thing which contributes to the prosperity of France. I have had the good fortune to illustrate France with victories, to consolidate her by treaties, to rescue her from civil broils, and to revive among her inhabitants the influence of morals, of social order, and of religion. Should death not surprise me in the midst of my labours, I fondly hope, I shall transmit to posterity a permanent impression that may operate as an example, or reproach to my successors. The minister of the interior will submit to you a statement of the situation of the empire. The deputation from my council of state, will present to you different objects that are to occupy the legislature. I have given orders that there be laid before you those accounts which my ministers have given me of their respective departments. I am fully satisfied with the prosperous state of our finances; whatever may be the expenditure, it is covered by the revenue. How extensive soever have been the preparations imposed upon us by the exigencies of the war in which we are engaged, I call upon my people for no new sacrifice. It would be highly pleasing to me, on so solemn an occasion, to behold the blessings of peace diffused over the world; but the political principles of our enemies, their recent conduct towards Spain, but too strongly speak the difficulties that oppose. I am not anxious to enlarge the territories of France, but to assert its integrity. I feel no ambition to exert a wider stretch of influence in Europe, but not to descend from that which I have acquired. No state shall be incorporated with the empire; but I shall not sacrifice my rights, or those ties which bind me to the states I have created. In bestowing the crown upon me, the people entered into an engagement to exert

every effort which circumstances may require, in order to preserve unsullied, that splendor which is necessary for their prosperity; and indispensable for their glory as well as for me. I am full of confidence in the energy of the nation, and in the sentiments it entertains for me, its dearests interests are the constant objects of my solicitude.

"Deputies from the departments to the legislative body, tribunes, and members of my council of state, your conduct, gentlemen, during the ensuing session, the zeal with which you glow for your country, your attachment to my person, I hold as pledges for the assistance which I shall call for, and which I trust I shall receive from you during the time of your deliberations."

The *exposé*, or political state of the country, was drawn up and presented to the assembly. It was couched in strong and energic language, and gave a most flattering picture of the resources of the nation, and its prosperous situation. It was full of invective against England, and of eulogium on the wisdom, piety, and virtues of the Emperor; with respect to Great Britain it was observed, "That whatever might be the operations of Great Britain, the destinies of France were fixed, strong in her union with the chief powers of Europe; strong in her resources of wealth, and in the value of her brave defenders, France would faithfully cultivate the alliance of her friends, and would act in a manner as not to occasion enemies, or to fear them. When England should be convinced of the impotence of her efforts to embroil the continent; when she should be brought to a knowledge, that she will ever be a loser by a war without proper motives, or a determinate end; when she shall find that France will never accept of any other conditions than those of the treaty of Amiens, and will never consent to leave to her the right of breaking treaties at pleasure, by appropriating Malta to herself; then, and then only, will England evidence pacific sentiments. Envy and hatred are evanescent in their nature."

The different States of Europe, from the aggrandisement of territory which France had recently acquired, were not a little jealous of the consequences which might

hereafter result from her great increase of power. Prior to the coronation of Bonaparte, the court of St. Petersburgh had presented a memorial through the medium of the Russian *charge d'affaires*, at Paris, in which it was stated, that his Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of all the Russias, had ordered him no longer to remain at Paris, unless the ensuing demands were unequivocally complied with:

"1. That agreeable to the fourth and fifth articles of the secret convention, made October 11, 1801, the French government shall cause troops to evacuate the kingdom of Naples; and when that is done, that it shall engage to respect the neutrality of that kingdom, during the present, or any future war.

"2. That in conformity to the second article of that convention, the French government shall promise to establish immediately some principle of concert with his Imperial Majesty for regulating the basis upon which the affairs of Italy shall be finally adjusted.

"3. That it shall engage, in conformity to the sixth article of that convention, and the promise so repeatedly given to Russia, to indemnify, without delay, the King of Sardinia, for the losses he has sustained.

"4. That in virtue of the obligations of mutual guarantee and mediation, the French government shall promise immediately to evacuate and withdraw its troops from the north of Germany, and enter into an engagement to respect, in the strictest manner, the neutrality of the Germanic body. A categorical answer is required to each of these four points."

This note produced an answer to the following purport: "That France was justified in reproaching Russia with having neglected to perform her engagements of the secret convention, by having changed the government of the Seven Islands without the previous acquisition of the consent of France; that large bodies of troops had been assembled at Corfu; that Russia had patronised the emigrants and their projects against France; that, in many other instances, Russia had been acting in actual defiance of stipulated engagements, which must be fulfilled before she expected France to comply with the terms she had demanded; the latter was not to be intimidated by the menacing of the Declaration of the

former, which was couched in terms of a conqueror to a vanquished nation: Russia had no more right than any other power, to act in so dictatorial a manner, as the history of the war preceding the peace with Russia amply demonstrates; but if, notwithstanding the solicitude of France to remain on terms of peace and amity with the court of St. Petersburgh, the Emperor of Russia should join in concert with England, and make war upon France, the French nation would firmly resist all such acts of aggression, there being no power on earth it had reason to fear."

The flotilla at Boulogne remained yet a favorite object of attraction to the French nation; there were frequent manœuverings where it was stationed, and frequently was this ridiculous menacing flotilla attacked by the gallant English sailors. On May 16, 1804, a flotilla from Flushing, was ordered to sail to join another at Ostend. Sir Sidney Smith received instructions to prevent this junction taking place, but was unsuccessful in the attempt. Fifty-nine sail of the Flushing division arrived at Ostend; and the English force, after some loss, was obliged to retreat. The brave Captain Owen, of the Immortalité frigate, made an attack upon the Boulogne flotilla, but the success was not adequate to the expectations of the gallant commander.

In July and August, another attack was made by Captain Oliver, upon the vessels in the harbour of Havré de Grace, which was attended with very trifling advantage. But the grand attack upon the Boulogne flotilla was made by Lord Keith, on October 2, 1804. Great ideas were formed of the tremendous effects which would be produced in this attempt, as there were a number of fire-ships, having on board a new-invented kind of combustible, called *Catamaran;* and so elevated were the hopes of the public, from the pompous description which had been given of these supposed engines of destruction, that it was augured that the whole flotilla would be annihilated; but when the attack took place, the Catamarans were found non-effective, and the affair terminated in a disgraceful and ignominious manner.

In the East Indies, Admiral Linois, with his fleet, greatly annoyed the English; he made depredations

among the merchant ships. While cruising in the Indian Seas, he obtained many rich prizes; and was making efforts to intercept a very valuable China fleet, which was on its return home.

On the 5th of February, 1804, the French Admiral fell in with the homeward bound fleet, consisting of fifteen East Indiamen, twelve merchant ships, and a Portuguese Indiaman; the whole was commanded by Captain Nathaniel Dance, who, on descrying the enemy's fleet, gave signals to form in line of battle: ten days, however, elapsed before an engagement took place, when Captain Dance bore down upon the French fleet; Linois made a feeble attempt to oppose the fire of the English, and then made a signal to sail off to the eastward. Captain Dance, in consequence of his meritorious conduct, was raised to the rank of Commodore, and received the honor of knighthood.

Another attempt of the French, on the coast of Africa, to injure the English commerce in that quarter of the world, was also happily frustrated. The settlement of Goree was taken by a French force, but was soon after retaken by Captain Dixon.

On October 5, Captain Moore, of the Indefatigable, having been dispatched to intercept a Spanish homeward bound fleet, he fell in with four large Spanish frigates; and, notwithstanding the great superiority of the enemy's force, Captain Moore engaged the frigates in the most gallant style: the English Captain had three frigates under his command; in the course of half an hour, three of the Spanish frigates surrendered, and the fourth was soon after captured. The Spaniards sustained a loss in this action of near one hundred men, in killed and wounded. The ships were heavily laden with gold, silver, and other rich merchandise. The force of the enemy was as follows:

La Medee (flag ship), forty-two guns, eighteen-pounders, and three hundred men, taken; two men killed, and ten wounded.

La Fame, thirty-six guns, twelve-pounders, and two hundred and eighty men, taken; eleven men killed, and fifty wounded.

La Clara, thirty-six guns, twelve-pounders, three hun-

dred men, taken; seven men killed, and twenty wounded.

La Mercedes, thirty-six guns, twelve-pounders, and two hundred and eighty men. This frigate was blown up, and of the crew only the second captain and forty men escaped.

The cargo of these vessels consisted of seventy-five sasks of Vienna wool, sixty chests of cascavella, four thousand seven hundred and thirty-two bars of tin, one thousand one hundred and thirty-five pigs of copper, and twenty-eight planks of wood; one million, three hundred and seven thousand, two hundred and sixteen dollars, in silver; one million, one hundred and nineteen thousand, six hundred and fifty-eight, of gold, reduced into dollars; and one hundred and fifty-eight thousand and eleven hundred of ingots in gold, reduced into dollars; twenty-six thousand, nine hundred and twenty-five seal skins, and ten pipes of seal oil.

On board the Mercedes, which was destroyed by an explosion, were twenty sacks of Vienna wool; twenty chests of Cascavella; one thousand, one hundred and thirty-nine bars of tin; nine hundred and sixty-one pigs of copper; and two hundred and twenty-one thousand dollars, in silver.†

Thus richly freighted was this little Spanish squadron, so fortunately captured by the three frigates under Captain Moore.

This was the first act of hostility, since the rupture with France, which occurred with respect to the court of Madrid; and the seizure of these galloons was the signal for a formal declaration of war, on the part of Spain, against England.

The imbecile monarch of Spain, was under the guidance of a man notorious for the baseness of his extraction, and the profligacy of his manners; his scandalous amours with the Queen of Spain, and his implicit subservience to the will of Bonaparte; this was Godoy, created by the besotted Charles, Prince of the Peace, and Captain General of the Spanish forces. This man issued a proclamation to the troops

† Annual Register, 1804.

full of arrogance and invective against Great Britain, and calling upon the soldiers for their energetic exertions in the war in which they were about to be engaged with the British nation.

CHAP. II.

Letter of the Emperor Napoleon to the King of Great Britain. Answer of Lord Mulgrave. Speech of Bonaparte in Consequence of the above Letter.

THE age of chivalry seemed to have revived again at this æra among sovereigns, at least, so far as concerned splendid titles, and a magnificent display of courtly grandeur. As the ruler of France had assumed a title which had not appertained to the former dynasties of the Kings of France. The Emperor Francis II. who had, in fact, become a vassal of France, in imitation of Napoleon, made an alteration in his title, and was crowned as hereditary Emperor of Austria and Germany, and King of Hungary and Bohemia. Nor was this augmentation of titular dignity confined to the above-mentioned sovereigns; in the western hemisphere, the black chieftain of St. Domingo, General Dessalines, assumed the name of "Emperor of Hayti."

Bonaparte soon after his Imperial inauguration, pursued a plan similar to that he had acted upon when created first consul. He addressed a letter to the King of Great Britain, as follows:

12th Nivose, (*Jan.* 2,) 1805.

"SIR AND BROTHER,

"Called to the throne of France by Providence, and by the suffrages of the people and the army, my first ideas are of a pacific nature. I wish for peace. France and England abuse their prosperity. They may thus act for ages; but do their governments duly fulfil the sacred obligations imposed upon them? Will not so much blood

profusely shed, for no definitive end, make the conscience uneasy? I view it no disgrace to make the first offer for that purpose. I hope I have sufficiently proved to the world, that I am not dismayed at the fortune of war; I have nothing to fear; peace is the wish of my heart; but war has never been contrary to my glory. I conjure your Majesty not to forego the happiness of giving peace to the world; nor to leave that satisfaction to your children; for, in fine, there never was a fitter opportunity, nor a moment more favorable, to silence all the passions, and to listen only to the sentiments of humanity and reason. This moment once lost, what end can be assigned to a war which all my efforts will not be able to terminate? Your Majesty has gained more within ten years, both in territory and riches, than the whole extent of Europe. Your nation is at the highest point of prosperity; what can it hope from war? To form a coalition of some powers on the continent? The continent will remain tranquil: a coalition can only increase the preponderance and continental greatness of France. To renew internal troubles? The times are no longer the same. To destroy our finances? Finances founded on a flourishing culture can never be destroyed. To take from France her colonies? Colonies to France are only a secondary object; and does not your Majesty already possess more than you know how to preserve? If your Majesty would but reflect, you must perceive that the war is without an object, without any presumable result to yourself. Alas! what a melancholy prospect to cause two nations to fight for the sake of fighting: the world is sufficiently large for our two nations to live in it; and reason sufficiently powerful to discover means of reconciling every thing when the wish for reconciliation exists on both sides. I have, however, fulfilled a sacred duty, and one which is precious to my heart. I trust your Majesty will believe in the sincerity of my sentiments, and my wish to give you every proof of it, &c. &c.

"NAPOLEON."

It is evident that this singular measure, and the manner in which the letter was addressed to a sovereign who had not acknowledged Napoleon in the new character he now sustained, was evidently one of those measures which he knew so well to adopt, and to raise his cha-

racter still higher in the estimation of the French nation; for he could not be so ignorant of the etiquette of courts, and the sentiments of the British nation, as really to suppose, that the above letter would be instrumental in promoting that object, which he professed to be so near his heart. The letter could not be recognised in any other way, than as the cabinet of St. James's acted, in the following letter, in answer to Napoleon, which was addressed to Talleyrand, on January 4, 1805, by Lord Mulgrave, Secretary of State for foreign affairs:

"His Majesty has received the letter which has been addressed to him by the head of the French government, dated the 2d of the present month. There is no object which his Majesty has more at heart than to avail himself of the first opportunity to procure again to his subjects the advantages of a peace, founded on a basis which may not be incompatible with the permanent security and essential interests of his states. His Majesty is persuaded that this end can only be attained by arrangements which may at the same time provide for the future safety and tranquillity of Europe, and prevent the recurrence of the dangers and calamities in which it is involved. Conformably to this sentiment, his Majesty feels that it is impossible for him to answer more particularly to the overture that has been made him, until he shall have had time to communicate with the powers of the continent, with whom he is engaged in confidential connections and relations, and particularly with the Emperor of Russia, who has given the strongest proofs of the wisdom and elevation of the sentiments with which he is animated, and the lively interest which he takes in the safety and independence of Europe.

"MULGRAVE."

Although the chagrin of Bonaparte might be in a trifling degree excited by this laconic answer of the British minister, it opened a fair opportunity for rousing the nation to arms; and in the sittings of the legislative body, Lord Mulgrave's letter was presented, together with the Emperor's, and the subject was warmly discussed, and the necessity of prosecuting the war with England was argued with great asperity. In the tribunate, Talleyrand made a very energetic harangue, "Time

(said the French minister) will soon develope to us the secret resolutions of the government of England. Should they be just and moderate, the calamities of war will cease; but on the contrary, if this first appearance of accommodation, prove but a false light, designed only to answer the purposes of speculation, to obtain a loan, the acquisition of money, purchases, or enterprises; then shall we know how far the dispositions of the enemy are hostile and implacable, we shall have to banish all hope, and trust, without reserve, to the justice of Divine Providence, and the sublime genius of the Emperor."

Addresses now poured in from every quarter to Bonaparte, proffering him every assistance in carrying on a war which the enemy pertinaciously persisted in continuing, in spite of the noble and disinterested conduct of the Emperor.

To these addresses, so congenial to the wishes of Napoleon, he returned the following answer:

"When first a soldier, and afterwards a consul, I had only one sentiment, which I retain now as Emperor, that is, an ardent desire to promote the welfare and happiness of the French nation. I have been fortunate enough to accelerate this object by my victories; to establish it by my treaties; to stem the torrent of civil discord has been my endeavor; as also to pave the way for the restoration of morals, religion, and social happiness. If my life should be continued, I hope to be enabled to leave to posterity a recollection, which will either serve as the example, or reproach, of my successors.

"When I determined to write to the King of England, I made a sacrifice of the most dutiful sentiments, and was actuated by the purest motives. I was influenced by the powerful impulse of humanity, desirous of preventing the shedding the blood of my people. I shall always be ready to make the same sacrifices. My fame, my happiness I have placed in the welfare of the present generation.

"I have been desirous to render philanthropic and magnanimous ideas the basis of my government. It appertains to me, it appertains to the French people, the most amiable, the most benevolent, the most enlightened people, to remind the nations of Europe, that they make together but one family; and that every under-

taking which they execute in their civil divisions, militates against the general welfare.

"It would have afforded me the highest gratification at so solemn an epoch, to look to the empire of peace all over the world; but the political principles of our enemies, and their recent conduct towards Spain,† demonstrate sufficiently with how much difficulty this object can be attained.

"Gentlemen deputies of the legislative body, I rely upon your assistance; you will uphold the valour of my army, in which I am happy to repose the most unlimited confidence."

In imitation of the sovereigns of Europe, Napoleon had created an order for the reward of distinguished services, and pre-eminent merit. This he stiled, "The Legion of Honor." Into this order, which was formed something upon the model of the Chevaliers of the Cross of St. Louis, chiefly military men and great officers of state were admitted; it was distinguished, like the order of the garter in England, by a ribbon worn by the members; and Bonaparte observed, that in the institution of it, he had in view combining the institutions of different European states, with the French empire.

CHAP. III.

Opening of the Campaign in Germany. Bonaparte's Speech on taking the Command of the French Army. Battles of Wertingen and Gunsburgh. Operations of Marshal Bernadotte. Surrender of Ulm.

WE shall have occasion hereafter to notice the discussions in the British parliament, relative to the overture made by the Emperor Napoleon, to his Majesty. It is sufficient to observe at present, that the British cabinet

† Alluding to Captain Moore's capture of the Spanish galleons.

had resolved upon a vigorous prosecution of the war, and treaties were entered into for that purpose, with the Emperor of Austria, and the Emperor of Russia, who had long been disaffected to France. Never were preparations for a campaign more formidable. All Europe was now to be lighted up with the flames of war. With respect to Napoleon, he had reason to look forward with a great degree of hope, that the issue would be favorable to France; for never had he entered upon a campaign with greater resources; the whole empire was devoted to him; the army was glowing with enthusiastic ardor to enter upon the contest, and he had several of the powers of Europe subservient to his will. He was also bound by ties of gratitude to the French nation for gratifying his ambition, to distinguish himself more eminently, as he was now about to fight for that Imperial diadem which had been so lately placed on his head; and for the glory of that nation which had elevated him to so proud a situation as he now held.

Far different was the state of the head of the house of Austria, owing to a crooked line of policy which he pursued; without a trait of heroism in his character; tremulous and indecisive he had beheld the proud eagle of Austria placed under the banners of France; he saw his territories diminished and curtailed, his armies weakened, and his resources greatly exhausted; yet with all these disadvantages, urged on by England, and drawing immense loans from that country, he once more determined to shiver a lance with his potent adversary, whose prowess in the field he had too fatally experienced.

Great Britain also was in a situation little auspicious to the termination of the contest in which it had been determined to engage. The letter of Napoleon had made a great impression on the public mind; and what with fresh taxes imposed, and the loans advanced to the Emperor of Austria, the war began to be very unpopular; and it was shrewdly conjectured, even by those who had been firm friends to the prosecution of the war, under different circumstances, that the power of Napoleon would, most probably, be greatly augmented by the events of the ensuing campaign.

Russia had not much to fear, the young Emperor had rendered that vast empire flourishing and prosperous;

and while it was his interest to support England and Austria, against France, he could more easily recede from the contest, in case it had an unfavorable aspect.

The Austrian army to be brought into the field, consisted of three hundred thousand men, formed into four bodies; that division destined to act in the Venetian territories, and Italy, was under the command of his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles, assisted by his brother the Archduke John. The forces which were to act in Germany, were formed into two divisions: one under the Archduke Ferdinand, the other under Generals Jellakich and Wolfskehl, assisted by Field-marshal Baron Mack; while Field-marshal Baron Auggenberg, had the command of the western part of the Tyrol.

The Russian auxiliary troops amounted to two hundred thousand men, as agreed for, but only a proportion of those troops were sent on service. Gustavus IV. the King of Sweden, had promised to aid the allies with some troops, but the forces never joined the allies.

Bonaparte was surprisingly alert in his military arrangements; his grand army was to be commanded by himself in person, assisted by Marshal Berthier, consisting of one hundred and fifty thousand men; the centre of this army was to be commanded by Bernadotte, the right wing by Oudinot; the left by Marmont, assisted by Lasnes, Suchet, Gazan, Boudet, and Grouchy. The department of the cavalry was superintended by Joachim Murat, brother-in-law of Napoleon, aided by Sebastiani, Belliard, Beaumont, and other Generals. The Imperial guard was given to the command of Bessieres. Marshals Soult, Davoust, and Ney, had also different commands in this grand army, which was destined to penetrate to the very gates of Vienna. Massena was appointed commander in chief of the army of Italy, which consisted of one hundred and fifty thousand men. St. Cyr, Monnet, and Mortier, with many other Generals, served under him. Never were armies selected with greater judgment, under the command of Generals of approved talent; with such a degree of promptitude, and possessing so much valor and heroism, and so well disciplined.

The day before the Emperor set out to join his army, he delivered the following speech to the legislative body:

"SENATORS,

"In the present existing circumstances of Europe, I feel the necessity of being in the midst of you, and of acquainting you with my intentions. I am going to leave the capital, to head the army, to carry speedy assistance to my allies, and to defend the dearest interests of my people.

"The wishes of the eternal enemies of the continent are accomplished, the war has commenced in the middle of Germany. Austria and Russia have joined England, and the present generation are again drawn into all the calamities of war. A few days since, I yet hoped that the peace would have been preserved by those powers I have named; but menaces and outrages have had no effect upon me. But the Austrian army has passed the Inn; Munich is invaded, and the Elector of Bavaria being driven from his capital, all my hopes of peace are vanished.

"It is at this moment that the malignity of the enemies of the continent has developed itself. They still fear a display of my profound love of peace; they fear lest Austria, at the sight of the abyss which they have dug under her feet, should return to sentiments of justice and moderation. They have plunged her into the war. I sigh for the blood it will cost to Europe; but the French name will derive a new lustre from it.

"Senators, when in conformity to your wishes and to the voice of the whole French people, I placed on my head the Imperial crown, I received of you, of all the citizens, the engagement to preserve it pure and without blemish. My people have given me upon all occasions proofs of their confidence and love; they will fly to the colours of their Emperor, and of his army, which in a few days will have passed the frontiers.

"Magistrates, soldiers, citizens, all will keep their country free from the influence of England, who, if she were to prevail, would grant us only a peace surrounded with shame and disgrace, and of which the principal conditions would be, the burning of our fleets the filling of our ports, and the annihilation of our industry.

"All the promises which I have made to the French

people I have kept. The French people, on their parts, have made no engagements to me but what they have exceeded. In these circumstances, so important to their glory and to my own, they shall continue to deserve that name of *The Great People*, with which I hailed them in the midst of the field of battle.

"Frenchmen, your Emperor will do his duty, my soldiers will do their's, you will do your's."

On September 24, 1805, Bonaparte, with the Empress Josephine, Talleyrand, and the council of state, departed from Paris, and in two days arrived at Strasburgh. Bernadotte, with his division of the army, arrived at Wurtzburgh on the 2 d of the same month. Marmont passed the Rhine, and advanced to join Bernadotte at Wurtzburgh; where also the Bavarian army had arrived, the Austrians having driven the Elector from his capital, he being a vassal of Napoleon. The movements of the French army were admirably conducted; and the troops under Davoust passed the Rhine, and marched along the banks of the Necker; Soult passed the former river on the same day, advancing towards Heilbroon; Ney's division advanced towards Stutgard, and Lannes towards Louisburgh; while Murat, advanced with the cavalry, and posted himself in the defiles of the Black Forest. The Emperor himself crossed the Rhine on October 1, at Kehl, and at Etlinger received the homage of the Elector of Baden; and at Louisburgh, that of the Elector of Wurtemburgh. The grand body of the French army being now concentrated on the other side of the Rhine, before the troops proceeded to action, Bonaparte issued a proclamation to them, in which he, in very animated language, descanted on the conduct of the allies, observing, That the third coalition against France had commenced; that the treatment his faithful ally, the Elector of Bavaria, had received, was cruel and perfidious: he declared, that he would not stop until he had secured the independence of the Germanic body; until he had relieved his allies from the power of their enemies, and confounded the pride of unjust assailants. The politics of France should not again suffer through a generous confidence in the faith of nations; neither should peace again be made without a due guarantee for its execution.

It closed with these expressions: "Soldiers! your Emperor is in the midst of you. You are set the vanguard of the great nation; if it be necessary, it will in one moment rise at my voice, to dissolve this new league which British gold and hatred has formed. We have to expect privations and hardships of every description, but we will conquer every obstacle; and we will not rest until we have planted our eagles on the territories of our enemies."

And now the dreadful scene of blood and slaughter was to commence, and the hostile clangor of arms to resound nearly throughout Europe. On October 2, Bernadotte and Marmont marched, joined by the Bavarians, on their route to the Danube. Davoust, Soult, Ney, and Lasnes, marched also in different directions. Bernadotte posted himself at Weissenburg; Davoust at Altingen; Soult at Donawert; Ney at Kesirgen; Lasnes at Neushin; and Murat on the borders of the Danube. October 6, Marshal Soult, and General Vandamme, arrived at Donawert, and endeavoured to gain possession of the bridge, which was effected, and some Austrians were killed and taken prisoners. The following day Murat arrived with his body of cavalry, and advanced to the bridge over the river Lech, which was taken by Colonel Walther, and the Austrians who defended it were entirely routed. Two days after Soult, attended by Vandamme and Legrande, marched on the road to Augsburgh, while Murat was directed to cut off all communication from Ulm to Ausburgh. At Wertingen he descried a large body of Austrian infantry, and advancing towards them, an action commenced; when Lasnes having arrived with a reinforcement, the affair was most severely contested; a brilliant display of valor was exhibited on both sides; the French attacked with furious impetuosity, and the Austrians made a most desperate resistance; a great number of them were killed, and four thousand made prisoners.

Marshal Soult was uncommonly active in his movements on the left bank of the Danube; he obtained several small, though not unimportant, advantages: at length he entered Ausburgh. Marmont having passed the Danube, took a position between Aicha and Augsburg; while Bernadotte marched to Ingolstadt. At the

village of Zusmerhausen, the Emperor inspected a division of his dragoons, which had distinguished itself in the action of the passage of the Lech, on whom he bestowed a suitable reward. The Austrians having been posted in a very advantageous manner, at Gramberg, Marshal Ney was enabled to dislodge them.

Orders were now given by the Emperor for an attack upon Gunsburgh, whither General Malher was commanded to march. The Archduke Ferdinand hastened to impede the operations of the enemy, and secure Gunsburgh; the bridge was stormed by the French, when the Imperialists were defeated with great loss, and Gunsburgh surrendered. The Austrian army, on its retreat, was attacked by Murat, and totally cut off. The action at Gunsburgh was of the most disastrous nature, three thousand of the Imperialists were either killed, wounded, or taken prisoners, amongst whom was the garrison of Gunsburgh. The loss of the French, according to their own statement, was only four hundred men; but their loss must have been considerably under rated, as the Austrians behaved very gallantly. The Archduke Ferdinand immediately retreated to Ulm.

Marshal Soult marched to Landsberg, and having met, near that place, with a regiment of Austrians, with six pieces of cannon, he attacked it, and took one hundred and twenty-three prisoners, and two pieces of cannon. Memmingen was now invested, and speedily surrendered; in this place were nine battalions of Austrians, who were made prisoners, with some field-officers; ten pieces of cannon, and military stores, were also taken.

On October 10, Marshal Ney attacked the Austrians at Albeck, in which the French arms were again successful: the Austrians then retired to Heidelmsheim. Bernadotte now pushed on his army to Munich, while Davoust advanced towards Dachaw and Moisach. Munich surrendered to Bernadotte, and eight hundred prisoners were taken; and the Archduke Ferdinand retired to Ulm. The most brilliant success attended the career of Bernadotte, on his way to Brannau he took five hundred prisoners, and seventeen pieces of cannon; and it was estimated, that during his operations, he had captured one thousand five hundred prisoners, nineteen field-pieces, five hundred horses, and a great quantity of ammunition, baggage, stores, &c. This great General was

justly reputed to be equal, and in some respects superior, to Napoleon, in the field.

The great object of attack now in view, was the investing of Ulm, which was defended by the celebrated General Mack, with thirty thousand men. All the hopes of the allies were centered in the vigorous defence of this place, the fortifications of which were viewed by them as impregnable, but *not by the commander of the place.* Bonaparte in person appeared at the siege of this city, and issued an address to his army, having previously determined to take the city by storm. He, in a style of gasconade peculiar to himself, adverted to the victories he had achieved at Marengo, and elsewhere; and closed by assuring his troops, that not a man should escape the impending destruction of that devoted city. General Mack was now formally summoned to surrender, and to the astonishment of the allies, and of all Europe, that commander, in whom such implicit confidence had been placed, and whose heroic feats had been trumpeted forth in England, basely surrendered on October the 17th, 1805. Mack pleading in extenuation of his treacherous conduct, that the fortifications were decayed.

The following were the articles of this infamous capitulation:

"1. The city of Ulm shall be surrendered to the French army, with all the magazines and artillery.

"2. The garrison shall march out with all the honors of war, and after filing off lay down their arms: the field-officers shall be sent on their parole to Austria, and the soldiers and subalterns shall be sent into France, where they shall remain until they are exchanged.

"3. The officers and soldiers shall retain all the effects belonging to them.

"4. The sick and wounded Austrians shall be treated in the same manner as the French sick and wounded.

"5. If, nevertheless, there should appear by noon of the 3d of Brumaire, (25 October, 1805,) an army, capable of raising the blockade of Ulm, the garrison of this fortress shall, in that case, be released from the present capitulation, and at liberty to act as it may think fit.

"6. One of the gates of Ulm (that of Stutgard) shall be given up to the French army, at seven o'clock to-

morrow; as also quarters sufficient for the accommodation of one brigade.

"7. The French army shall be put in possession of the grand bridge over the Danube; and also a free communication between both banks of that river.

"8. The service shall be so regulated as to prevent any disturbance, and to maintain the best understanding.

"9. All the cavalry, artillery, and baggage waggons, belonging to the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, shall be given up to the French army.

"10. The 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 9th articles, shall not be carried into execution until it please the commander in chief of the Austrian troops; provided, nevertheless, that the period of the execution shall not be later than twelve at noon of the 25th of October, 1805; and if by that time an army should make its appearance in sufficient force to raise the blockade, the garrison shall, conformably to article 5, be at liberty to act as it may think proper."

On October 19, the following additional articles of capitulation were imposed by Marshal Berthier:

Marshal Berthier being empowered, gives his word of honor,

1. That the Austrian army is this day on the other side of the Inn; and that Marshal Bernadotte, with his army, has taken a position between Munich and the Inn.

2. That Marshal Lasnes, with his corps, is pursuing Prince Ferdinand, and was yesterday at Aalem.

3. That Prince Murat, with his corps, was yesterday at Nordlingen; that the Lieutenant-generals Werngeh, Berillet, Hopenzollern, and seven other Generals, having yesterday surrendered to General Belliard, at the village of Tutzelfingen.

4. That Marshal Soult is posted between Ulm and Bregentz, cutting off every communication from the Tyrol, and there is, consequently, no possibility of succour coming before Ulm.

5. That Lieutenant General and Quarter-master General Mack, *giving credit* to the above declaration, is ready to evacuate Ulm to-morrow, on the following conditions:

"That the whole corps of Marshal Ney, consisting of twelve regiments of infantry, and four regiments of horse, shall not quit the city of Ulm, and its environs at the distance of ten leagues, before the 25th of October at midnight, the period when the capitulation is to expire. The whole Austrian army shall defile to-morrow, at three o'clock in the afternoon, before the Emperor of the French, with all the honors of war; they shall lay down their arms, and the officers, who shall keep their arms, shall receive passports to go by the two roads of Kempton to Austria, and of Bregenz, to the Tyrol.

"Done in duplicate at Elchengen, the 19th of October, 1805, (27 Vendemiare, year 14.)

(Signed)

"MARSHAL BERTHIER.
"LIEUTENANT-GENERAL MACK."

On October 20, the Emperor of France ascended the heights near Ulm, when the Austrian army, agreeable to the above capitulation, defiled before him. The capitulation entered into at Trotzelfingen, alluded to by Marshal Berthier, between General Werneck, and General Belliard; and the capitulation concluded between the Austrian and French Generals at Bottingen, were of a similar humiliating nature with that concluded at Ulm.

The Archduke Ferdinand, whose campaign had been disastrous, when informed of General Werneck's surrender, marched into the territories of his Prussian Majesty, toward Nuremberg, on the road to which place he was followed by Murat, who having come up with him, an action took place, near Farth, on October 29; here the fortune of war was in favor of the French, the Austrians were defeated with the loss of one thousand five hundred waggons, fifty pieces of cannon, and fifteen thousand men. Thus terminated, most brilliantly for France, a series of actions and exploits, which filled all Europe with astonishment, and impressed the greatest consternation on the allied powers.

Napoleon had now passed the rubicon; when the Austrian Generals were defiling before him, he thus addressed them:

"Gentlemen, your master carries on an unjust war. I tell you plainly I know not for what I am fighting. I know not what can be required of me. It is not in this army alone that my resources consist; though were this the case, I should still be able to make head with it; but I shall appeal to the testimony of your own prisoners of war, who will speedily pass through France; they will observe with their own eyes the spirit which animates my people, and with what eagerness they flock to my standards. At a single word two hundred thousand volunteers crowd to my standard, and in six weeks become good soldiers; whereas your recruits only march from compulsion, and do not become good soldiers till after several years. I would give my brother, the Emperor of Germany, one further piece of advice—let him hasten to make peace. There is a crisis when, he must recollect, all states must have an end. The idea of the approaching extinction of the dynasty of Lorraine must impress him with terror. I desire nothing upon the continent. I want ships, colonies, and commerce; and it is as much your interest as mine that I should have them."

The Emperor then issued the following address to his victorious army:

"Soldiers of the Grand Army;

"In fifteen days we have made a campaign. What we proposed to ourselves has been accomplished. We have driven the troops of the house of Austria from Bavaria, and established our ally in the sovereignty of his estates. The army, which with so much ostentation came upon our frontiers, is now destroyed. But of what importance is this to England? Her end is fulfilled. We are no longer at Boulogne, and her subsidy will neither be more nor less. Of one hundred thousand men which composed this army, sixty thousand are prisoners. They will go and replace our conscripts in the labour of our fields. Two hundred pieces of artillery, all the park; ninety stand of colours, and all the Generals, are in our power. There has not escaped from this army more than five thousand men.

"Soldiers, I had announced to you a great battle; but, thanks to the bad combinations of the enemy, I

have been able to procure the same advantages without running any hazard; and, what is without example in the history of nations, we obtained these great results with the loss of only one thousand five hundred men *hors de combat*. Soldiers, this success is owing to your unbounded confidence in your Emperor, to your patience in bearing fatigues and privations of every kind, and your rare intrepidity. But we do not rest here. You are impatient to commence a second campaign. The Russian army, which the gold of England has transported from the extremity of the universe, is about to experience the same fate. This attack more especially belongs to the honor of the infantry. The question is now put for the second time, which has already been decided in Switzerland and Holland, Whether the French infantry is the *first*, or the *second* in Europe? There are no Generals there in the conflict, with whom I can acquire any glory. My effort will be to obtain victory with the smallest possible effusion of blood. My soldiers are my children.

"NAPOLEON."

No General knew better how to grant rewards to his soldiers, of every rank, than Napoleon. His liberal encouragement of the military has ever been a tower of strength to him. After thus recapitulating to his army the great successes it had obtained, he published a decree to the following purport:

1. Possession will be taken of all the Austrian estates in Suabia; the war contributions, and those in ordinary, shall be for the profit of the army; all magazines, whether of artillery, or of subsistence, shall be also to its profit.

2. All particular contributions, and all effects drawn from the magazines, shall be restored to the general mass. No persons shall profit from the right of war, so as to injure the general mass of the army.

3. A Treasurer, and a Director-general shall be appointed, to report to an army council of administration, the contributions which have been raised.

4. Every man shall have a share according to his rank and appointments.

5. The payments shall issue with exactness, from the Imperial treasury.

NAPOLEON.

From the narration of the important events of the campaign in Germany, we shall now turn our attention to those in Italy, where two Generals of profound military science, and tried valour, headed the rival armies.

"When Greek meets Greek, then is the tug of war."

The Archduke Charles, and Massena, were the opposing chiefs.

CHAP. IV.

Campaign and Military Transactions in Italy.

MASSENA was judiciously selected to command the French army in Italy; for, exclusive of his profound knowledge of military tactics, he was an Italian by birth. He had acquired the full confidence of the Emperor, in consequence of many brilliant exploits he had achieved. On the other hand, the fame of the Archduke Charles, and that fame most nobly acquired in the field of Mars, was known throughout the habitable globe. No wonder that more than common curiosity was excited with respect to the movements of two Generals whose talents were so highly appreciated.

The Austrian government well knowing the vast importance of defending the fortified passes of the Tyrol, had posted a large body of troops, under the command of the Archduke John, for that purpose; and also with a wise precautionary view of precluding the communication which might take place between the French armies in Germany, and those on the Venetian territories.

The British government also, *ever true* to its *stipulations, never deceiving*, but *too often deceived*, had sent a large body of troops to co-operate with the Russians

in making an incursion in Italy, to favor the movements of the Archduke Charles.

Prior to the opening of the campaign, Massena addressed the following proclamation to his troops:

"Soldiers of the Army of Italy,

"His Majesty the Emperor has appointed me your commander in chief. It is gratifying to behold my former companions, and to find in them those sentiments of attachment and devotion to their duty. These are, and ever will be my sentiments; the language of which I am penetrated with a full persuasion my soldiers will ever be ready to act upon. If his Majesty should order the signal to be given for battle, you will be ever ready at the post of duty.

"Soldiers, bear in mind that you are on an ensanguined plain, rendered ever illustrious by the victories of the Emperor; where, at every step you take, you meet traces of his magnanimity and genius. I am appointed by his Majesty to preside over you, in lieu of a General distinguished by his services, and called upon other service.

"Soldiers, wherever his Majesty shall place us, let us justify his choice; and let us have but one thing in our thoughts, our country and our Emperor."

Massena, on the 17th of October, made a grand effort for passing of the Adige. His army consisted of ninety thousand men; while that of the Austrian army amounted to little more than seventy thousand. The Archduke Charles had posted his army on the opposite bank of the Adige, near Verona. On the following day Massena advanced to the bridge of Verona, he proposed to make one of those grand manœuvres which he was so eminent for, but the energy of the enemy's force set all opposition at defiance, and a French body of troops soon swam across the stream, while others were conveyed on rafts and planks. General Gardanne now commenced a spirited attack upon the Austrians, who were overpowered by the resistless force of the enemy; the sanguinary conflict ended with a dreadful defeat of the Imperial army, the loss of which on this occasion amounted to twelve hundred men killed and fourteen hundred taken prisoners; seven pieces of

cannon, and eighteen ammunition waggons, also augmented the trophies of the conquerors.

Massena made another attack on the 29th of October, with considerable advantage; and various skirmishes afterward ensued between the hostile armies. Generals Gardanne and Dupesme, attacked the heights of Val Pantina, and concentrated their troops round the castle of St. Felici; and at this crisis Massena availed himself of the opportunity afforded him, to oblige the Austrians to evacuate Verona; but it could not be supposed that so strong a position would be given up without a powerful and decided opposition; such was the case, when a vast number of the Austrians were killed, sixteen hundred of them were made prisoners, and they also lost two pieces of cannon.

On October 30, the French General made a grand attack upon the Austrians, in which Mortier, Gardanne, and Dupesme, were engaged; the battle was of the most sanguinary nature; the French fought most desperately, and made effective use of that destructive weapon of war, the bayonet: the loss of the Austrians was computed at three thousand five hundred prisoners; the number of those that fell, although no certain estimate was made, was immensely great; indeed the carnage was most horrible, an evident demonstration of which was exhibited by the Archduke Charles having requested a suspension of hostilities, expressly for the purpose of removing the bodies of the dead from the ensanguined plain.

This great success of the French was followed up with another action, in which General Hillinger, with a column of five thousand troops, was cut off: he had entrenched himself under the walls of the castle of San Felici, when Massena ordered Generals Charpentier and Solignac, to surround this body of Austrian troops, which proved successful, and caused a capitulation to take place, on the basis of the following articles:

1. The Austrian troops, commanded by General Hillinger, are made prisoners of war, under the following conditions.

2. General Hillinger, as well as all the officers under his command, shall retain their swords, horses, and baggage. They shall be permitted to return to Vienna on

their parole of honor, not to serve against France, or her allies, until exchanged.

"3. The soldiers shall lay down their arms before they enter Verona: they shall retain their booty.

"4. All the wounded Austrians in the neighbourhood of Payano and Grazzano, shall be immediately removed to the French army, in order that they may there be properly treated.

"5. The troops of his Majesty the Emperor of Germany having fought with the greatest intrepidity, and not having capitulated until they were completely surrounded, the French army will do for them every thing that is due to military courage.

"Done in duplicate, at Cara Albartini, November 2, 1805.

(Signed) "HILLINGER.
"SOLIGNAC."

The existing circumstances of the campaign having been so extremely unfavorable to the Archduke Charles, his Royal Highness viewed it as highly expedient to deliberate upon measures of a defensive nature; indeed, he was seriously apprehensive for the safety of Vienna; it was, therefore, resolved upon to make a retreat, with as much precaution as possible. Massena marched his victorious troops triumphantly along the banks of the Brenta and Tagliamento.

On November 12, the Generals of divisions of the French army, appeared in front of the Austrians, who continued retreating; although some smart skirmishing took place, in which the former were unsuccessful. General St. Cyr now joined the army of Massena, which formed an augmentation of twenty-two thousand men. Thus disasters continued to await the arms of the Imperialists.

Generals Von Jellakirch, and Wolfskehl, were totally defeated by Marshal Augereau, and obliged to submit to the following conditions:

"1. The corps under Lieutenant-general Von Jellakirch, are prisoners of war, on parole of honor. They shall defile with all the honors of war, lay down their arms, and proceed under a French escort to the Bohemian frontiers.

"2. The officers shall keep their arms, their horses and effects.

"3. All the military horses, arms, artillery, and military magazines, together with every thing that is not private property, shall be given up to the French army.

"4. The French army shall take possession of the whole Voralberg Pludenz, and the territory as far as Urtemberg.

"5. The three battalions of the regiment of Beaulieu, are included in this capitulation, if, on the 23d Brumaire, (November 14.) at seven o'clock in the morning, they have joined the corps of Prince Rohan; or, if they shall, with as little delay as possible, in order to succour the hereditary states, still be in the Arlemberg.

"6. All the officers and troops of the corps of Lieutenant-general Von Jellakirch, give their word and honor, not to serve for a year from the day of capitulation, either against France or Italy."

The other articles expressed, that proper care should be taken of the Austrian prisoners, and that they should be escorted towards Bohemia; that the French should take possession of the arsenal and magazines of Feldkirch, and that on November 16, the corps should defile before the French army, lay down their arms, and surrender their horses.

Thus did the stars in their courses, as against Sisera of old, appear to fight against the Austrian army. There was no defect of valor or courage; the French were never more spiritedly opposed, yet there was a fatality unaccountable which attended their military operations; and there was nothing for the gallant Archduke Charles to lament, but the vicissitudes of fortune, and the want of arrangement in the court of Vienna, for the prosecuting the campaign.

The Prince de Rohan had seven thousand infantry, and one thousand two hundred cavalry. This army proceeded to Castel Franco, when both Massena and St. Cyr marched to counteract the movements of the Prince. General Reguier was sent to Castel Franco, where a battle ensued, and the Prince de Rohan was routed and made a prisoner, with several of his staff officers; also six thousand infantry, and two hundred cavalry, were made prisoners; likewise six standards, twelve pieces of

ordnance, baggage waggons, stores, &c. fell into the hands of the enemy.

General St. Cyr, after the above victory of Regnier, was ordered to march on the road to Naples, while the commander in chief bent his course towards Styria, which the Archduke Charles had entered in his retreat. Marshal Ney was, at this time, engaged in the Tyrol, where he had defeated the Archduke John, and obtained possession of some valuable fortresses; he likewise captured near two thousand prisoners. The French Marshal made a grand entry into Inspruck, where he found an immense quantity of artillery, and some magazines of powder: at this place were twelve hundred sick and wounded men in the hospital.

Thus ended the campaign in Italy, adding fresh laurels to the French eagle, and tending to gratify the insatiable ambition of one of the most enterprising men the annals of modern history record.

CHAP. V.

Remonstrance of the King of Prussia. Progress of the French Army in Germany. The Emperor Napoleon takes Vienna.

ALTHOUGH many of the German sovereignties had paid homage to Bonaparte, the Electors of Bavaria, Wirtemberg, &c. yet the daring encroachments he had made on various powers, and his frequent innovations on the territories of neutral states, had justly excited a spirit of indignation. The King of Prussia had been greatly offended with many instances of Bonaparte's conduct, conceiving himself as injured by the violation of treaties in which he had engaged; he, therefore, ordered his minister to transmit a note to Napoleon, in which he particularly expatiated upon the outrages which the French had committed in Anspach, which testified a disposition purposely to insult his Prussian Majesty, and which was

naturally calculated to excite the justest suspicions of his hostile intentions. This note was presented to Bonaparte, when at head-quarters; in haste a reply was drawn up, and dispatched to Baron Hardenberg, the Prussian minister, in which an unequivocal answer was demanded, as to the views and designs of his Prussian Majesty relative to the war; and whether he had an intention to maintain pacific sentiments with respect to France.

The King of Prussia ordered the letter to be submitted to his august friend, the Emperor Alexander of Russia, and, in consort with that sovereign, his Prussian Majesty engaged to remain at peace with France, provided, that Naples should be evacuated by the French; that the treaty of Luneville should be executed to its full extent; that Switzerland and Holland should be declared independent; and finally, that the royal dignity of Italy should be for ever separated from the Imperial dignity of France.

Napoleon was too wise not to offer some terms to procure the friendship of this monarch; while he was in no respect inclined to comply with the propositions he had requested, he made a voluntary offer of a pecuniary recompence for the damages which had been committed in Anspach.† Sixty-six thousand florins were granted to him as an indemnification.

We have beheld Napoleon advancing rapidly in his career towards Vienna; and having, through the treachery of Mack, obtained possession of Ulm, he now marched forward, after having ordered the fortifications of that place to be demolished. On the road to Bavaria, having arrived at Munich, he was received with distinguished honors, and was there joined by his brother-in-law, Murat. He now advanced at the head of the chief body of his army, on the way to Vienna. The Austrians and Russians were posted, in a very formidable body, on the banks of the Inn, which river the French passed on October 28. The divisions of the army were commanded by Bernadotte, Davoust, Murat, and Marmont, and they marched with rapid strides to Saltzburgh. The French

† Anspach was parted with by the late Margrave, who married Lady Elizabeth Craven, to the King of Prussia, for a stipulated sum, the Margrave retiring to England, where he resided until his decease.

had now penetrated into the Archduchy of Austria, and gained possession of Lambach, from whence they advanced to Stevers, while the Austrians were rapidly retreating. Lintz fell into the hands of the French, after Lambach; at the latter place Napoleon fixed his head-quarters, advancing within but a few leagues of the capital of Francis II. five regiments of Austrians were cut off, and some hundreds of prisoners, with cannon were taken.

The consternation which prevailed at Vienna was indiscribable; it was, at length, resolved that a solemn deputation should be sent to Bonaparte, offering universal submission, and the delivery of that city to him. Francis had retired from Vienna, and Prince Amsberg was appointed commandant during the period of his absence. On November 14, Murat arrived before Vienna, Napoleon remaining two miles distant. A proposal had been made by order of the Emperor Francis, for an armistice, which Bonaparte consented to grant, upon condition that the Tyrol, Venice, and the strong posts of Germany should be placed in his hands: this offer was rejected by the Emperor of Austria, who was resolved, although the capital of his country was gone, yet to maintain the contest, sooner than he would submit to conditions so scandalously degrading. Happy would it have been for the Emperor Francis, and happy for the allied powers, had he evidenced such a degree of heroism at former periods, when the crisis was in his favor. But the die was cast, and the Imperial Representative of the illustrious house of Austria, was destined to undergo still greater reverses of fortune.

CHAP. VI.

Campaign in Germany continued. Russian Account of the Affair at Holbrunn. Battle of Austerlitz. Definitive Treaty of Peace between Austria and France.

As King of Hungary, the Emperor of Austria had a *dernier resort* in appealing to his subjects of Bohemia and Austria; and no efforts were wanting to inspire a spirit of energy, and to rally around the standard of the unfortunate monarch his loyal adherents; a proclamation was issued, in which the Hungarians were called upon, by every principle of honor, to vindicate the cause of their oppressed and injured sovereign. The following emphatic passage, adverting to the unlimited ambition of Bonaparte, closed the address:

"His Majesty the Emperor of Austria uniformly wished for peace; he is yet anxious to obtain it with profound sincerity. But the Emperor never could, neither will he ever place himself in a defenceless state, which would cause him and his people to be delivered over to the imperious and arbitrary decisions of a powerful enemy. Under such existing circumstances, there remains nothing for his Majesty to do, but to place an implicit confidence in those inexhaustible resourses which will arise from the loyalty and strength of his people; and in the yet undiminished friendship and support of his august ally, his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia; and his Majesty the King of Prussia; and he hopes to continue this firm and happy alliance, until the Emperor of the French shall be inclined to exercise that spirit of moderation, which is the most splendid jewel in the diadem of a great monarch; and until he shall consent to conditions of peace which do not tend to sacrifice the national honor and independence of a mighty state."

These sentiments were truly dignified and noble, and would, at any other æra, have produced a mighty effect. We are ready to acknowledge, that a kingdom is not in a *hopeless state*, even should its capital be taken by an invading enemy. It was not the approach of the French

to, or the capture of Vienna, that was calculated to repress the courage of the inhabitants of Bohemia and Hungary; but it was the overwhelming tide of success which had attended the French from the commencement of the campaign; it was the long chapter *of accidents*, which he who runs could read, relative to the Austrian arms. There was but little to hope, but much to fear. In this point of view the manifesto could not be expected to produce a general rising *en masse*, not but that numbers of patriotic and loyal persons were feelingly alive to this call of their monarch.

The French armies were all this time acting upon the alert. A battle took place between the Austrians, aided by the Russians, and the French, at Amstetten, on November 7, in which the latter had a principal share, and which preponderated in their favor: one thousand eight hundred prisoners were taken. Davoust likewise attacked the *left* wing of the allied army, near Steyer; and General Meerfeldt arriving with a reinforcement, another engagement ensued, when once more the Austrians sustained a very heavy loss in men killed, and four thousand made prisoners: but these conflicts were but as a drop of water to the ocean, when compared with the great battle of Diernstein, which took place on November the 11th, 1805.

Marshal Mortier was marching with four thousand troops towards Stein, in pursuit of the retreating Austrian army, when he found a large body of Russians, who began an attack with incredible fury; the battle lasted from six A. M. to four P. M. ten stand of colors, six pieces of cannon, two thousand men killed, and nine hundred made prisoners, were the trophies of Mortier on this occasion. Another Russian corps was also defeated, and four hundred men made prisoners. The Russians hastily retreated across the Danube.

The whole of the French army, headed by Napoleon, now made its grand entry into Vienna; they found in this city, two thousand pieces of cannon, and one hundred thousand muskets.

Lasnes, and Murat, had another engagement with the Russians, on November 15, at Holbrunn, which lasted but a short time, the latter precipitately taking to flight. A capitulation was agreed to by Murat, but Napoleon refused to ratify it. An official document, published in

the foreign prints by a distinguished Russian commander, was designed to vindicate the Russians from some aspersions cast upon them by the Austrians. It was as follows:

"Having seen a vindication of Count Nostitz's conduct at Hollbrunn, I feel it incumbent on me to point out its inaccuracy; for I cannot with patience behold any attempt to detract from the glory so well earned on that occasion by Prince Bagration, (Pangrazion,) and the five thousand Russians under his command.

"Count Nostitz, who commanded the Austrians, and the advanced posts of the Russian rear-guard, withdrew himself and his troops in the midst of the engagement, in consequence of a message from the French General Sebastiani, informing him, that, as a separate peace had been concluded between France and Austria, he ought no longer to co-operate with the Russians. This separation enabled the French army to take quiet possession of the village of Schongraben, which lay about four hundred paces from their lines, and directly opposite the centre of the Russian position. By this movement, the rear-guard of the Russians was placed in the utmost danger, since the French had forty thousand men to bear against five thousand Russians. Regardless, however, of this superiority, and in spite of a summons from the commander in chief of the French forces, Prince Bagrathion would listen to no proposals, but, with the unanimous consent of all the Russians under him, declared that every man of them was prepared rather to perish than to merit the censure of his sovereign, by any conduct that might tarnish the honor of his country.

"In order, however, to gain time, the conferences were protracted, with a view to cover the retreat of the Russian army, and a determination to hazard any extremity rather than surrender. In this state things remained during twenty-four hours. Prince Hohenlohe, who commanded the Austrian forces under General Kutusoff, (Kutusow,) was incensed, as every brave soldier must have been, at the conduct of General Nostitz, and sent an order to Colonel More to rejoin the Russian rear-guard, and to support its operations. This was executed with the greatest bravery by the Austrians, who did not, however, cover the retreat more effectually than the

Russian cavalry. As to General Nostitz, he remained some days at the French head-quarters, without having been present with the rear-guard, or taking any part in this glorious engagement, in which five thousand men were opposed to forty thousand, and proved victorious. I appeal on the subject of this battle to the testimony of the enemy himself. But the conduct of General Nostitz is well known to every individual of the armies that witnessed these occurrences.

"PETER, PRINCE DOLGORUCKI."

The French having entered Hungary, under Davoust, a remonstrance was addressed to that General, by Count Palfy, by order of the Archduke Palatinate, to which the French Marshal returned an answer, as follows:

"His Majesty has charged me to inform his Highness the Archduke Palatinate, by your favor, that he is ready to agree to the neutrality of the Hungarian nation, if, upon his part, the Archduke will recall the Hungarian troops, discontinue the *levy en masse*, and continue to supply Vienna with provisions; and, in fine, conclude a convention between the Hungarian nation and the Emperor of the French, tending to maintain a good understanding between the two countries. I have been authorized to let any officer pass, whom his Royal Highness the Archduke may choose to send to my sovereign, to treat with him upon these preliminaries. I am happy in the opportunity of performing any good office agreeable to your compatriots; and to secure the well-being and tranquillity of a people so estimable, in many respects, as the Hungarian nation.

"L. DAVOUST."

Murat continued in pursuit of the Russians, whom he came up with at Guntendorf, on November 16, when the French defeated them; and the Russians lost on this occasion, two thousand men killed, and two thousand made prisoners: in this engagement Marshal Oudinot was wounded. The Russians took the road to Brunn, and were followed by General Sebastiani with great rapidity, who cut off several corps, and took near two thousand prisoners. Brunn was captured, and Napoleon himself arrived there on November 20. In the citadel

were found an immense quantity of ammunition and stores.

Six days after the entry of Bonaparte into Brunn, the Russian corps of cavalry, under the command of Prince Constantine, brother to the Emperor of Russia, were put in motion; and the Russians and Austrians had made a junction. Both the allied armies were headed by their respective Emperors; and on December 1, 1805, their Imperial Majesties fixed the position of their armies two leagues from Austerlitz. The Russian army was estimated at near eighty thousand men, under the command of Prince Constantine, Generals Kutusoff and Buxhoveden, the whole superintended by the magnanimous Alexander himself. The auxiliary Austrian army, consisted of twenty-five thousand men, commanded by Prince John of Lichtenstein, Francis II. acting as commander in chief. The plains of Moravia now exhibited an awful and impressive spectacle; three mighty armies arrayed in order of battle, which was at once to decide the fate of nations, empires, and princes: and what added an uncommon grandeur to the scene was, the presence of those potentates whose interests were so greatly concerned, and who were about to experience the important decision of the battle now about to be commenced. The hopes of victory commanded each army; the French were flushed with success; while the allies, from the formidable forces now combined, indulged a flattering hope of success; perhaps, the allies were too confident in their own strength, and, probably, had occasion for a warning voice to have exclaimed, "Let not him that putteth on his armour, boast as him that taketh it off."

Napoleon, with his usual acuteness, appears to have observed some symptoms of the above kind, for it has been asserted, that he said to his Generals around him, while reconnoitering the allies, "Before to-morrow night that army will be in my power."

The French army consisted of one hundred thousand chosen and favorite soldiers of Bonaparte; and he made a disposition of it with great judgment; Marshal Lasnes was at the head of the left wing; Marshal Soult at the right; while Bernadotte commanded the centre; and Murat was at the head of the cavalry. Napoleon, with his staff-officers, also a select number of battalions of the Imperial guards, and of grenadiers, were placed in the

BATTLE OF AUSTERLITZ.

reserve of the army. And now the dreadful hour drew near, when this tremendous conflict was to take place.

On the morning of the ever memorable 2d of December, 1805, the hostile armies were in motion; the Russians commenced the attack, with a degree of impetuosity indicative of more temerity than prudence; Davoust received the assailants with cool intrepidity; and now the battle raged with horrid fury: now Napoleon's Marshals rushed with their veteran battalions on the Russians; here Soult was seen combating their right wing, there Lasnes was hurling destruction on the left; here Bernadotte was directing a terrible cannonade on the whole line, there Murat was seen doing woful execution with his cavalry: and now it began to be apparent that the words of Napoleon would be fatally verified. The Russians were continually losing ground; and the Austrians, although they nobly fought, were cut down in numbers. At length, victory declared in favor of the French. The plains of Austerlitz were crimsoned with blood, and enormous heaps of dead bodies lay piled on each other: fifteen thousand of the Russians were slain, and six hundred of the Austrians, and one thousand wounded. The loss of the French was from nine hundred to one thousand men killed, and sixteen hundred wounded. The Russians had nearly twenty thousand men made prisoners, amongst whom were Prince Gallitzin and Prince Repnin: also one hundred and eighty pieces of ordinance fell into the hands of the French, and forty stand of colours. Many of the French Generals were wounded. Such was the termination of the famous battle of Austerlitz.

The following official statement was published by authority of the court of St. Petersburgh:

"The French army commanded by the Emperor Napoleon, was composed of one hundred and twenty thousand men, and was very advantageously posted behind the lakes and villages of Menuitz, Telnitz, and Kobelnitz. The Austro-Russian army, about sixty thousand strong, marched on the 1st of December, 1805, in five columns, from the position near Hodiegitz, and the same evening took a position opposite to the French army, in such a manner that the first division, under Count Buxhoyden,

was posted only three hundred fathoms from the French front; the second division, under General Kutusoff, was about the same distance in the rear; and behind that was the reserve, under the Grand Duke Constantine: the cavalry, under Prince Lichtenstein, was likewise in the second division.

"The same night the above-mentioned Generals received orders, in consequence of the disposition made on the part of the Austrians to attack the French army at seven in the morning, in five columns. The two Generals in chief wished to make some alterations, and were desirous of having cavalry attached to the columns; but they received for answer, That such was the fixed arrangement for the disposition and attack. Accordingly out of the first division were formed the first and second columns, which composed the first wing; out of the second division, the third and fourth columns: and the reserve formed the fifth column, or the right wing. On the latter was also stationed the column of cavalry: the fifth was commanded by the Grand Duke; the third and fourth by General Kutusoff, who placed himself at the head of the fourth; and the first and second by Count Buxhoyden, who led on the first column.

"This column had already advanced by seven o'clock in two divisions, to the village of Telnitz, where it attacked the right wing of the French; the latter received it with a heavy fire of musketry, which the Russians forebore to return, till they had arrived at the next distance; the conflict was obstinate, and the firing tremendous; the Russians approached under an incessant fire, and numbers fell. At length, the Russians rushed, with bayonets fixed, on the French front, which received them with firmness, and the carnage that succeeded was truly dreadful: the French were driven back, but soon received a reinforcement, and in their turn gained ground on the Russians; on which the latter made a second desperate attack, and turned the French. The carnage was redoubled, and the field of battle was inundated with human blood. The French were compelled not only to abandon the village, but likewise all the eminences and defiles beyond Telnitz, and were pursued by the victorious column.

"Meanwhile the second column, under Lieutenant-general Langeron, had likewise driven back the French

near Sokolnitz; and the first column prepared, as they advanced, to turn this French force, with a view to relieve the second column. By eight o'clock the third, fourth, and fifth columns had likewise advanced out of the line; but they were instantly attacked by a far superior force.

"The French forced the centre; and, as the Austro-Russian columns were at a great distance from each other, and unprovided with cavalry, the three French divisions succeeded in penetrating between them, and turning them. The fire was every where brisk, and the Russian guards advanced, with fixed bayonets, and without firing scarcely a single shot, against not only the French infantry, but likewise their cavalry. They cut down, without mercy, all that opposed them; but, at length, they were obliged to yield to superior numbers; and, about twelve, the army retreated towards Austerlitz. The column of cavalry did scarcely any thing; and the van, under Prince Bagrathion, (Pangrazion,) never came into action at all.

"On the retreat of the allied army, three strong divisions of the French were immediately sent to the support of the right wing. These, consequently attacked the left wing of the Russians, in the rear; their second column was partly routed, and partly formed a junction with the first column, which the French had already pursued towards Chlapanitz, the head-quarters of the French.

"The situation of this column, which had fought with such valor and distinction, now became extremely critical. It was deserted by the rest of the army, without hope of succour, surrounded by a powerful French army, of which three divisions, with a strong body of cavalry, were already in its rear, and menaced this isolated column with utter destruction: circumstances, which produced a conviction, that a column, scarcely ten thousand strong, exhausted and weakened by a conflict of eight hours, had no other means of rescuing itself but by a capitulation. Though the situation of these troops was so eminently perilous, still they continued under the conduct of their veteran leader (General Buxhovden) to bid defiance to every danger. It excited the utmost astonishment to behold, with what resolution they with-

stood the attacks of the French, and with what fortitude they met every emergency.

"It was not till near four o'clock that they evinced any disposition for a retreat. The French redoubled their attacks on every quarter, and a tremendous fire was maintained on both sides. The Russians were under the necessity of passing through the village of Ursd, which was already occupied by French troops. Through these they were obliged to open a way; the battle was renewed, and both parties fought most desperately with the bayonet. The French, however, were compelled to yield to Russian intrepidity; the latter passed through the village amidst an incessant fire, displayed beyond the canal, broke down the bridges; and, soon after four o'clock, the battle ceased. The brave French, even with their superiority, were tired of pursuing a corps which obliged them to purchase every step they made with so much blood. Both sides complained of the calmness of the wind; in consequence of which the clouds of smoke that filled the atmosphere, were so thick, that the men were unable to see each other at the distance of twenty paces.

"Generals Kutusoff and Buxhovden were slightly wounded; Major-generals Berg, Baron Meller, Essen the first, Essen the second, Sacken, Miller, Wimpfen, and Prebischewsky, were dangerously wounded, and taken prisoners. Many staff and superior officers, and privates, were killed, taken, and wounded. It is confidently stated, that the French lost more than ten thousand men."

Such was the Russian account of this sanguinary battle; and, with some allowance for coloring and glossing over a most disastrous event, it affords a correct and perspicuous memorial of a battle which will be ever memorable in the annals of modern history.

Bonaparte, after the battle, sent the standards, the trophies of this splendid victory, to Paris, with the following vainglorious and bombastic epistle, to the Archbishop of Paris:

"My Father,

"We have taken from our enemies forty-five standards of colours, on the anniversary of our coronation; that day

when the holy father, his cardinals, and the whole of the French clergy, offered up their prayers for the welfare of our government, in the church of Notre Dame. We have resolved that these colours shall be deposited in the cathedral of our good city of Paris; we have ordered these colours to be presented to you for that purpose. It is also our desire, that the anniversary of our coronation shall every year be celebrated by the performance of a solemn act of devotion in our said cathedral, in commemoration of the valour exhibited on that day; of those who died on that important day for their country. We desire that a thanksgiving be offered up to the God of armies for the victory which he has been pleased to give us; and as this letter has no other object in view, we pray God to take you into his holy keeping.

"NAPOLEON."

When the news of this victory reached Paris, the conservative senate voted a triumphal monument to be erected in honor of Napoleon the Great.

Negociations for peace were immediately entered upon between Austria and France. The preliminaries stated, that hostilities should cease for fourteen days; that the expiration of the armistice should be duly made to the plenipotentaries on both sides; the Russian army to evacuate the Austrian states, Moravia, and Hungary, within fifteen days, and Gallacia within a month; that there should be no levy by extraordinary raising of troops in Bohemia, nor any foreign army to be permitted to enter the territory of the house of Austria; that Bohemia, Moravia, Presburg, Vienna, Carinthia, and Suabia, should be in the hands of the French, until the final ratification of a definitive treaty of peace. To these preliminaries the Emperor Alexander refused his assent, and immediately marched his army towards Russia.

The definitive treaty of peace was, at length, signed on December 26, 1805; a peace which marked the degraded and abject situation of that pusilanimous monarch, Francis.

The following were the articles of the treaty of Presburgh, which is the capital of Hungary:

"1. There shall be, from the date of this day, peace and friendship between his Majesty the Emperor of

Germany and Austria, and his Majesty the Emperor of the French, and King of Italy, their heirs and successors, their states and subjects respectively.

"2. France shall continue to possess in property and sovereignty, the duchies, principalities, lordships, and territories, beyond the Alps, which were before the present treaty united and incorporated with the French empire, or governed by the laws and government of France.

"3. The Emperor of Germany and Austria, for himself, his heirs and successors, recognise the dispositions made by his Majesty the Emperor of France, and King of Italy, relative to the principalities of Lucca and Piombino.

"4. The Emperor of Germany and Austria, renounces, as well for himself as his heirs and successors, that part of the states of the Republic of Venice, ceded to him by the treaties of Campo Formio, and Luneville, which shall be united in perpetuity to the kingdom of Italy.

"5. The Emperor of Germany and Austria, *acknowledges* his *Majesty* the Emperor of the French, as *King of Italy;* but it is agreed, that in conformity with the declaration made by his Majesty the Emperor of the French at the moment when he took the crown of Italy, that as soon as the parties named in that declaration shall have fulfilled the conditions therein expressed, the crowns of France and Italy shall be separated for ever, and cannot in any case be united on the same head. His Majesty the Emperor of Germany binds himself to acknowledge, on the separation, the successor his Majesty the Emperor of the French shall appoint to himself as King of Italy.

"6. The present treaty of peace is declared to comprehend their Most Serene Highnesses the Electors of Bavaria, Wirtemberg, and Baden, and the Batavian republic, allies of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, in the present war.

"7. The Electors of Bavaria and Wirtemberg having taken the title of King, without ceasing, nevertheless, to belong to the Germanic confederation, his Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria acknowledges them in that character.

"8. Their Majesties the Kings of Bavaria and Wirtem-

berg, and his Most Serene Highness the Elector of Baden, shall enjoy over the territories ceded, as well as over their ancient estates, the plenitude of sovereignty, and all the rights resulting from it, which have been guaranteed to them by his Majesty the Emperor of the French, and King of Italy, in the same manner as his Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria, and his Majesty the King of Prussia, over their German states. His Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria, both as chief of the empire, and, as co-estates, engages himself not to oppose any obstacle to the execution of the acts which they may have made, or will make, in consequence.

"9. His Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria, as well for himself, his heirs and successors, as for the princes of his house, their heirs and successors, renounces all the rights, as well of sovereignty as of paramount right to all pretensions whatsoever, actual or eventual, on all the states, without exception, of their Majesties the Kings of Bavaria and Wirtemberg, and of his Most Serene Highness the Elector of Baden, and generally on all the states, domains, and territories comprised in the circles of Bavaria, Franconia, and Suabia, as well as to every title taken from the said domains and territories, and reciprocally all pretensions, actual or eventual, of the said states, to the charge of the house of Austria, or its princes, are, and shall be for ever, extinguished.

"10. His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon, guarantees the integrity of the empire of Austria, in the state in which it shall be in consequence of the present treaty of peace.

"11. The high contracting parties acknowledge the independence of the Helvetic Republic, as established by the act of mediation, as well as the independence of the Batavian Republic.

"12. His Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria, and his Majesty the Emperor of the French, and King of Italy, shall maintain between them the same ceremonial, as to rank and etiquette, as was observed before the war.

"13. Immediately after the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty, commissaries shall be appointed on both sides, to give up, and to receive, in the names of

their respective sovereigns, all parts of the Venetian territory, not occupied by the troops of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, and King of Italy: the city of Venice, the Langues, and the possession of the Terra Firma, shall be given up in the space of fifteen days; Venetian Istra and Dalmatia, the mouths of the Cattaro, the Venetian isles in the Adriatic, and all the places and forts which they contain, in the space of six weeks from the exchange of the ratifications. The respective commissaries will take care that the separation of the artillery belonging to the Republic of Venice, from the Austrian artillery, be exactly made, the former being to remain entirely in the kingdom of Italy.

"Done and signed at Presburgh, the 26th of December, 1805."

M. Talleyrand was the plenipotentiary appointed by France, and Prince John of Lichtenstein, on the part of Austria.

Such was the ignominious treaty of Presburgh; a treaty which reflected everlasting disgrace on the Emperor Francis, who was despoiled of the most valuable part of his dominions.

In contemplating that fatal battle which destroyed all the hopes of the allies, and led to this disgraceful treaty, the mind is sickened, nay, filled with horror at the idea of the immense effusion of human blood; of the thousands offered up as victims at the shrine of ambition. It has been observed, with respect to the character of Cæsar, on whom such splendid eulogiums have been lavished, that he outraged every right sacred to society; that he wheedled the best out of their principles, and made them subservient to the worse; that he annihilated that liberty which all the philosophers and heroes of antiquity had struggled incessantly to establish; and which it was the glory of Rome to extend over the whole world. The restless ambition of Bonaparte also tended to convulse the nations of the earth, and to destroy millions of its inhabitants.

So unwilling, or so sceptical, were a multitude of persons in England, to receive the account of the annihilation of the Austrian power, that there were actually published in some of the public prints, an account of the battle of Austerlitz, in which it was de-

scribed, as terminating in a splendid victory, obtained by the allies: but these delusive tales only served to render the affliction greater, when the real official accounts were received.

CHAP. VII.

Mr. Pitt's Second Administration. Victory and Death of Lord Viscount Nelson, at Trafalgar. Disputes between France and Naples.

THE speech of his Britannic Majesty, on the opening of the session of parliament of 1805, breathed sentiments of a warlike nature. Mr. Pitt had once more been appointed premier: some dispute in the cabinet had occasioned Mr. Addington to resign; this able patriotic and virtuous minister received a splendid mark of his Majesty's most gracious approbation of his political conduct, he was created a peer of the realm, by the title of Viscount Sidmouth, of Sidmouth in Devonshire; and, in addition to which, a mansion in Richmond-park was assigned to him and his heirs for ever.

The measures proposed by the British cabinet for carrying on the war, after the proposal for peace had been made by Bonaparte in his letter to his Majesty, was vehemently opposed. It was urged very emphatically by the opposition, in both houses of parliament, That the prosecution of the war must be ruinous in its consequences to Great Britain; that France was now a considerably greater power than before the treaty of Amiens; that prior to that event, England had been drained of its money, and a vast multitude of lives; and for what? *Cui Bono.* What good had resulted from the former contest? England wished for peace and tranquillity, and she obtained it for a short time, by making great sacrifices to the enemy she had been contending with. Since the commencement of hostilities, the old argument was still persisted in by ministers, the justice and necessity of the

war with France; but what justice, what necessity could there be now, granting there had been at the first period of the war? Had it not been plainly perceived that France would not be guided by our ideas of *political* justice? That she would not suffer us to dictate a form of government for her? That she viewed, and with some degree of reason, that the war had ultimately in view, the restoration of the Bourbons to the throne of France. That before the declaration of Pilnitz, whilst France looked only to her own emancipation from despotism, and whilst the horrors attending her revolution affected only herself, a conspiracy was formed throughout Europe for the restoration of the ancient government. As for the necessity of the war, was the nation to be drained of its treasure by granting immense loans, and in some late instances, without the consent of parliament, to a sovereign who appeared little inclined to support the cause in which he was united; and in which cause he had confessedly been eminently unsuccessful. Could it rationally be supposed that Austria could yet stand against the gigantic power of France, which had already received so many curtailments of her territorial possessions? From what had occurred, could there be hope for the future? And yet, in spite of all these warning voices, we were again to form fresh alliances upon the Quixotic idea, that we are engaged in a just and necessary war. A fair opportunity had occured when proposals of peace were made by the person at the head of the French nation, whether Consul or Emperor it was of little consequence, if he was the organ of the pacific disposition of the French people in wishing to put a termination to a war which had deluged Europe with blood. These arguments were ably enforced by the brilliant rhetoric of Mr. Fox.

On the other hand, it was contended by Mr. Pitt, and those who adhered to his system, that, notwithstanding the apparent disadvantages under which the Emperor of Austria had laboured, there was no cause to despair of ultimate success; he had yet the means, and also the inclination of resisting the encroachments of the ruler of France; the disturber of the repose of Europe. And was it just that we should withdraw our aid from a good and faithful ally at such a crisis? Notwithstanding the gloomy picture which some persons drew of the existing

circumstances of our country, our resources were great, our trade flourishing, our commerce increasing, and our navies rode triumphant on the bosom of the ocean. Since the recent alteration in the government of France, a communication undoubtedly, conveyed in a manner totally contrary to the etiquette of the British court, had been made by the ruler of France; if the subject therein adverted to, was actually the wish of him who held the reins of that government, there were means for opening a negociation, which if proposed, would receive due attention; the object for continuing the war being solely to preserve a due balance of power in Europe. What might not be expected from the exertions of our magnanimous ally, the Emperor of Russia, in conjunction with the Emperor of Austria? Surely a well-founded idea might be entertained of a check being given to the inordinate spirit of aggrandisement which actuated France, and a prospect opened of a safe and honorable peace, founded upon a solid and permanent basis.

The famous battle of Austerlitz completely overthrew all those brilliant, but chimerical hopes, which that great statesman and orator, had so fondly cherished.

In the history of the world there is not recorded victories more splendid than those achieved during the war by the gallantry and valour of the British navy; our fleets acquired laurels which were nobly and gloriously won.

Information having been received that the combined fleets of France and Spain had sailed from Cadiz, Admiral Lord Viscount Nelson, immediately sailed with the fleet under his command, in pursuit of the enemy, and his lordship was enabled to come up with the combined fleets on October 21, 1805, near Cape Trafalgar, on the coast of Andalusia, in Spain. The French and Spanish fleets formed together thirty-three ships of the line, with five large frigates, and two armed brigs. Upon the English fleet being descried, the enemy made signals for forming into line of battle. The squadron was led by Admiral Gardoque, in the ship La Santa Anna, of one hundred and twelve guns; the centre was commanded by the French Admiral Villeneuve, in the Bucentaur, of eighty guns; and the rear division was under the com-

mand of Admiral Gravina, in the Prince of Asturias, of one hundred and twelve guns: the second division being led by Rear-admiral Magon, in the Algesiras, of seventy-four guns.

The English fleet consisted of twenty-seven ships of the line, four frigates, an armed schooner, and a cutter. The van was led by Admiral Horatio Lord Nelson, in the Victory, of one hundred guns; and the rear by Admiral Collingwood, in the Royal Sovereign, of one hundred guns.

Lord Nelson had laid down a plan pre-eminently excellent in naval tactics; and, before the battle commenced, he had issued the following ever memorable order:

"*England expects every man to do his duty.*"

The action was commenced by the English, who bore down upon the enemy with irresistible fury. The combined fleets had been formed in the shape of a crescent, and into the crescent did the gallant English Admiral bear down, breaking through it, and occasioning the greatest confusion. The battle now raged tremendously, the ships coming into close action with each other. After three hours almost unprecedented severe fighting, victory declared in favor of the English fleet. Ten of the Spanish ships, in a most disabled state, sailed with Admiral Gravina for Cadiz; while four others, French ships of the line, under Admiral Dumanoir, sailed for France.

In this splendid battle nineteen French and Spanish ships of the line were captured; and Admiral Villeneuve was taken prisoner: but the hero to whom, under Providence, Great Britain stood indebted for this great victory, fell nobly covered with immortal glory; for about the middle of the action, Lord Viscount Nelson received a musket-ball in his left breast; it was evidently aimed at his lordship, who very imprudently was decorated with all the brilliant insignia of those honors which had been conferred upon him, in consequence of his glorious exploits. He was immediately conveyed to the cock-pit, and his wound, upon inspection, was found to be mortal. He met his approaching dissolution with great fortitude, and died in the arms of

victory,† to the inexpressible grief of the nation; he was succeeded in the command by Admiral Collingwood, who transmitted the account of this grand naval engagement, and of the melancholy event connected with it; and who was immediately created a peer of the realm.

The four ships which sailed of the combined fleets, unexpectedly met with an equal number of British ships, commanded by Sir Richard Strachan, which, although in a shattered condition, prepared for action, but, notwithstanding the events of the glorious 21st of October,

† HORATIO LORD VISCOUNT NELSON was a native of Burnham, Thorpe, in the county of Norfolk, of which place his father was Rector. He had in the early part of his life a predominant inclination for naval service, and was particularly distinguished for a spirit of bold enterprise, of which many instances have been given by his biographers. In the subaltern situations of Captain and Commodore, he signalised himself in every service in which he was engaged. In the ill-fated expedition against Teneriffe, he lost his arm; and, notwithstanding the magnanimous conduct he had displayed, he was strangely neglected, and was repeatedly obliged to present memorials to the Admiralty. The battle of the Nile first encircled his name with glory, and rendered it famous once and for ever. His splendid talents were now duly appreciated; he was employed with Sir Hyde Parker in 1801, in forcing the passage of the Sound, and at the battle of Copenhagen, he was again called upon to hurl the thunder of the British nation on its inveterate foes. He was, by a villainous act of treachery, deprived of his life, and the British nation of one of the greatest naval commanders the annals of our history record. The poet, the painter, and the statuary were sedulously employed in paying a tribute of respect to the memory of this great man. A monument was erected in the Guildhall of the city of London, by order of the Corporation; executed by Mr. James Smith, and embellished with an inscription from the pen of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Esq. Mr. West,‡ Mr. Devis, and Mr. Drummond, strikingly depicted in glowing colours, the awful scene of the termination of his earthly existence. Mr. Fox composed an affecting and beautiful monody on his death; and a friend of the author of this work, composed the following lines for his bust:

Veni, Vidi, Vici.

"Nelson! Britannia's glory and her pride;
"He came; he saw; he conquer'd, and he died."

The biographers of Lord Nelson have been numerous, but the most curious and copious account of the life of this naval hero, will be found in the splendid work of the Rev. James Stanier Clarke, Chaplain to the Prince Regent's household; and the smaller work of Mr. Southey, the Poet Laureate.

‡ The venerable President of the Royal Academy, of whom it may truly be said, that, like Apelles, he has painted for eternity: and whose painting of Christ Rejected, would make even an infidel exclaim, "Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian."

Dumanoir, the commander, was unable to cope with the gallantry of his antagonist, therefore himself, with the vessels under his care, were taken, and their crews made prisoners.

The news of the battle of Trafalgar, while it spread consternation and dismay at the courts of Madrid and the Thuilleries, was received with unbounded joy in England. The highest honors were decreed to the memory of Lord Nelson: his brother, the Rev. Mr. Nelson, prebendary of Canterbury, was created an Earl, with the additional title of Viscount Trafalgar; and a sum was voted by parliament for the purchase of a mansion, to be called, "Trafalgar House," for him and his heirs for ever. And a funeral, at the public expence, was decreed for the Admiral, of the most splendid nature; his remains were laid in state at Greenwich-hospital; from thence they were conveyed by water to the Admiralty; and from thence the body of the deceased hero was conveyed on a splendid funeral car, to St. Paul's Cathedral, where it was deposited.

The funeral was the most magnificent ever seen since that of the illustrious Duke of Marlborough, in the reign of George 1. the princes of the blood, the high officers of state, the lord-mayor, sheriffs, and aldermen of London; and a great number of the nobility, and members of the house of commons, attending in the procession; the shops in the metropolis were closed, and business suspended on this awful occasion.

Divide et Impera, was ever the maxim of Napoleon, by this Machiavelian policy, equally as much as by his arms he had laid so many nations on the continent of Europe prostrate at his feet. He had ever been jealous of Sicily, as viewing it, notwithstanding its neutrality, as greatly attached to the interest of the allied powers. Some circumstances had arisen which gave occasion for Bonaparte manifesting his indignation at the conduct of the court of Naples. The Neapolitan army had received some reinforcements from Russia and England; this conduct was imputed to the machinations of the queen mother, and Marshal Massena was ordered to march to Naples to reinforce the French army, until the arrival of Joseph Bonaparte, who issued the following proclamation to the army:

"SOLDIERS,

"For ten years I have done all I could to save the King of Naples: he has done every thing in his power to destroy himself. After the battles of Dego, of Mondovi, and of Lodi, he could give me no effectual opposition. I placed confidence in the word of this prince, and I behaved with generosity towards him.

"When the second coalition was dissolved at Marengo, the King of Naples, who was the first to commence that unjust war, abandoned at Luneville by his allies, remained alone, and without protection. He solicited my pardon, and I forgave him a second time.

"A few weeks ago you were at the gates of Naples. I had sufficient reason to suspect the treachery which was intended, and to avenge the insults which I had received. Still I was generous. I acknowledged the neutrality of Naples, I ordered you to evacuate that kingdom, and for the third time the house of Naples was confirmed and saved.

"Shall we grant pardon for a fourth time? Shall we, for a fourth time, place any confidence in a court, without truth, honor, or common sense? No! No! The Neapolitan dynasty has ceased to reign; its existence is incompatible with the repose of Europe, and the honor of our crown.

"Soldiers! march, drive into the sea, if they will wait your attack, these feeble battalions of the tyrants of the sea. Shew to the world the manner in which we punish the perjured. Lose no time in informing me, that the whole of Italy is subject to my laws, or those of my allies; that the finest country of the world is emancipated from the yoke of the most perfidious of men; that the breach of treaty is avenged, and that the manes of my brave soldiers, massacred in the ports of Sicily, on their return from Egypt, after having escaped from the danger of the sea, the deserts, and an hundred battles, are at length appeased.

"Soldiers, my brother will lead you on, he is acquainted with all my plans; he is the depository of my authority; he is in full possession of *my* confidence, let him enjoy your's.

"NAPOLEON."

The allied sovereigns had chiefly in view, the establishment of a due balance of power, by which the safety and security of their dominions, as well as that of neutral nations, might be preserved. The British cabinet especially had this in view; and though it was presumed the prosecution of the war was for the restoration of the Bourbons, it is more than probable, that the ministers of his Britannic Majesty did not pledge themselves to any such measure. The allied powers had confederated not to make any separate, or private peace, with the Emperor Napoleon, but upon the following terms:

1. Hanover, and the north of Germany, to be evacuated.
2. The Republics of Holland and Switzerland to be restored to independence.
3. The re-establishment of the King of Sardinia in Piedmont, with as large an augmentation of territory as existing circumstances will admit of.
4. The future security of the kingdom of Naples; the complete evacuation of Italy, the *island of Elba* included, by the French forces.
5. The establishment of such an arrangement as may effectually guarantee the safety and independence of the different states, and preserve a solid barrier against future usurpation.

In the above there uniformly appears a spirit of political justice and moderation; the equilibrium of power being the grand basis of the several articles: but as in the fourth article the security of Naples was guaranteed, the jealousy of Napoleon was excited to such a pitch of indignation, as to view that kingdom, though neutral, as if actually in a state of open hostility.

CHAP. VIII.

Speech of the Elector of Wirtemberg. Occupation of the Venetian Territories by the French. Political State of Europe at the Close of the Year 1805.

THERE were some of the petty sovereignties of Germany who wished to retain an inviolable neutrality; amongst these the Elector of Wirtemberg had peculiar reasons for avoiding a connection with France. He had married the Princess Charlotte Augusta Matilda, the Princess Royal of England, the eldest daughter of his Britannic Majesty. He, at length, found himself reduced to the cruel necessity of entering into an alliance with France, or becoming a marked victim of Bonaparte's *annihilating* indignation. Agreeable to these ideas, he convoked the deputies of the states of his Electorate, whom he thus addressed:

"I have a just claim to require an armed, or a simple neutrality for my dominions; but neither the Emperor of the French, nor the Emperor of Russia, would accede to my wishes: they were both anxious to engage me as an auxiliary: and even a powerful German court (Prussia), on which my most ardent hopes were fixed, deceived me. All my endeavours to preserve neutrality have proved inefficacious. The French armies inundated my dominions; they even entered my palace. I remained firm; I despised the danger which menaced my person, my authority; the dangers which menaced those united to me by the most sacred ties of blood, my wife, my children, in a word, all that is dear to my heart. I pledged myself not to abandon my subjects: I remained amongst them. The French Emperor came in person to me, I entreated him to grant me a neutrality. His answer was, 'He that is not with me is against me.'

"At this moment the fate of Wirtemberg was in my hands. Had I made opposition, my dominions would have been involved in ruin. My electoral house was exposed to the danger of incurring the melancholy fate of so many other sovereignties, who have been reduced to dependence, and who have had a pittance allowed

them, at the discretion of the conqueror. My country also would have been treated as a conquered province, by the French. It would have been compelled to furnish a contribution of eight millions, two thousand horses, and as many men as were required for conveying artillery, and for other purposes.

"The terms offered to me were: That Wirtemberg should furnish to the French army, a body of ten thousand men, including one thousand cavalry. I found that this exceeded my ability; that the resources for the maintenance of my troops were insufficient, without discharging a considerable portion of them in the course of the year. Napoleon, who had personally made the offer, observed, 'If you cannot maintain them, your country can.' I replied, 'My states will not consent to that.' Then replied the Emperor, 'Against them I will support you.' I had no choice left; I was obliged to inevitable necessity; and thus save my country and my people from ruin."

Agreeably to the treaty of Presburgh, the *ci-devant* Republic of Venice, once so famous in the annals of history, was to be incorporated with the kingdom of Italy, which was under the dominion of France. General Miollis having received orders to take possession of the Venetian territories, issued the following address upon the entrance of the French troops:

"Venetians, you now constitute a part of the kingdom of Italy. Your happiness is ever secured while under the auspices of Napoleon the Great, and Eugene Napoleon Beauharnois, whom he has delegated to be Viceroy of Italy, in whose name I now address you. Unanimity, and those virtues by which you are distinguished in history, must be the basis of your happiness, which is now irrevocably united with that of the brave Italians."

The above-mentioned Eugene Beauharnois, was the adopted son of Bonaparte, being the son of the Empress Josephine, by a former husband; he married the eldest daughter of the Elector of Bavaria.

We shall now take a brief view of the political state of the powers of Europe, at the close of the year 1805. Frederick William of Prussia, notwithstanding the dero-

liction in his conduct in withdrawing from the allies, appears to have been sincere in his attachment to their cause; and unwilling to submit to that yoke which was imposed upon him. His sentiments are fully developed in the following state paper, namely a letter from his minister, Baron Von Hardenberg, to the Right Honorable Dudley Ryder, Lord Harrowby:

"My Lord, *December 22*, 1805.

"Conformably to the answer I have already had the honor to transmit to your Excellency, to the question which you addressed to me, relative to the security of the troops of his Britannic Majesty, in the north of Germany, I hasten to lay before you the positive assurances which I have the pleasure to be able to communicate to you.

"Your Excellency is acquainted with the present state of affairs. You will first perceive, that at the point to which matters have now come since the unfortunate battle of Austerlitz, between Austria and France, in consequence of the return of the great Russian army, and the total uncertainty in which we are, with regard to the intention of Napoleon towards Prussia, the utmost caution is absolutely necessary. The bravest army cannot always reckon upon success, and it is undoubtedly the interest of Prussia, and the interest of the world, to prevent any attack upon her at the present moment, when she would have to bear the whole burden of the war; and no confederacy adapted to circumstances has been formed, for in case her armies should prove unsuccessful, the last ray of hope, to maintain the security and independence of the continent, would be extinguished.

"The King still animated by the same wish to establish a general peace, on a permanent footing, and, if possible, to the satisfaction of all parties, must, consequently, have been anxiously desirous that his mediation, stipulated in the convention signed on the 3d of November, at Potsdam, should have been accepted by France. In an interview which Count Von Haugwitz had with Napoleon, on the 28th of November, that Monarch manifested a disposition to accept of this mediation, on the following conditions:

"1. That during the negociation, no troops of his Britannic Majesty, nor any Russians, or Swedes, should advance into Holland, to commence warlike operations there, after their departure from the north of Germany. 2. That a more extensive circuit should be allowed to the fortress of Hamelu, in order to relieve the distress of the garrison for provisions.

"The King could not accept these propositions under the circumstances of the moment in which they were made; but these have totally changed, and in the present conjuncture his Majesty has not only judged them admissible, upon the condition that the Emperor Napoleon engages, on his side, not to send any more troops into the north of Germany, as long as the negociations shall continue, and that he shall not undertake any thing against Hanover during the same interval; but even favorable, as time will thus be gained to take more deliberate measures, and to prepare for every contingency; either in case a war should break out, or this intermediate state of things should lead to a definitive negociation.

"That no time may be lost, his Majesty has sent Major Von Pfuhl to the French head-quarters, that this arrangement may be carried into effect. At the same time Count Haugwitz has received the necessary instructions, bearing date the 19th instant, and the King has given France to understand, that he shall consider the occupation of Hanover by French troops, as an act of hostility.

"Agreeably to what I have just stated, his Majesty has authorized me to inform your lordship, that, in conformity with the assurances already given, in case the troops of his Britannic Majesty, and the Russians, should prove unfortunate, the King engages for the security of the troops of his Britannic Majesty, in Hanover, and grants them perfect liberty, in case of necessity, to retreat to the Prussian army, and to the states of the King, but with the following modifications, which circumstances render necessary:

"That they take their positions in the rear of the Prussian troops, and abstain, during the period of the intermediate negociation, from every movement and step of an hostile nature towards Holland.

"2. That in case the Prussian troops should be at-

tacked by the French, his Majesty may rely with perfect confidence on the support and co-operation of the troops of his Britannic Majesty, as long as they shall continue in the north of Germany. His Majesty has given orders for a respectable corps to advance into Westphalia, and will adopt every necessary measure for security and defence. The Russian troops under the command of General Count Tolstoy, are already at the entire disposal of his Majesty, as the Emperor Alexander has fully authorized him to dispose of them at pleasure; and likewise of those which are under General Beningsen, in Silesia.

"I, therefore, entreat your excellency to write, as speedily as possible, to Lord Cathcart, commander in chief of his Britannic Majesty's forces, and to prevail upon him to take, without delay such steps as are necessary for these different purposes; and in particular to comply with the invitation which will be transmitted to him by the order of the King, through Count Kalkreuth, to consult personally with him, and Count Tolstoy, on the positions which the troops of his Britannic Majesty, the Russians, and Prussians, will have to take in consequence of the above-mentioned arrangements. As the Swedish troops are in the same predicament with the troops of his Britannic Majesty, and the Russians, it would be extremely desirable to prevail upon his Swedish Majesty to conform to this arrangement.

"I hope that, to this end, your lordship will act in concert with Prince Dolgorucki, whom his Imperial Majesty of all the Russias has charged with every thing relative to the destination of the Russian army. In case his Swedish Majesty will resign the conduct of his troops to Count Tolstoy, the King is ready to give them the same guarantee which he offers to the troops of his Britannic Majesty during their continuance in the north of Germany.

"3. With regard to the provisioning of the fortress of Hameln, it is conceived that the grant of a certain district, from which the garrison might themselves procure provisions, would be attended with great inconveniences, both in respect to the subjects of his Britannic Majesty, and on account of the collisions which might thence ensue between the troops. It, therefore, appears preferable, to furnish necessaries from the Hano-

verian territory, through an intermediate person, to whom General Barbou must send a statement of what he wants for daily consumption, and on whose requisition the Hanoverian ministry will take care that it be delivered at the places appointed for that purpose. But General Barbou must, on his side, engage to remain quiet within the town of Hameln.

"Conformable to these ideas, the King has sent M. Von Krusemark, Lieutenant-colonel of the *garde de corps*, and Adjutant, to Field-marshal Von Mollendorf, to Hanover. I have given him, for my part, a letter to the ministers of his Britannic Majesty, at Hanover, and another for General Barbou, that the necessary arrangements for providing, instantaneously, for the subsistence of the garrison of Hameln, may be made and put into execution without delay.

"I have now nothing left, my lord, but to refer to the verbal communication I had the honor to make to you, and to entreat you to take in general such steps as you shall think it expedient for carrying into execution the whole arrangement which I have had the honor to submit to you. I request you to have the goodness to inform the commander in chief of the troops of his Britannic Majesty, that it is only in case he should think proper to accede to this arrangement, and to adopt such measures as shall depend upon him for carrying it into execution, his Prussian Majesty can possibly engage to guarantee the security of the troops of his Britannic Majesty. In case of an attack on the part of the French, it will, however, be necessary that the conduct of the whole should centre in one point; and it appears natural, that the senior in rank should then assume the chief command. It would, consequently, devolve on General Count Kalkreuth, both for the reason specified, and because he, being in the vicinity of the enemy, would be best able to judge what measures to adopt. I repeat to your Excellency, the assurance of the high consideration with which I have the honor to be,†

"My Lord,

"Your Excellency's, &c.

"HARDENBERG."

† Political Register, 1806.

The existing situation of Prussia was very critical; Frederick had suffered greatly by his connexion with the allied powers, and if he opposed Bonaparte, he eventually would suffer more; therefore, the only line of policy he could pursue, and which he wished to take, for his own welfare and that of his subjects, was an inviolable and strict neutrality: but this he was not able to do, for what Napoleon had blasphemously said to the Elector of Wirtemberg, quoting the words of the Divine Founder of the Christian religion,† he also said to the King of Prussia, "He that is not with me, is against me." And that monarch could find no security or safety but in abandoning that neutrality which he fondly hoped to maintain, and becoming an ally of France. Such was the state of Prussia.

As to the once mighty and potent house of Austria, it was totally shorn of those beams of splendor which for a long series of ages had shone with dazzling refulgence; and at the opening of the year 1806, it exhibited a melancholy spectacle of the mutability of human events; bound to the triumphal car of Napoleon, Francis II. saw a great part of his dominions wrested from him, his resources exhausted, his empire demolished, and himself an automaton, to be acted upon according to the will and caprice of the Emperor of the French, who was treading on the neck of empires, arrogating to himself the prerogatives of a god, and involving the world in slaughter and consternation.

Far different was the prospect which Russia presented to view, the magnanimous Alexander had most heartily co-operated with the allied powers, and had personally signalised himself in the field of battle; when the disgraceful peace of Presburgh was on the tapis, he refused to be a party concerned: he even paid a visit to the King of Prussia to urge him to break off his connexion with France; but the selfish policy of that monarch rendered the advice of Alexander nugatory. The empire of Russia was in a most flourishing condition under the wise and excellent administration of a prince worthy to be the successor of Peter the Great, and Catherine II. Although the Emperor had himself been an eye witness of the great loss Austria had sustained in the battle of

† Luke xi. 23.

Austerlitz; although he himself had lost an immense number of his troops in the contest in which he was engaged; his spirit of opposition remained undiminished with respect to the conduct of the Emperor Napoleon, whom he viewed as a sworn enemy to the political existence of all the states of Europe.

The King of Sweden had evidenced a bold and determined hostility to France; he entered with glowing enthusiasm into the views of the powers confederated to oppose the exorbitant increasing power of France; eager to join the alliance Gustavus had, in 1805, negociated with Great Britain, a treaty of subsidy, on the following conditions: That a depot of Hanoverian troops should be formed in Swedish Pomerania; that England should immediately supply the sum of sixty thousand pounds, for the purpose of improving the defence of Stralsund; and that in case hostilities should commence against France in the course of the year, that the Swedish troops should be taken into pay, at a fixed rate of Great Britain.

The occupation of Swedish Pomerania, by Hanoverian forces, was highly offensive to Napoleon, who ordered the King of Prussia to interfere to prevent such an event taking place; Frederick William was too much united in the policy of Napoleon to neglect obeying his mandate. He accordingly addressed a note to Gustavus, prohibiting the sending any Hanoverian troops into Swedish Pomerania; declaring, that it should not become either the scene of preparation, or the actual theatre of war: and that should the King of Sweden actually commence hostilities against France, he, the King of Prussia, must be compelled, however reluctantly, to take the most decisive measures with respect to that province, in order to guard against the disturbance of that system of ensuring the tranquillity of the north of Germany, which he had adopted, and pursued, for such a length of time.

The King of Sweden was in no respect dismayed by this authoritative language of the Prussian monarch; he gave an immediate reply, couched in the most energetic terms, in which he reprobated the line of conduct pursued by the King of Prussia, and his mean, dastardly, and selfish policy; and if he should dare to act in an hostile manner, at the instigation of Bonaparte, he should,

notwithstanding, pursue that line of conduct which he considered as just and proper, without being dictated to by any power whatever.

The auxiliary aid of Sweden appears to have been strangely neglected by the allies; perhaps, if it had been thought proper to have made an earlier use of the Swedish forces, it might have caused a favorable operation on the side of the allies at the battle of Austerlitz. Gustavus, although his subsequent conduct was singularly strange and incoherent, and, at length, occasioned his deposition, at this period evidenced not only every symptom of a *sound* mind, but of a great and magnanimous spirit. The marked abhorrence with which this prince viewed Napoleon, excited the fierce indignation of that potent usurper; and he never ceased to display his malice, until he had succeeded by his machinations in hurling him from his throne.

The situation of Denmark was truly insignificant, the politics of the court of Copenhagen were confessedly in favor of France, to which the Prince Royal, who had the chief management of affairs, was peculiarly attached. Bonaparte had the peculiar art of gaining many allies, who, while they were afraid of incurring the vengeance of the great powers who had waged war against France, under a *pretended neutrality*, were ever ready to render service to Napoleon; of all those neutral powers none so shamefully abused the term as Denmark. Some writers have been vehement in their praise of Denmark observing a strict and guarded neutrality. In what did she evidence it? Even as early as 1801, her nefarious conduct had drawn down upon her the just vengeance of the British nation; and it will soon be our painful task to record a more signal instance of retributive justice inflicted by Great Britain, as a chastisement for the perfidy of Denmark. A breach of confidence, or of friendship, in private life, is viewed as a gross violation of moral duty; but a breach of neutrality is so flagrant an infringement of the law of nations, as will admit of no palliation of sophistry, but must be viewed in its principle as diametrically opposite to justice, and in its consequences injurious in the extreme. We are sensible that Denmark has been praised at the expence of truth, both with respect to her crooked policy, and her pretended flourishing resources; for it is a fact which can-

not be controverted, that Denmark, at the close of 1805, was in an impoverished state, her trade crippled, and her government held in contempt.

Holland, and the whole of the Belgian Republic, exhibited a melancholy and mournful portraiture of penury and distress; those once renowned provinces which had acquired glory in the reign of Louis XIV. How degenerated since the time of the Van Tromps, the De Ruyters, the De Witts? How was the gold changed? and the fine gold become dim? The Batavian republic was now reduced to the lowest pitch of degradation, becoming an integral part of the French republic, it had been despoiled of its glory; the sinews of its strength, its commerce, had been annihilated; its finances exhausted, its naval power had been destroyed at the battle of Camperdown, and its military power was transferred into the hands of foreigners; such was the unfortunate situation of Holland. And while contemplating the distress which pervaded the United Provinces at this æra, who can forbear lamenting that the Dutch people should have brought all these calamities upon themselves, should have become the architects of their own misfortunes. Happy if they had but known their happy state, while a flourishing people under the Stadtholderian Princes of the house of Nassau.

Switzerland, alas! exhibited a more affecting scene; the brave and independent Helvetians exhibited nothing but a wreck of its original constitution; the dæmon of discord, under the French influence, had worked the work of destruction, and rent asunder the social tie which had bound together the children of William Tell. Many writers, who have carefully marked the manners of the Swiss of late years, have asserted, That the manners of that once simple and generous people have sustained a great injury from the number of manufactures carried on there. "The ever increasing and unquenchable thirst of gold, soon extinguishes that noble emulation by which a man is prompted to acquire honorable distinction."† Berne, the Athens of Helvetia; and Geneva, so celebrated for its arts, science, and literature, were both the seat of party intrigue, cabal, faction, and

† *Vitam transeunt veluti pecora.* Sallust.

intestine revolution.† The French agency was well calculated to satiate this ruling inclination;‡ and from thence may be deduced some of the primary causes which led to the destruction of Swiss liberty, and the establishment of French tyranny. Whatever were the causes, certain it is, that the Cantons of Switzerland, at the close of 1805, were in a disorganised and ruinous state.

Spain, owing to the imbecility of the King, and the known connexion of the Prince of Peace with the Emperor of the French, had for some time been the ally of France; and what advantage did she obtain thereby? Her navy destroyed at Trafalgar, by the hero of the Nile; her South American treasures poured into the coffers of Great Britain; her armies vanquished; her national provinces deranged;§ she yet remained tamely subservient to the will of a tyrant, who at this very time was aiming to dethrone the reigning monarch, and introducing a new dynasty of sovereigns, branching from his family. The torpid disposition of the people, aided by the power of superstition, and religious bigotry, rivetted those chains which Napoleon had forged for the French people. And well did that crafty potentate profit by his reconciliation with the Pope; such a measure rendering him highly popular in the Catholic countries on the continent.

The acting representative of the royal house of Braganza, the Prince Regent of Portugal, acted with profound wisdom, remaining neutral, and thus preserving the peace and prosperity of the country at this time; although a very short period elapsed ere Portugal became the scene of war.

Italy, of which Bonaparte had constituted himself

† A traveller who visited Switzerland in 1790, observes, "That in the Canton of Zurich, whose aggregate population does not exceed a hundred and seventy thousand souls, a mass of sixty or seventy thousand common workmen, prone to debauchery, intemperance, and riot, are a very dangerous body of men." Switzerland as it was in 1790.

‡ The French papers, at the period when Mr. Wickham was in Switzerland, were perpetually exclaiming about the "distribution of English gold."

§ Cardinal Ruffo nobly distinguished himself in defence of the Neapolitan government, while Cardinal Maury most impiously apostatised.

King, felt the iron hand of despotic power; and the papal dominions, as well as his holiness himself, and the conclave of cardinals, were under the controul of Napoleon, that *pious* and dutiful son of the church.

Naples and Sicily were on the eve of experiencing an entire change of government. The character of the sovereign was marked with no brilliant traits of character; voluptuous and unstable, he saw with little emotion that revolution which drove him from his capital; and when reinstated, the adversity he had experienced appeared to have made little impression upon a mind naturally devoid of reflection; and the character of the Neapolitans has generally been described as indolent and vicious.

The Ottoman empire had, ever since the defeat of the French armies in Egypt, been inimical to France, although the most insidious endeavors were made to draw aside the Sublime Porte from the friendly connexion it maintained with Great Britain; and surely every principle of sound policy dictated such a line of conduct. Great Britain had been the salvation of the Ottoman empire; every motive of gratitude, but what was more powerful, by every motive of *self-interest*, the very existence of the empire of the Crescent rested upon England. Yet there were times when even the Sultan looked with a favorable eye upon France; but these were merely transient and evanescent errors.

And now let us survey the state of Imperial France, with a strict regard to truth and impartiality, which is the essence of it. The aggrandisement of territory she had acquired in a few years, under Napoleon, was truly astonishing; it eclipsed all the splendor of the reign of Louis XIV. There was a great similarity, in many instances, between *that* sovereign of the old, and the sovereign of the new dynasty; they both delighted in war; they were each actuated by inordinate ambition; they were both despotic invaders of the liberties of the states of Europe; they both promoted the arts and sciences; for Napoleon, it must be confessed, rendered France great service in this respect: what Colbert was to Louis, Talleyrand was to Bonaparte. Louis was frequently defeated in his ambitious designs; and the allied powers under Marlborough, and Eugene, abased him to the dust. But Napoleon seldom experienced any

reverse of fortune; his destiny seemed to be going on conquering and to conquer.

M. Champagny made a splendid report on the state of France at the close of the year 1805; this related to the marine, the national finances, the progress of agriculture and manufactures, the state of the colonies, commerce, the fine arts, public instruction, public buildings, highways, canals, &c. In some of these particulars, the panegyrical reporter approximated near to truth, in others he outraged it. In stating the flourishing state of the French marine, the ingenious reporter happily glossed over the many defeats which the French navy had experienced; more especially the capture of M. Dumanoir, after the battle of Trafalgar; and many other instances, in which the British flag was triumphant on the ocean. In proportion as the French marine had been injured, so was commerce destroyed; and here the reporter had occasion for the utmost exercise of his talents to prove, that the trade of France was in a prosperous state. This was an absolute falsehood, for it was an ascertained fact, that the manufacturing towns were in a starving condition; and the men, for want of employ, were forced to join the army. Trade and commerce at the close of the year 1805, were in the most disastrous situation. Equally fallacious were the statements of M. Champagny relative to the flourishing situation of the colonies: whereas many of them had been snatched from the dominion of France; and those which remained under its dominion, were in a situation so far from a state of prosperity, as to be sinking into a state of complete wretchedness. Neither could much of a flattering nature be said of the state of agriculture in France; the numerous levies and conscriptions, drained France of those hands requisite to fatten the soil, the implements of agriculture were exchanged for the destructive instruments of war, and the paucity of persons employed in rural occupations, naturally and essentially impeded the progress of agriculture. With respect to works of national utility and ornament, the statement was tolerably fair; many grand works were projecting, and many were rapidly proceeding. As for works of art, Bonaparte prided himself in making Paris a depot for the most splendid works of art, which had been brought from conquered countries; thus rendering Paris the centre of attraction to men of science

throughout the world. The national institute was in a truly prosperous state, and so were the public schools of instruction; but in what a situation were the French finances? What was the state of the public revenue? The volatile unreflecting disposition of the French people might lead them to be satisfied with what was stated in this *expose*, namely, "That the public revenue was in the most flattering state." This was a palpable falsehood, for the Emperor had been that very year obliged to resort to the most noxious measures for raising money for the expence of the war; and his conscripts were raised from those who had been employed in agricultural pursuits, or who had been ruined by the decay of trade. Taxation and imposts were greater than had been known under the Bourbons. The supplies for the army were raised by means of heavy contributions levied on the conquered countries; and every place was obliged to furnish its quota for that purpose. The armies of Bonaparte were organised to a system of rapine and plunder. These miseries which the French endured, were covered with the gaudy veil of splendor: immersed in the vortex of gaiety, and, like children, delighted with the dazzling glare of showy spectacles, they knew not, or wished not to know, what their real circumstances were. In fact, France was under a military government; under such a government arts and sciences may flourish, but agriculture and commerce never can.

England, the mighty bulwark of Europe, stood firm as a rock, amidst the storms which spread desolation all around. The unfavorable events of the campaign of 1805, had been injurious, but not *destructive*. Her resources were ample; her national credit great; her navy triumphant; her marine establishment increasing; her colonies prosperous; her commerce, although through the events of the war much curtailed, yet remained the envy and admiration of the world. The ships, the colonies, and the commerce of Great Britain, were ever galling to the Emperor of the French. To destroy them he made many inefficient and abortive efforts; the greater his exertions in that attempt, the greater sacrifices was he obliged to make, and to experience more than mortification at the failure of his prospects. And, although the war was in a great degree unpopular in England, yet there was a comparative degree of national prosperity

in Great Britain, which could not be found elsewhere. Yet there were not wanting able advocates who contended, that the war with France was neither just nor necessary; that in its progress there never was any distinct, clear, satisfactory avowal of the real object of the war. Mr. Pitt's declarations on this subject were, by many, treated with scorn, as trifling, vacillating with every transient success.

One writer in particular has condensed, in the following passages, the *essence* of what was advanced, in numerous publications, at this period:

"The supporters of ministers, in detailing the late negociations at Lisle, demand the acquiescence of the whole nation in the present position of affairs, and call upon the opposition for submission and silence. They still persist in the original justice and necessity of the war, and throw upon France the odium of its unjust continuation. As individuals of the nation, whose submission and silence are thus arrogantly demanded, we answer,

"That the original convulsions of France were the struggles of freemen for their own liberties, and that they neither, in principle or profession, affected the government of other nations, however originally defective, or fallen off from the ends of their institutions.

"That before the declaration of Pilnitz, whilst France looked only to her own emancipation from despotism; and whilst the horrors attending her revolution affected only her own government and people, as far as they resisted, or were obviously adverse to the change, a conspiracy was formed throughout Europe for the restoration of the ancient government.

"That Great Britain, though not openly at first, a party to that detestable league of despots, threw the whole weight of her vast influence into the scale against France; and, at length, under pretence of horror at the murder of their King, whose fate was accelerated, if not wholly produced, by the folly of ministers themselves, who dismissed her ambassador, though accredited by the republic, and though offering in its name the continuation of friendship and peace.

"That the terms on which the continuation of peace was at that time tendered, were the safety and indepen-

dence of Holland, whilst she preserved her neutrality; the solemn renunciation of annexing Belgium to France, or otherwise influencing its conduct as an independent nation; together with a general disavowal of the intention of extending her territory, or of interfering with the government of other nations.

"That after a rupture with France had unhappily succeeded the dismissal of her ambassador, no occasion was seized upon by ministers, amidst the many disastrous changes which afflicted France, and which, during many critical periods, must have been highly favorable to an advantageous treaty of peace; but, on the contrary, she was cast out of the pale of civilized nations by the insane anathema of the British government, and the war was persisted in, not because no advantageous terms of peace were offered, or to be obtained by negociation, but because upon no terms whatever peace with France was to be negociated or accepted.

"That during this fatal period of national corruption and phrenzy, his Majesty's ministers were frequently forewarned by many wise, eloquent, and illustrious men, of the certain consequence of such a system, they were from day to day admonished that they were building up the government of France, by their vain attempts to destroy it, and were undermining the very foundation of attachment to the British constitution, by confounding it with the cause of despotism, the destruction of which had been the very foundation of its establishment; by vexing the people with a boundless taxation to support a corrupt and profligate expenditure; and by abridging their ancient and indisputable birthrights, in order to cut off the last consolation of an oppressed people, the privilege of communicating their sufferings, and of devising the constitutional, and if that no longer existed, the natural means of security and reformation.

"That by surrounding France with hostile armies, and by openly avowing that the safety of Europe was incompatible with the very existence of her government, Great Britain rendered it the policy, or rather imposed an absolute necessity on France, to extend her dominions; and to accompany that extension with a subversion of the surrounding governments, which ap-

peared to be the main spring of the confederacy to destroy her.

"That the national consequence of such a system, absolutely created by Great Britain, has been the present disastrous extension of France; and what is far more portentous to the regular governments of Europe, with which this free nation has improvidently assimilated her interests, a spreading disgust at the ancient establishments of the world.

"That when Lord Malmsbury was first dispatched for France, this awful march of human changes, in comparison of their present accomplishment, had only commenced; the mighty prospects since realized had not fully opened upon France, and the possession of Belgium, with a sincere spirit of accommodation, might, therefore, have smoothed the road to honorable and permanent tranquillity.

"That on the return of Lord Malmsbury, in consequence of the *sine qua non* of Great Britain, that Belgium was under no circumstance to remain a part of France, ministers were again warned, that the natural consequence of persisting in the war would be experienced in terms still more disadvantageous; that new successes would bring forward new pretensions; that new conquests would create new engagements; and that the world would be republicanized from their folly in supposing that England sought to become one, or that if she did, she could be prevented from becoming one through war.

"That during this desperate insanity of ministers, France having bound herself by treaties; having become confirmed in her alienation to the British ministers, from their supercilious and unstatesmanlike conduct, at last refuses to treat upon terms, but such as place Great Britain as the original aggressor, and the unjust continuer of the war.

"That upon this assumption, which we absolutely insist upon to be the fact, the demands of France are natural and just, as far as they regard the ministers of Great Britain, though harsh when applied to her free government, which they have abused, and to her generous people, whom they have oppressed.

"That the power of France, thus created by the folly and weakness of ministers, will not only prevent a re-

laxation of her present pretensions, but will continue to advance them, and that after the further waste of multitudes and millions, we shall be driven at last to accept of a peace upon terms still more disadvantageous than those that are so disdainfully rejected.

"The result of these observations, is by no means that we should, therefore, immediately close with the terms proposed by France, but that the present ministers should be instantly dismissed; the people conciliated in their affection to their excellent government, by restoring to them the benefits which are the sure result of its faithful administration, and a peace be sought with France in the genuine spirit of peace." †

The foregoing observations combine the outlines of the arguments developed in numerous publications, which, at this time, appeared in England, in consequence of the ill success of the allied powers in the war with France. Impartiality in an historian, is a pre-eminent qualification; and our motto is, *Audi alterem partem*. The subject on which we are now treating, is of such importance, and relates to so momentous a crisis, that we shall add some supplementary observations.

As the power of Bonaparte was extended, so were his ambitious ideas also. He had arrived at the height of power; his business now was to elevate and exalt the members of his family. The abject condition of the powers on the continent, operated greatly in his favor; and at the close of the year 1805, by various movements, he developed the mighty plan he had in view, of placing diadems on the heads, and sceptres in the hands, of his brethren. It was requisite to try an experiment, and Holland seemed best adapted for that purpose. The Batavian republic in its original organization, had some particles of monarchy attached to it. The Stadtholder was invested with great power, which frequently had been the cause of commotions in the republic; but the Dutch were now so *fraternised* by the French, and dazzled by the splendor of the Imperial crown, placed on the head of Napoleon, that it was no hard matter to bring the Dutch patriots to submit to a monarchial government. The calamitous state of the republic, in con-

† A brief Retrospect of Events, &c. by Robert England Ferrier.

sequence of the decay of trade, and the rapacity of the French, who fattened upon the very vitals of the country, afforded occasion for much discussion in the legislative assembly; and two of the members of this body published a statement of the existing circumstances of the republic, in which they protested against making any additional sacrifices, when so much had been sacrificed already; the wretched situation of the country was painted in the most glowing colours. Such an unsophisticated developement of the state of the country, written with a stern republican spirit, could not fail to prove offensive to the French faction, now predominant in Holland; and it furnished a pretext for suggesting the idea of the absolute necessity for a change of government. The patriotic authors of the above productions were Messrs. Wynguarden and Van Hasselt.

By the assumption of the crown of Italy, Genoa was added to the French dominions; and Napoleon viewed it as politic to add to his strength, by entering into a treaty of neutrality with Ferdinand, King of Naples. This treaty, which was eminently serviceable to the French Emperor, was definitively signed at Portici, October 28, 1805.

The following is a transcript of the above treaty:

"His Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies; and his Majesty the Emperor of the French, and King of Italy; wishing to prevent, by the relations of amity which unite them, their states from being convulsed by the events of a war, whose evils it is their wish to diminish, by restricting, as much as in them lies, the theatre of present hostilities, have named for their plenipotentiaries, his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies, his Excellency the Marquis de Gallo, his Ambassador at Paris, both to the Emperor of the French, and the King of Italy; and his Majesty the Emperor, his Excellency C. M. Talleyrand, minister for foreign affairs; who, after having exchanged their full powers, have consented *sub spe rati* to what follows:

"Article 1. His Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies promises to remain neutral during the course of the present war between France on the one part, and England, Austria, and Russia, and all the belligerent powers on

the other part. He engages to repulse, by force, and by the employment of his means, every attempt made upon the rights and duties of neutrality.

"2. In consequence of that engagement, his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies will not permit any body of troops belonging to any belligerent powers to land, or penetrate upon any part of his territory, and engages to observe both by sea and land, and in the police of his ports, the principles and laws of the strictest neutrality.

"3. Moreover, his Majesty engages not to confide the command of his armies and places to any Russian officer, Austrian, or other belonging to other belligerent powers. The French emigrants are included in the same exclusion.

"4. His Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies engages not to permit any squadron belonging to the belligerent powers to enter his ports.

"5. His Majesty the Emperor of the French, confiding in the engagements and promises herein expressed, consents to order the evacuation of the kingdom of Naples by his troops. This evacuation shall be entirely completed within a month after the ratifications shall have been exchanged; at the same time the military places and posts shall be delivered up to the officers of his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies in the state in which they were found; and it is agreed, that, in the month occupied by these operations, the French army shall be maintained and treated as it had been previously. His Majesty the Emperor of the French further engages to recognize the neutrality of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, as well by land as by sea, during the existence of the present war. The ratifications of the present treaty shall be exchanged as speedily as possible.

(Signed) "THE MARQUIS DE GALLO.
"CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND.

"Ratified at Portici, the 8th of October, 1805.

"FERDINAND.
"TOMMASO FERRAS."

Ferdinand was evidently, even from the *prima facie* evidence of the articles above stated, a vassal of France, and in a state of subjection to that kingdom. Not a month

had elapsed after the ratification of this treaty, than, on the arrival of the Russian and English forces in the Bay of Naples, he issued the following decree:

"The arrival of an Anglo-Russian squadron in this road having given occasion to a report that the legation and the French consulate had removed the arms of their sovereign, &c. to the great displeasure of his Sicilian Majesty; and, as it is presumed that the persons concerned in the commerce of Italy, Ligura, Batavia, &c. may be alarmed for the safety of their property in his Majesty's estates, his Majesty has authorized me to communicate to the exchange, in his royal name, that whatever may be the consequence of this event, the property of the said nations, the allies of France, shall remain under the protection of the government; and that his Majesty will also permit them to continue their commerce in every respect, just the same as if the legation and consulate continued in the exercise of their functions. To prevent any misunderstanding, this guarantee is not understood as extending beyond the continents of his Majesty's kingdoms of Naples and Sicily. (Signed)

"LOUIS DE MEDICI."

Done at the Palace, Nov. 10, 1805.

By the treaty of Portici, it was agreed, that the French forces should be withdrawn from the Neapolitan territories; and, in return, the King engaged that the most inviolable neutrality should be preserved; that every encroachment on that neutrality should be repelled. A timid and imbecile character, as the monarch of the Two Sicilies assuredly was, perpetually halting between two opinions, it might naturally be expected, would be governed more by temporary circumstances, than by any ideas of political integrity. It was a breach of that integrity; it was a scandalous violation of the obligations he was under to Great Britain, to enter into any treaty with France; but yet his Sicilian Majesty was not so lost to a sense of gratitude, as altogether of foresight of the immense services he had received from England: hence arose that partiality which evidently biassed him in favor of that country which had restored him to his crown,

but which was easily *construed* by the French Emperor as a flagrant breach of his neutrality.

On November 20, a number of Russian and English troops landed in Naples, but without any preconcerted plan, or even the knowledge of the allies. The French ambassador at the court of Naples felt so indignant at this circumstance, that he immediately ordered the Imperial arms of France, to be taken down from before the place of his residence; and demanded passports for his return to France. Whatever interpretation the accredited minister from Napoleon had been pleased to make of this occurrence, no apology was deemed necessary for the abrupt departure of the ambassador. There had, *as yet*, been no open infringement of the neutrality, and, therefore, no apology was requisite. The above circumstances paved the way for the commencement of hostilities between Naples and France.

CHAP. IX.

Conquest of Naples by the French. Joseph Bonaparte created King of Naples. Battle of Maida.

IT was an ascertained fact, well known at the court of the Thuilleries, that the Queen of Naples, guided by the advice of Mr. Acton, an Englishman, who had for a long series of years acted as prime minister, held the reins of government, the King being a mere cypher; and that her Majesty was entirely devoted to the interests of Great Britain. Bonaparte was, therefore, determined to make an example of that kingdom, by effecting the conquest of it. It was alleged, that the treaty of Portici had been broken, by the permission given for the Russian and English forces to land: the former amounted to fourteen thousand men, under the command of General Lascy; the English were commanded by Sir James Craig, and Sir John Stuart.

It was in vain for Naples to avert the blow with which it was now menaced. Napoleon, while at Vienna, issued

a proclamation, declaring, that "the Neapolitan dynasty had ceased to reign;" and denouncing the most signal vengeance against the royal family, and their adherents. Whatever were the motives which occasioned the landing of the allied troops, no sooner had this proclamation reached Naples, than the Russians received an order to re-embark, leaving Naples to its fate. The English troops were thus left in a very unpleasant situation; and the number of the forces being very disproportionate to those of the enemy, Sir James Craig deemed it expedient to transport his army to Sicily: in every respect this was a prudential step, as the forces were placed in safety, and Sicily was secured from the attack of the French.

The French army now put itself in motion, for marching to Naples; it was headed by Joseph Bonaparte, under whom were Massena, and other Generals; and on February 9, the French were on the frontiers of that kingdom: here Joseph issued a proclamation, in which he charged the sovereign of Naples with treachery and perfidy; averring, that it was his intention to inflict just chastisement for such atrocious conduct; at the same time promising, that if the people quietly submitted to the authority of the French, their religion, laws, and privileges, should be respected. The French army advanced in three divisions; General Regnier, with the right, advanced to Gaeta, which was defended by the Prince of Hesse, who refused to surrender; a famous assault was made, and the French captured a redoubt. On February 15, Joseph Bonaparte made his public entry into Naples. On the following day he went to mass, and imitating the mock piety of his brother Napoleon, to ingratiate himself with the Neapolitans, he presented a diamond necklace to their favorite tutelar saint, St. Januarius.

The King and Queen of Naples had fled for refuge to Palermo.† The Duke of Calabria, the heir apparent to the throne of Naples, retired into Calabria. General Regnier was sent to disperse the residue of the Neapolitan troops in Calabria, when an action ensued, in which

† Palermo is the capital of Sicily, and an Archbishop's see. It has a fine harbour, and contains, according to Mr. Brydone, 150,000 inhabitants.

the Neapolitans were defeated, after an obstinate resistance, on March 6. Regnier now marched to attack their camp at Campo Tenese, in which design he completely succeeded, taking near two thousand prisoners, with their cannon, baggage, camp equipage, &c. By this important event the French got full possession of Calabria. Gaeta, under the brave Prince of Hesse, still held out, and being besieged, part of the garrison, at length, made a desperate sortie, and cut its way through the enemy's army, and retreated to Abruzzo. This country, as well as Calabria, was, after various sanguinary actions, completely subdued; and now the grand part of the drama was to be exhibited, which had been so long in preparation. Bonaparte had already proclaimed to the world, that the present royal dynasty of Naples should cease to reign; the question then now was, who was to fill the vacant throne? A message to the conservative senate soon resolved this quere; it announced, that his Imperial Majesty Napoleon, had issued a decree, conferring the crown of Naples on his brother Joseph, and his legitimate heirs male; without prejudice to their eventual claim to the crown of France; but that the crowns of France and Naples should never be united. In consequence of this decree, Joseph was proclaimed, with all the usual forms, King of Naples; and all the constituted authorities of the kingdom took the oath of allegiance to him.

The Queen of Naples, a woman of high spirit and considerable talents, was not idle during her unpleasant abode in Calabria; she left no means unturned of stirring up the people, both in Calabria and the Abruzzos, to rise against the French; and her efforts, in many instances, were so far crowned with success, as to harass the French materially; in many skirmishes they were considerable losers; but there was too much indolence, too much indifference in the Neapolitans and Calabrians, to depend upon great services being rendered by them: but the Queen, in this time of distress, found a faithful, firm, and valiant ally in his Britannic Majesty.

About the middle of April, the hero of Acre arrived at Palermo, and took the command of the English squadron destined for the defence of Sicily, consisting of five ships of the line, some frigates, and gun-boats. Sir Sidney Smith, with this little squadron, sailed for the coast of

Italy, with a design to relieve Gaeta; and this able commander was enabled to throw in a considerable supply of stores and ammunition into that place. Sir Sidney now proudly sailed along the bay of Naples, his very name spreading consternation along the coast; he directed his course to the isle of Capri, which he took possession of. Sir Sidney, after performing most essential services, returned to Palermo, where he was appointed by their Sicilian Majesties to superintend the arming of the Calabrians. The head-quarters of the English army were at Messina, and Sir James Craig having resigned, the command devolved upon Sir John Stuart. The English General was requested to march his forces into Calabria, to co-operate with the measures then pursuing for the expulsion of the French from Naples and Calabria. The troops under Sir John amounted to four thousand eight hundred men, with which he landed on July 1, in Lower Calabria. Upon his landing, Sir John Stuart issued a proclamation, addressed to the Calabrians, inviting them to join the standard of their legimate sovereign, who had been driven from his throne by a usurper.

News having been brought, that General Regnier was encamped at Maida, a distance of ten miles, where he was waiting for reinforcements, the British General was resolved to attack the French army. Accordingly on July 4, he began his march for that purpose. A plain, from four to six miles in breadth, separated the two armies. The French were posted on the sloping side of a woody hill, below the village of Maida, having a river in front; their numbers were far superior to the English, amounting to seven thousand men, while the British force did not exceed four thousand eight hundred. Regnier reconnoitering the English, and contemplating the vast disparity of numbers he had to contend with, descended the hill, and drew up his forces in the plain. The action commenced on the right of the English army. After much firing, the bayonet was resorted to, and the French, unable to withstand the heroic firmness of the British, soon took to flight; when they were pursued by the conquering army, with great slaughter: seven hundred of the French were found slain on the field of battle; and one thousand were made prisoners: and, according to the estimate made by the gallant commander, the total loss of the French was four thousand men. The

loss of the English was very trifling. This glorious battle was fought on the plains of Maida, on July 6, 1806. Sir John Stuart, as a reward for this meritorious service, was elevated to the dignity of Count, by his Sicilian Majesty; and invested with the order of the Bath, by his Britannic Majesty.†

The battle of Maida, inspired the Calabrians with fresh courage; the peasants arose *en masse*, and went in all directions to cut off the French, and their skirmishes were conducted with a degree of savage ferocity, each party wished to retaliate for supposed injuries; the Calabrians were incensed against the French for many acts of cruelty committed by them: on the other hand, the French, mortified by the late defeat which their arms had sustained, and filled with hatred against the Sicilians, were little disposed to shew mercy. The consequence was, that no quarter was given on either side. The conduct of the French, the remnant of the defeated army, was terrible in the extreme; whole villages were set in flames, and the inhabitants massacred, without distinction of age or sex. Happily good was extracted from this evil, for the Calabrians, in consequence of these excesses, joined with the English in driving the French entirely out of Calabria; and so great was the destruction poured upon the French army, that out of nine thousand men, who had landed in Sicily, only two thousand were enabled to effect their escape. At the latter end of July, Sir John Stuart withdrew the chief part of his army from Calabria.

Colonel Macleod, with a portion of the 78th regiment, was sent on board the Amphion frigate, and ordered to cruise along the coast near Catan Zaro, as the peasantry were in that quarter peculiarly harassing to the French fugitives; and in Cotrone was a large magazine, with a considerable quantity of military stores.

During the whole of these operations, Sir Sidney Smith was sedulously engaged in supplying the Sicilian soldiers with ammunition; zealously co-operating with them, and with that energetic spirit so characteristic of that renowned and illustrious officer, exciting them to acts of heroism.

† This gallant officer, who was "Count of Maida," died at Clifton, near Bristol, April 2, 1815.

It might have been conjectured, that after the battle of Maida, the siege of Gaeta would have been raised, but unfortunately the Prince of Hesse being wounded, the lieutenant-governor was obliged to capitulate. This event seemed for a time to change the aspect of affairs, and a sanguinary decree was issued by the French government, declaring the Upper and Lower Calabria in a state of war, and subjecting them to all the rigors of military law; and Massena was invested with the supreme command of a powerful army, destined to reduce Calabria to obedience. On August 16, Massena entered Cosenza, the capital of Upper Calabria; and before September the greater part of that province was in the hands of the French. Sir John Stuart having become second in command, owing to the appointment of General Fox,† as commander in chief of his Britannic Majesty's forces in Italy, he was appointed to make a second expedition to Calabria; but upon the arrival of Sir John Moore, as second in command, Sir John Stuart, from motives of delicacy, declined serving any more in Italy, and returned home to England.

Sir John Moore was now dispatched by General Fox, along the coast of Naples, to reconnoitre the country; and to hold a regular communication with Sir Sidney Smith. The result of the observations made was unfavorable to any further prosecution of the war in Sicily; and it was thought expedient to withhold supplying the Calabrian peasantry with any more arms and ammunition, as it was demonstrated that no real advantage was obtained, and that it only tended to promote a savage kind of warfare.

The coolness of the British commander was not pleasing to the Sicilian court; the Queen, who was now governed by the councils of the Marquis di Circello, in vain endeavored to urge the absolute necessity of making an immediate attack upon Naples; but General Fox was deaf to every remonstrance of this nature. The grand object for which the British troops were now engaged, was the preservation of Sicily: the safety of that country would be endangered were the troops withdrawn on any other service. There were various other cogent reasons

† Brother to the Right Honorable Charles James Fox.

which tended to show the disadvantages which must attend these offensive operations which were meditated. The climate† of Sicily was unhealthy, and an epidemic disorder raged with peculiar fury at the autumnal season of the year; many of the British troops had fallen victims to this disorder: and it was well argued by the British commanders, that were they to make a sacrifice of their men in such an attempt, granting that they succeeded, was the Neapolitan army competent to keep possession of it? If not, which experience fully proved was the case, what eventual benefit would ensue? In addition to this, there were such serious difficulties to encounter in the attempt, as would be almost impossible to overcome. Palermo was surrounded with the emissaries of Joseph, who would give the earliest information of the least movement of the British troops, and consequently Naples would be placed in a complete state of defence.

Her Sicilian Majesty was, notwithstanding, so fixed upon acting according to the plan she had communicated to the English Generals, that she collected together an army solely composed of her own subjects, and placed the Prince of Hesse, the brave commandant of Gaeta, at the head of it. She yet fondly hoped that by this measure the English might be induced to form a junction with them; but here also her Majesty experienced a severe disappointment and mortification, for the determination of General Fox not to concur in this expedition, was unalterably fixed, and the operations of the Calabrian army were, of course, impeded, and the project abandoned.

It is requisite here to observe, that the opinions of General Fox, and Sir John Moore, were perfectly in unison with those of Sir John Stuart, who was so dissatisfied with the aspect of affairs in Sicily, as to have been on the eve of departure, when he received that intelligence of the situation of the French army which occasioned the battle of Maida: that able commander, as well as his successors, had investigated the character of the Sicilians, and the result of the investigation was, that they

† The climate of Naples and Sicily is extremely hot in summer. The Siroc, or South East Wind, is extremely unhealthy. A curious account of the effects of this wind is given in Brydone's Tour through Sicily and Malta.

were no ways affected to the government; that the army was ill paid, and ill clothed; and in a very disorganised state. It was upon a full conviction of the above circumstances that the commander in chief, and his coadjutor, firmly opposed any attempt to expose the British army to danger, without a prospect of any advantage being obtained.

CHAP. X.

Review of Prussian Politics. Death of Mr. Pitt. New Administration. Declaration of his Britannic Majesty against Prussia.

THE electoral house of Brandenburgh had long possessed the government of Prussia, but in 1704, the Elector Frederick was crowned King of Prussia. All Europe beheld with rapturous astonishment the illustrious deeds of Frederick the Great; and happy would it have been had the reigning monarch of that kingdom acted upon his system of policy. That the King of Prussia should have been forced from his neutrality by the cajoling influence of Bonaparte excites no astonishment; but he was at length made one of the most mischievous tools of the usurper.

A violation of the neutrality of Prussia had taken place, by the French forces under Bernadotte entering Anspach; a feeble remonstrance was made, and his Prussian Majesty afterward offered to become a mediator between France and the allied powers. At this the court of Berlin was preponderating in favor of Great Britain, incensed by the invasion of the Prussian territories.

Baron Hardenberg, in the name of his Prussian Majesty, had pledged himself, that in case the propositions he had submitted to Lord Harrowby, "For the restoration of a general peace on a permanent footing," should be rejected, that "Prussia, in case of receiving subsidies from England, would declare war against France." Analogous to this strong declaration, a proclamation was issued to the inhabitants of Franconia, stating, that the

unwarrantable outrage which had been committed on the neutrality of Prussia, would be duly noticed, and measures taken immediately for demanding proper satisfaction. And Baron Hardenberg, in an official letter transmitted to Marshal Duroc, and M. Laforest, dated Berlin, October 14, 1805, expressed the astonishment and indignation of his Prussian Majesty, upon learning that such an outrage had been committed on his territories, after the exemplary fidelity with which he had kept his engagements to France, and the advantages which she had derived from his firmness; declaring, that he never viewed himself as absolved from all former engagements by her conduct; and that he would hereafter direct his efforts to the re-establishment of peace on a solid foundation; while at the same time he was compelled to place his armies in those positions necessary for the due protection of the states of his kingdom. The menaces contained in this letter were followed up by strong measures; the army of Prussia was instantly put in motion; the Russians were permitted to pass through the Prussian dominions, and the Emperor of all the Russias was received in the most cordial and flattering manner by his Prussian Majesty, at Potsdam. These events had taken place prior to the battle of Austerlitz.

Hitherto there had been *prima facie* evidence of an honorable disposition in the court of Prussia; but we have, and we regret to have it to record, as black an act of perfidy as ever was transacted under the peculiar circumstances of the case. Prussia had manifested a sincere regard for the interest of the allied powers, Great Britain especially; a firm reliance was placed on her political integrity and unlimited confidence: yet, while she held out the fairest promises of good faith, at that very time she was crouching down to France, in the most ingnominous manner. Count Hangwitz was sent to Vienna, to negociate a secret treaty with the Emperor of France; the terms of which were, that by ceding three of his provinces, Anspach, Bareuth, and Cleves, Neufchatel and Valengin, he might be put into the possession of the Electorate of Hanover, appertaining to his Britannic Majesty. Thus, by this secret treaty of Vienna, Hanover was bartered away, and was soon filled by Prussian troops. To prevent that general burst of indignation which so nefarious an act might be expected to produce, it

was Jesuitically stated, that the Prussian troops occupied Hanover merely for ensuring its tranquillity, until the conclusion of a general peace.

This was not all—Great Britain was yet to experience a greater act of flagrant injustice from Prussia. Having fraudulently obtained possession of the Electorate of Hanover, under the immediate influence of Bonaparte, a proclamation was issued by Count Schulenberg, in the name of the King of Prussia, ordering, "The ports of the German Ocean, and the rivers which empty themselves into it, to be shut against British shipping and trade, in the same manner as when Hanover was occupied by the French;" and an instrument was drawn up, stating, that Hanover, which by right of conquest appertains to the Emperor of France, was by him transferred to the King of Prussia, in consideration of the cession of three of her provinces.

The disastrous events of the late campaign had greatly affected the mind of Mr. Pitt. That great statesman was advised by his physician, Sir Walter Farquhar, to try the effects of the medicinal waters of Bath; but his frame was now approaching to the verge of dissolution. While at Bath his disorder rapidly increased, when he returned, by easy stages, to London; and soon after he departed this life.†

There were none of his colleagues able to fill up the mighty void occasioned by his death; consequently, an entire new administration was formed: Lord Henry Petty, the youngest son of the Marquis of Lansdown,‡ was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer; Mr. Fox, Secretary of State for foreign affairs; Mr. Charles Grey, now created Lord Howick, was made First Lord of the Admiralty; and the honorable Thomas Erskine, was created a peer, and was appointed to the high situation of Lord High Chancellor. In fine, all the leading members of the *ci-devant* opposition, became now the ministers of the crown. The new ministers, who had been uniformly loud in their condemnation of Mr. Pitt for continuing the war, found themselves compelled to follow, in this respect, the conduct of the late minister. The base conduct of the King of Prussia, was the first

† A Memoir of the Life of Mr. PITT closes this Chapter.

‡ NOW MARQUIS OF LANSDOWN.

subject which engaged the attention of the new cabinet. Count Munster, the Hanoverian minister, had already entered a solemn protest against the occupation of Hanover by the Prussians; avowing that it was contrary to the rights of his Britannic Majesty; and was a measure, which so far from his Majesty's having given his assent to, he highly disapproved of.

Mr. Fox now addressed a note to Baron Jacobi, the Prussian ambassador, in which he expressed the great anxiety his Majesty felt at the possession which had been taken of his Electorate dominions; and also desiring him explicitly to inform his court, "That no convenience of political arrangement, much less any offer of equivalent or indemnity, would ever induce his Majesty so far to forget what was due to his own legitimate rights; as well as to the exemplary fidelity and attachment of his Hanoverian subjects, as to consent to the alienation of the Electorate." †

When the intelligence arrived of the Hanoverian ports being shut against the British flag, it was resolved by the British government, to have recourse to the most vigorous measures of retaliation, and to blockade the rivers Ems, Weser, Elbe, and Traver; and an embargo was laid on all Prussian vessels in British ports. A message was also sent from his Majesty to both houses of parliament, urging "the necessity in which his Majesty found himself of recalling his accredited minister from the court of Berlin, and of adopting means of retaliation, in consequence of the direct hostility deliberately pursued by Prussia." The message, which was couched in very energetic language, closed with his Majesty's asserting his full confidence, that he should receive the full support of his parliament "in vindicating the honor of the British flag, and the freedom of the British navigation; and that he would look with anxious expectation to that moment, when a more dignified and enlightened policy, on the part of Prussia, should remove every impediment to the renewal of peace and friendship with a power, with whom his Majesty had no other cause of difference, than that now created by those hostile dispositions."

When this message was taken into consideration in

† Annual Register, 1806.

the house of commons, Mr. Fox made one of his happiest efforts of elocution. He painted, in glowing colours, the injustice which had been committed by his Prussian Majesty; he described the late conduct of the court of Berlin, "As the union of every thing that was contemptible in servility; with every thing that was odious in rapacity. Other nations had been obliged to make cessions to France, but none of them had like Prussia, been reduced to that lowest state of degradation, to consent to become the minister of the injustice and rapacity of a master. If it was alleged, as had been the case, that the Emperor Napoleon having obtained Hanover by conquest, had a right to bestow it on any power he chose; and, therefore, Prussia had a legitimate claim to it. In answer to this fallacious, but plausible argument, Mr. Fox, justly observed, that "No example had been found, or could be found, in all the annals of war: no mention had ever been made by Grotius, Puffendorff, Vattel, or any writer on the law of nations; of any power having a right to receive, as a present, a country occupied during a war by one of the belligerent powers, but not ceded by the other. The principle which had lately been adopted in Europe of transferring the subjects of one prince to another, in the way of equivalents, and under the pretext of convenience and mutual accommodation, was the most dangerous principle ever acted upon; nothing would tend so much to shake the foundation of all established governments as this novel practice. In every nation it was natural to suppose there existed an attachment of the people to its particular form of government; and without which local attachment no nation could preserve its existence; the principle then of transferring the subjects of one prince to another, was destructive to the existence of every nation; and laid the axe to the root of the foundation of every established government. It was clearly his opinion, (said the right honorable secretary,) that the shutting of the ports of Prussia to British vessels, was an open, clear, and unequivocal declaration of hostilities.

On the 20th of April, his Britannic Majesty, as Elector of Hanover, issued a declaration to the following effect:

"The court of Prussia has avowed those hostile de-

signs which she thought to conceal by friendly professions.

"The Note verbale, delivered on the 4th of April by the Prussian Envoy, Baron Jacobi Kloest, to the British ministry, announces that the Electorate of Hanover has been taken possession of, and that the ports of the German Sea, and of Lubeck, has been closed against the British flag.

"This declaration gives the lie to all those assurances by which the cabinet of Berlin has hitherto endeavored to cloak its proceedings: to which it moreover adds the pretension that his Prussian Majesty has acquired, by his system of policy, claims to the gratitude of all the northern powers.

"Thus actually dispossessed of the ancient inheritance of my family, and insulted in my rights as a sovereign, I have ordered those measures to be taken which the honor of my crown require: but I still owe it to myself, to Europe, and to my subjects, to make a public declaration of my sentiments, as Elector of Brunswick Lunenburgh, upon the unjust usurpation of my German possessions.

"It is not necessary to prove how contrary this act is to the rights of nations, or to the laws of the German empire. Their infraction is too evident to be required to be proved. It is the most sacred principles of good faith, of honor, and in fact of all the obligations upon which the reciprocal safety of different states amongst themselves, and of each civil society in itself, repose, which are trodden under foot in such a manner, that the world would have difficulty in believing it, if I did not cause the facts to be laid before them, which are authenticated in the narrative which I have ordered to be prepared.

"The proceedings of the court of Berlin, when the Electorate was occupied by its troops, in 1801; its conduct, far from being friendly, during the negociations for the indemnities which followed the peace of Luneville; the declaration which it made, when France prepared to invade the Electorate: and lastly, the burthensome conditions under which it endeavored to cause it to be evacuated, to substitute her own troops instead of those of France, had given too many proofs to the government of Hanover, not to oblige it to endeavor to avoid all sort of

intervention on the part of this power, even at the moment that it was on the point of engaging in a dispute with France. The events which retarded the arrival in Hanover of the expedition concerted between Great Britain, Russia, and Sweden, gave the Prussian troops an opportunity of anticipating them, after the French army had been obliged to evacuate the Electorate.

"This step was accompanied by the most friendly protestations on the part of Prussia. She invited the Hanoverian government to resume its functions in my name, and to collect the wreck of the army.

"The country already so unfortunate, doubly felt the wait of the numerous requisitions extorted by the Prussian corps, without the least regard to the situation in which the French left it.

"After the unfortunate result of the campaign of the allies in the south of the empire, an attack in the north was to be expected. His Imperial Majesty of Russia, to obviate the dangers to which Prussia might be exposed, placed, in consequence of the convention of Potsdam, his troops under Count De Tolstoy; and the corps of General Benningsen, under the orders of his Prussian Majesty, and promised him, moreover, all the assistance for which he might have occasion. It was scarcely to be expected, that Prussia would avail herself of this advantage; and of that, which the promise of the subsidy she had asked of Great Britain, gave her to obtain from France terms contrary to the interests which those resources were intended to protect. This, notwithstanding, has actually happened. The secret treaty, the effects of which are beginning to appear, was signed by Count Haugwitz, and the French General Duroc, on the 15th of December, 1805, the period fixed as the term when Prussia was to declare against France, in case that power should have rejected the propositions which Count Haugwitz was to make to her, in consequence of the convention of Potsdam.

"Seven days after, December 22, the cabinet of Berlin proposed to the British Ambassador, the arrangements to be taken in common with the Prussian Generals, for the positions of the allied armies in Lower Saxony; and dispatched, in consequence, Lieutenant-colonel Baron de Krusemark, with a letter to the Hanoverian government

to induce it to furnish provisions for the French garrison at Hameln.

"It was necessary to concur in this arrangement, (which was only provisionally terminated on the 4th of January) because it was to prevent the French troops from undertaking any thing against Hanover during the negociation.

"Was the court of Berlin then ignorant in what manner Count Haugwitz had concluded this negociation? Did it not know, before the signature of the treaty, what would be the end of it? Or, did that minister dispose as he pleased of the good faith of his master?

"It was on the 27th of January that the cabinet of Berlin announced to the Hanoverian government, 'That, in consequence of a treaty signed and ratified by the two parties, my German possessions would no longer be occupied by the French troops; that they would be entirely evacuated by those who were still there, and delivered up, until a future peace between England and France should have decided their condition, to the protection of the troops of his Prussian Majesty, and to his exclusive administration.' The Hanoverian government was required, but to no purpose, to intimate to all the public officers, that they were, for the future, to consider themselves as finally responsible to the Prussian commission of administration, excluding all *foreign reference*.

"The dispatch addressed the 25th of January to the Prussian minister, and intended to justify his proceedings, was signed with the King of Prussia's own hand. It ended with these words: 'I think it unnecessary to observe how much the territories in question ought to be satisfied with this change of scene; and my wishes would be fulfilled if, in consequence of the disinterested views by which I am impelled, the administration I have taken upon me should turn out to the happiness of the country and its inhabitants; and by that means *satisfactory to his* Britannic Majesty, to whom I desire nothing more than to give, in this instance, as in all others, all the proofs of consideration, of deference, and of friendship, which circumstances may put in my power.'

"The experience of the past, and a well-founded apprehension of the future, did not allow me to hesitate about the part necessary to be taken; and my electoral government was instructed not to enter into any negocia-

tion, the object of which might have been to avoid a new French invasion, by allowing the Prussians to occupy Hanover.

"The protest made upon this occasion by my electorate ministers of state, was ineffectual. The King of Prussia caused the greatest part of the country to be occupied at the moment that my troops re-embarked; and his measures were executed without the least regard.

"It was too easy to foresee that Count Haugwitz would find means at Paris to bring back the arrangement between Prussia and France, announced here as ratified by the contracting parties, to its original intention.

"This was what took place; and the French troops took possession of Anspach, one of the objects of compensation, according to the treaty of December 15, the very day that the Marquis de Lucchesini could reach Berlin with intelligence that France required the execution of the articles agreed upon at Vienna.

"The answer returned by the British cabinet, to the communication of January 25, did not arrive at Berlin, until after the minister of state, Baron Hardenberg, had announced to the British Envoy, the hostile measures which have compelled me to suspend my relations with a court which could so far forget itself.

"The Prussian note of April 4, can furnish no good argument to establish an unjustifiable measure.

"It begins by vaunting the pacific dispositions of Prussia. This disposition is no further sincere than it has for its foundation the principles of a just neutrality. The note delivered by the cabinet of Berlin to the French minister, on the 14th of October, at the very instant that Prussia appeared to feel the affront which she received by the violation of the territory of Anspach, acknowledges, that the conduct which she had followed to that time, had proved of advantage to France.

"Her actions had much less pretensions to the character of impartiality. After having permitted the French troops who seized on the Electorate of Hanover, a passage through the Prussian territory, she declared herself ready to oppose, sword in hand, that which the Emperor of Russia had demanded for his armies. France herself forced the passage: she pretended to offer excuses for that step; but it was in a manner agreeably offensive.

"She had seen too clearly where the resentment of Prussia would terminate; which, in fact, appeared to be stifled when his Imperial Majesty of Russia engaged in a personal communication with the King.

"Prussia then demanded subsidies of Great Britain, which were promised to her; and she signed the convention of Potsdam, the conditions of which she would, doubtless, have been more disposed to fulfil, if I could have so far forgotten my duty, as to consent to the proposition of preceding the Electorate of Hanover for some Prussian province.

"Prussia affirms, that from the events of the war, she has not had the choice of means to secure the safety of its monarchy, and of the states of the north. She wishes to make it appear that she has been compelled to aggrandise herself, and to become the instrument, rather than the object, of the vengeance of my enemies.

"Such an avowal does not become a great power. All Europe knows that it depended on Prussia before the battle of Austerlitz, to give repose to Europe, if she had taken the part which her real interests, and the outraged honor of her monarchy dictated to her; she can no longer be excused, after having missed such an opportunity; and even since the event of the 2d of December, did she not command an army of two hundred and fifty thousand men, who still remember the victories it obtained under the Great Frederick; which was in the best dispositions, and supported by the whole Russian army, two camps of which were actually under the command of the King of Prussia?

"She would, without doubt, have been subject to certain risks, but she found herself in a situation, when every danger must be encountered to save the honor of the state. The prince who hesitates in making a choice, destroys the principle which serves as the basis of a military monarchy; and Prussia ought already to begin to feel the sacrifice she has made of her independence.

"The note of April 4, affirms, 'That France had considered the Electorate as its conquest; and that its troops had been on the point of re-entering it, to make a definitive disposal of it.'

"The Electorate of Hanover, as an integral part of the Germanic empire, is not concerned in the war between Great Britain and France; nevertheless, it has

been unjustly invaded by that power, which has, notwithstanding, frequently indicated the object for which she was disposed to restore it.

"France was, at length, compelled to abandon the country, and forty thousand of my troops, and those of my allies, were established there; when the Count de Haugwitz signed the treaty which disposes of my states. It is true, that the Russian corps was then at the disposal of his Prussian Majesty; but its chief, with the genuine spirit of an honorable man, was not the less determined to fight, if the allies of his master were attacked: we shall not speak of the French garrison which remained at Hameln, insufficient in point of number, deprived of the means of defence, and on the point of being besieged, when the promises of Prussia, caused the place to be abandoned.

"The intention of France to dispose definitively of the Electorate, would have been contrary to the assertions she has so often made. It would, moreover, have been contrary to the usage of war, since even a conquest is not definitively disposed of before a peace; and particularly at a moment when a wish existed to manifest a pacific disposition.

"Prussia had no right to judge if Great Britain had the means of opposing the return of any enemies to my Electorate. Her power furnishes her with the means of bringing the war to an honorable end, and for the interests she defends; but it is difficult to conceive in what light Prussia pretends, that her measures removed troops that are strangers to the Electorate, and ensures the repose of the north: her troops, in consequence of the treacherous conduct of her cabinet, will remain as much strangers to the Electorate as the French troops.

"Prussia should not speak of her sacrifices at the moment when her only aim is to aggrandise herself, unless she feels the loss of her independence to be such, and how much she has departed from her duty, in abandoning one of the oldest possessions of her house, and of subjects who implored, in vain, her assistance. Besides her sacrifices have no connexion with my system of policy; and confer no right on her to usurp the government of my German subjects, whose fidelity nothing has hitherto shaken, and which they will retain towards my

person, and a family of princes, who, for many ages, have only sought their happiness.

"It is evident that the conduct of the court of Berlin is not the free expression of the will of its sovereign; but the consequence of the influence exercised by my enemies on the cabinet of that prince.

"Convinced of the justice of my cause, I make my appeal to all the powers of Europe, who are interested in resisting the consolidation of a system, which, by threatening the political existence of an integral part of the German empire, brings into question the security of the whole. I demand, most earnestly, the constitutional aid which is due to me as Elector, from the empire; its august head, as well as Russia and Sweden, the powers who have guaranteed its constitution, and who have already manifested, and still continue to manifest, the most immoveable disposition for the preservation of my states.

"Lastly, I protest in the most solemn manner, for myself and my heirs, against every encroachment on my rights in the Electorate of Brunswick Luneiburgh, and its dependencies; and I repeat, in quality of Elector, the declaration made by the minister of my crown at the court of Berlin, that no advantage arising from political arrangements, much less any offer whatever of an indemnity, or equivalent, shall ever engage me to forget what I owe to my dignity; the attachment, and exemplary fidelity, of my Hanoverian subjects, so as to yield my consent to the alienation of my Electorate.

"Given at the Palace of Windsor, the 20th day of April, 1806, in the forty-sixth year of my reign.

(L. S.) GEORGE R."

"E. Count De Munster."

The spirited language, as well as the unsophisticated statement of facts, contained in the above statement, had a visible effect in producing an alteration in some degree of the political conduct of Prussia.

On the 14th of May, orders were sent to many of the ports of the Baltic, to rescind the decree which had been issued for the exclusion of British commerce. Information to this effect was sent to Colberg, Stettin, and other ports. The British cabinet issued orders in council for

seizing, and bringing to judgment, all vessels found sailing under Prussian colours; and all vessels thus captured were to be condemned by the high court of admiralty. The unjust, as well as ungenerous, conduct of the court of Berlin, deserved severe chastisement; and in acting thus hostile to Great Britain, Prussia offered a gross insult to the powers allied against France; and the King of Sweden made a magnanimous effort to counteract the nefarious designs of Prussia. The troops of Gustavus were in possession of Luneburgh, guaranteeing its security for the King of England; consequently, when the Prussians made the attempt to take possession of that Duchy, they were resisted by the Swedes, but were overpowered by superior numbers. The King of Sweden immediately ordered an embargo to be laid on all Prussian vessels, and ordered all the ports of Prussia to be blockaded; and, probably, Gustavus would have adopted further measures of hostility, had not peculiar circumstances diverted him from the project, and directed his views to other subjects.

We close this chapter by a brief memoir of that great statesman, Mr. Pitt. The Right Honorable William Pitt, was the youngest son of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, and was born in May 28, 1759. So highly were his abilities appreciated, that no sooner was he of age, than he was introduced into parliament, and his maiden speech excited the astonishment and admiration of the whole senate. Mr. Pitt first attached himself to the opposition, and was a most strenuous advocate for the radical reform of parliamentary representation. He was with the late Duke of Richmond, the Rev. Christopher Wyvill, and others, an active member of a society established for that purpose. But upon Mr. Pitt being appointed premier, in 1784, he seems to have abandoned the subject once and for ever. Probably he might have conceived that his ideas on that subject were too crude and ill digested to be acted upon; however that might be, certain it is, that he was uniformly a bitter opponent to any plan to amend the system of parliamentary representation.

Mr. Pitt, when first raised to the helm of public affairs, was so exceeding popular, that he was designated, "The heaven-born Minister." It was about this time

that the late George Ellis, Esq.† one of the first scholars in Europe, author of "Specimens of Early Poetry," &c. noticed Mr. Pitt in the second number of the "Rolliad," in the following words:

"*Pert without fire; without experience sage.*"

Mr. Pitt, so far from being indignant at this unjust invective, immediately cultivated the friendship of Mr. Ellis, which continued unabated, glowing and enthusiastic, until the period of the death of the former.

Mr. Pitt's popularity was considerably diminished by the imposition of the shop-tax: this impolitic assessment excited great dissatisfaction throughout the kingdom, but especially in the metropolis of the British empire; and when, agreeable to civic etiquette, Mr. Pitt, with the rest of the cabinet ministers, were invited, on the inauguration of the chief magistrate, commonly termed, "Lord Mayor's Day," to the banquet at the Guildhall, the premier was very indignantly treated by the populace. Unbending as Mr. Pitt's disposition was, he found it expedient to withdraw a tax so justly made a subject of public obloquy: and in its system so peculiarly injurious to the interests of trade and commerce. The afflicting malady which occasioned a suspension of his Majesty's exercise of the regal functions, caused Mr. Pitt to introduce the famous Regency Bill into parliament, which placed the reins of government, during his Majesty's indisposition, in the hands of the Queen. It was during the debates on this momentous subject, that Mr. Burke, speaking of the calamitous event, said, "That Divine Providence had hurled the King from his throne;" and that Lord Thurlow, in the house of peers, exclaimed, "If I forget my King, may God forget me." The happy recovery of his Majesty rendered the provisions of the bill useless; but the supposed indignity offered to the heir apparent to the crown, created Mr. Pitt many enemies.

A dispute afterwards took place between Mr. Pitt, and that able and zealous servant of the crown, Lord Thurlow, relative to a proposed excise on tobacco; which the latter strenuously opposed, and in consequence resigned the seals, which were given to Lord Loughborough.

† This elegant writer died early in April, 1815.

At the breaking out of the French revolution the British cabinet remained neutral; but after the death of the King, the dismissal of M. Chauvelin, led to the commencement of hostilities; and England, under the guidance of Mr. Pitt, was at the head of the confederated powers allied against France. There was a strong party in parliament adverse to the interference of Great Britain with the affairs of France; but the Duke of Portland, Mr. Burke, and Mr. Windham, who had hitherto been in opposition to Mr. Pitt, enrolled themselves among his partisans. During the events of that sanguinary war which resulted from the French revolution, Great Britain enjoyed a state of enviable tranquillity, and was an asylum for thousands, who fled from their native soil, for the preservation of their existence, and their liberty. But many of the taxes brought forward by Mr. Pitt, to defray the expences of the war, were highly unpopular, amongst which were the assessed taxes; and the tax upon income.† In the summer of 1798, a smart altercation took place between Mr. Pitt and the Right Honorable George Tierney, in the house of commons, in consequence of which a duel took place between those gentlemen, on Wimbledon Common; but in which neither of them were wounded.

Mr. Pitt maintained his situation, as prime minister till the elevation of Napoleon, whom he he had often denominated "The Child of Jacobinism," to be first consul of France; soon after which he resigned, and was succeeded by Mr. Addington. Here closed the brilliant period of Mr. Pitt's life as a statesman; here closed the career of his glory. In the short period of his last administration, oh! what a falling off was there; the powers of his mind were enfeebled; his transcendent talents impaired, until he gradually sunk into the arms of death. The fatal battle of Austerlitz laid near his heart, and his dying words were singularly emphatic.

"Alas! My Country!" The news of his approaching

† An Income, or Property Tax, is of very ancient date. Conarus, King of Scotland, who reigned at the time when Adrian was Emperor of Rome, made a law (says Buchanan), "that a valuation of every man's estate should be made, and a *proportionable tax imposed* on each individual."—Buchanan's History of Scotland, vol. i. p. 157, 8vo. edition, by Bond. See also Cullen's History of Scotland, now publishing.

dissolution produced an awful sensation in the British senate; and, upon his death, a funeral was decreed at the public expence, and a monument to be erected to his memory in Westminster-abbey,† where the mortal remains of this great man were deposited with splendid funeral honors. The corporation of the city of London also ordered a monument to be erected to his memory in the Guildhall.‡

There have been few instances in which a public character has been so glaringly misrepresented, as that of Mr. Pitt; he has been eulogised to the skies on the one hand, while on the other hand, he has been insidiously represented as an enemy to the best interests of his country. To give an opinion as to the merits, or demerits, of Mr. Pitt, as a statesman, requires a decided spirit of impartiality; and a fair criterion is offered in the existing circumstances of the times in which he lived. He was indeed a "Pilot who weathered a Storm" of the most boisterous and desolating nature. In preserving his country from intestine commotion, when all Europe was convulsed, and when there was a predominant spirit of disaffection prevalent, might justly designate him as the saviour of his country; so far Mr. Pitt may be ranked as a great minister, and may be compared with Sir Francis Walsingham, the wise and able minister of Queen Elizabeth, whom he also resembled in his disinterestedness; like him, dying insolvent. But Mr. Pitt was peculiarly unfortunate in his foreign alliances; and in those enterprises denominated secret expeditions. An immense deal of money was lavished in loans improvidently granted, and, in some instances, without the consent of parliament. The allies were frequently paid for doing their own business, and largely too; and the consequence was, that some of them placed themselves under French dominion. And those expeditions to which we have alluded, which took place under his administration, from unskilful management, were almost always unsuccessful; indeed it was a solecism in language to entitle them "secret expeditions," when the enemy was

† It has lately been executed by Westmacott.

‡ This monument exhibits a striking likeness of Mr. PITT, and has a verbose panegyric inscription, by the right honorable George Canning. It is admirably executed by Mr. Bubb.

apprised of their destination, even before the forces to be employed had been embarked.

There was also a degree of culpable jealousy in Mr. Pitt, of having coadjutors of eminent talents, connected with him, which was of essential injury to the public welfare. Under such a man as Mr. Pitt, every department should have been filled up with men of talent. There should have been a *concentration* of political science, and then what might not have been expected, the mighty spirit, the *great soul* of Pitt, *pervading the whole?* But the associates of that statesman were composed of persons chiefly known as *his private friends*, persons who had been fostered under his patronage, and who were familiarly denominated, "The School of Pitt."

Another defect in the political character of Mr. Pitt was, that he adopted that mean line of policy which excited him to bribe his avowed enemies; while he suffered many persons who had, from motives of attachment to his principles, volunteered their services, to pass neglected and unnoticed.† There are specks in the sun; there are flaws in the best; and the political character of Mr. Pitt, notwithstanding the defects of this eminent statesman was luminous, he was raised up by heaven to render essential services to his country, and his name will ever shine resplendent in the annals of English history.

As an orator, none could excel, and few could equal Mr. Pitt: his manner was clasically Ciceronian. The beginning of his speeches were delivered in a slow and deliberate manner, as he advanced he was gradually animated with his subject. His exordium was impressibly beautiful, but his peroration generally consisted of a climax so truly grand and sublime, as to occasion the utmost degree of admiration, mingled with astonishment.‡

† We may except the ingenious author of the "Protest against Paine's Rights of Man."

‡ What *Saurin* was in the pulpit, *Pitt* was in the senate. The author of this work has been in the House of Commons, when at the close of one of Mr. Pitt's speeches, there has been such an impression made, as absorbed, for a few minutes, every other feeling—a solemn pause of admiration, when even Mr. Fox has been deeply affected.

CHAP. XI.

Confederation of the Rhine. Correspondence between Mr. Fox and M. Talleyrand. Differences between Prussia and France. Murder of M. Palm.

THE impolitic conduct of the Emperor Francis II. in signing the treaty of Presburgh, placed the Germanic empire at the disposal of Bonaparte; the forms of the constitution were left: the Emperor had an outward visible sign of authority, but the essence of power was with his rival; and with strict degree of wily caution, which ever distinguished Bonaparte, he had bound down the Emperor of Germany to terms which would gradually acquire him a proud ascendancy over that empire. Napoleon had projected a plan for forming a grand confederation of princes, at the head of which he should be placed. The Emperor of Russia found it best calculated for the prosperity of his vast dominions, to preserve peace and amity with France, and a negociation was entered into between General Clarke,† and M. D'Oubril, the Russian minister, in which the new arrangement was fixed as to Germany. At the head of this confederation was first placed the Emperor Napoleon, the King of Bavaria, the Elector of Wirtemberg, now created by Bonaparte King of Wirtemberg; the Archbishop of Ratisbon, the Elector of Baden, the Duke of Berg, the Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt, the Prince of Nassau Weilburg, the Prince of Nassau Usingen, the Prince of Hohenzollern-Hechingen, and the Prince of Hohenzollern-Fieymarigen; the two Princes of Salm, the Prince of Isenburg, the Prince of Birstein, the Prince of Lichtenstein, the Duke of Arembung, and the Count of Lucen; the Archduke Ferdinand afterwards joined. This confederation was stiled, "The Confederation of the Rhine." The articles stated, that those distinguished persons had separated from the German empire, disclaiming all connexion with it. They also agreed to appoint a diet to be held at Frankfort, to manage their public concerns, and arrange affairs.

† NOW DUKE DE FELTRE.

By this federal alliance it was stipulated, that if any one of them was engaged in a continental war, all the rest were bound to take part in it; and the contingent to be furnished was on the following scale: France was to furnish two hundred thousand men; Bavaria and Wirtemberg, twelve thousand; Baden, three thousand; Berg, five thousand; Darmstadt, four thousand; Nassau, Hohenzollern, and others, four thousand; making in all a total of two hundred and fifty-eight thousand men. It was also agreed, that none of the members of the confederacy should be in any way dependent on any foreign power; nor enter into any service but that of the states of the confederation, and their allies. No prince belonging to the confederation could alienate the whole, or any part of his dominions, but in favor of the confederates. Other German princes and states might be admitted into the confederacy whenever it was found consistent with the general interest. The Archbishop of Ratisbon was elected Prince Primate of this confederation of the Rhine; and the Imperial city of Nuremberg was transferred to the Elector of Bavaria.

Thus by this daring usurpation of power, was the Germanic empire virtually dissolved. Notwithstanding this annihilation of the Emperor of Germany's authority, Bonaparte could not rest satisfied until Francis was reduced to suffer another mortification. A message was sent to the Emperor of Germany, requiring that he should hereafter lay aside the title of Emperor of Germany; in compliance with which he formally ceded that title, and took that of "Emperor of Austria." Soon after a communication was made to the diet at Ratisbon, that the confederates had separated from the empire; and a note was also presented to the diet from the Emperor of France, stating, that he viewed the Germanic constitution as no longer existing.

The death of Mr. Pitt, and the formation of what we may call the Whig ministry, was considered as an æra favorable for opening negociatiations for peace with France; Mr. Fox was personally known to Bonaparte; and his uniform opposition to the war, was an auspicious circumstance in favor of overtures being made for peace. There was only wanting some event to happen which might naturally pave the way for a negociation to commence. Soon after Mr. Fox came into office as

Secretary of State for foreign affairs, a man of the name of Gevrilliere, addressed a letter to Mr. Fox, in which he stated, That he had arrived at Gravesend without a passport, and requesting him to send one, as he had lately come from Paris, and had some especial communication to make to him. An order was delivered to the alien office for this foreigner to be brought up to town; and that when he arrived he should be conducted to Mr. Fox's house. An interview taking place Gevrilliere informed Mr. Fox of a plan which had been projected for assassinating Bonaparte, and a house had been hired at Passy. The generous soul of Mr. Fox was appalled at this disgraceful and cowardly proposition, to which he was requested to become a party. He instantly ordered him to quit the kingdom; but upon consideration, he recalled his order, and made arrangement for detaining him in prison for a short time, until he could apprise the French government of the information he had obtained. Mr. Fox then addressed a letter to M. Talleyrand, in which he stated the whole of the circumstance as detailed by Gevrilliere.

An answer was returned by M. Talleyrand, containing a flattering eulogium on Mr. Fox's generosity; and also hinting that the Emperor would be happy to enter into a pacific negociation on the basis of the treaty of Amiens.

Mr. Fox in reply to the French minister, observed, that the true basis of such a negociation between two great powers, equally every idea of chicanery must be laid aside, and reciprocal recognition of the following principle adopted, viz. That the object of both parties, should be a peace honorable for both, and for their respective allies; and at the same time, of a nature for to secure, as far as in their power, the future tranquillity of Europe. That there would be an impossibility of treating, much less of concluding any treaty, unless in concert with Russia. There was, however, a practicability of previously discussing some principal points, and some provisional arrangements, while waiting for the sentiments of that power. Mr. Fox closed his letter by expressing his Majesty's wish for the conclusion of peace, on safe and honorable terms; while on the other hand, Great Britain was able to continue the contest in a firm and dignified manner. Talleyrand admitted, that in the present correspondence, there was a character of openness and precision, that had not hitherto

been seen in the communications between the two courts. The great difficulty consisted in the admission of Russia into the negociation.

A more enlarged correspondence now took place between Mr. Fox and M. Talleyrand, relative to the interposition of Russia; the latter wishing to decline any application to that power; while the former insisted upon Russia being consulted as an ally, with whom Great Britain was inseparably connected. The discussion now began to assume a decisive tone; in a letter from the right honorable Secretary to the French minister, dated April 20, 1806, the former distinctly stated, That his Britannic Majesty was willing to negociate with France, conjointly with the Emperor of Russia; but would not consent to negociate without his acquiescence. Some time elapsed ere an answer was returned to Mr. Fox's communication. At length, M. Talleyrand made two propositions; the first was, That the same preliminary forms for a negociation should be adopted as were used during the administration of the Marquis of Rockingham, in 1782; forms which were not renewed with so much advantage in the negociation of Lisle; but which were perfectly successful in those negociations which preceded the treaty of Amiens. And secondly, To establish, as a basis, and as fundamental principles, that both states should have for their object, that the peace should be honorable for them and their respective allies; and at the same time, of a nature to secure, as far as it is in their power, the future tranquillity of Europe; and that there should be an acknowledgment on the part of each power, of their mutual right of intervention and guarantee in continental, and in maritime affairs.

Mr. Fox was too great a statesman not to perceive the drift of the proposals made in the above, in alluding to what had taken place in 1782. The English Secretary pertinently observed, with respect to the different existing circumstances of the times, that in 1782, Great Britain treated with France, and her allies; but that now it was requisite for France to treat with Great Britain, and her allies. Here the correspondence terminated.

The friendly communications which had passed between the French and English ministers: above all the magnanimous act of the latter, in giving information of the proposed assassination of Bonaparte, excited Mr. Fox

to solicit of the Emperor of France, through the medium of M. Talleyrand, the liberation of Lord Yarmouth, son of the Marquis of Hertford, who was confined at Verdun; this request was acceded to by Bonaparte; and upon his arrival in town, that nobleman communicated to Mr. Fox the substance of a conversation which had passed between him and M. Talleyrand, which was designed expressly to convey the continued pacific disposition of the Emperor; in consequence of which Lord Yarmouth returned to France to discuss more circumstantially the subject.

The following communication was made to Mr. Secretary Fox, in a letter addressed to him by Lord Yarmouth, on June 13, 1806:

"A few days after my arrival at Paris, from the depot at Verdun, Mons. Talleyrand desired me to call upon him: having done so, he told me that the French government had been looking out for some means by which a secret and confidential communication might be made, explanatory of the sentiments and views of France, as well as the outlines of the terms on which peace might be restored between the two countries.

"Having mentioned the extreme desire of making this communication in such a manner that no publicity might in any case ensue, should the object of it not be obtained, Mons. Talleyrand proceeded to state, in a long argument, which it is useless to repeat, as it forms the substance of several of the French government's dispatches; the reasons which prevent their treating for a general peace jointly with Russia.

"He said, that in a dispatch sent some weeks before to Mr. Fox, he had been ordered to name Lisle, rather than Amiens for the negociation of a definitive treaty, in order to remove all former discussions, and to facilitate to England the possession of Malta.

"I then took the liberty of interrupting M. Talleyrand, to say that, however flattering the confidence he was ordered to place in me might be, yet that, feeling as I did, the interests, and above all the honor of my country, it was impossible for me to be the bearer of a communication having peace for its object, against which I should feel obliged to vote in parliament; and viewing the restoration of Hanover in this light, I could not

receive any further communication till I had explicit declaration with regard to his Majesty's German dominions.

"M. Talleyrand then broke off the conversation, desiring me to return the third day after. At the expiration of this time I waited upon him again, when he informed me that, considering the extreme stress which appeared to be laid upon this point, Hanover should make no difficulty.

"Authorized by the concession of that in which the honor of the King, and that of the nation appeared most interested, I inquired whether the possession of Sicily would be demanded, it having been so said, 'You have it, we do not demand it of you; if we were in possession of it our difficulties would be augmented.' Considering this to be very positive, both from the words, and the manner of delivering them, I conceived it improper to make further questions: 'We demand nothing from you,' amounting to an admission of *uti possidetis*, as applicable to his Majesty's conquests.

"M. Talleyrand mentioned strongly the recognition of the Emperor, and the different branches of his family, as absolutely expected. On this I took occasion to state the solidity which the recognition of Great Britain would give to their establishment; and inquired whether the French government would guarantee the integrity of the Ottoman empire. The answer was, 'Yes, but it must be soon: much is in preparation, but nothing has yet been done.' Reverting to the first conversation, I desired to know, whether a medium might not be found at the same time to obtain the object desired by the French government, and that desired by Great Britain, of not treating in a manner unconnected with Russia. To this he answered, that they were entirely ready to give every facility to the arrangement of the respective interests of the two powers; or that a British minister should, being authorized by the Emperor Alexander, stipulate for both.

"The last words of M. Talleyrand were: "The sentiments of France are entirely changed: that spirit of bitterness which characterised the commencement of the present war, has evaporated. What we desire most is

to maintain a friendly intercourse with so illustrious a power as Great Britain.

(Signed) "YARMOUTH."

That it was the interest of France, even at this period of aggrandisement of power, to live in harmony with England, is fully apparent; and every manœuvre was practised to effect that important object in view. But the interests of Great Britain were not to be sacrificed for a few shallow and fallacious offers; and in spite of all the secret policy of the court of St. Cloud, England could not be cajoled into terms of pacification, which would have proved a deadly wound to her national dignity; and an inexhaustible source of injury to her allies. Prussia already had cause of repentance for the rash and perfidious alliance she had made with France, the particulars of which we are about to detail.

Bonaparte never lost sight of the part Prussia formerly had taken against him; and with a particular design of mortifying the monarch of that country, he bestowed the Duchies of Berg and Cleves, on Joachim Murat, his brother-in-law. The former Duchy had appertained to the King of Bavaria, as Count Palatine of the Rhine. The appointment of Murat excited a great spirit of jealousy and dissatisfaction throughout Germany: and was peculiarly galling to the King of Prussia. Murat was a bird of prey, and the greatest apprehensions were justly entertained that his eagle eye would be fixed upon those places within the sphere of his vicinity: these apprehensions were not groundless; Murat violently seized upon several Abbies, asserting that they belonged to the Duchy of Cleves, although Prussia had a just claim to them; and Wesel, though on the German side of the Rhine, was annexed to the French dominions.

Amongst other propositions offered by Napoleon for effecting a peace with England, was the restoration of the Electorate of Hanover to his Britannic Majesty. This scandalous offer, after he had bartered away that Electorate to the King of Prussia, while it demonstrated the baseness of Napoleon's policy, and was a palpable evidence how little he regarded the friendship of the King of Prussia, was well calculated to rouse the feelings of the latter to a sense of the injury he had experienced.

The Emperor of France, ever since the treaty of Presburg, had supported a large army at the expence of the free towns and states of Suabia and Franconia. Remonstrance followed upon remonstrance, protesting against this flagrant innovation, but all in vain; and Count Haugwitz was justly considered, throughout Germany, as the minister to whom these outrages were to be imputed. Prussia now began to place herself in an hostile position. Lucchesini, the Prussian minister at Paris, was recalled, and General Knobelsdoff, whose principles were congenial with the French court, was appointed Ambassador in his room.

On September 11, a memorial was transmitted by Talleyrand to Berlin, in which the King was accused of making warlike preparations against France; at the same time communicating the intelligence, that Bonaparte was reinforcing his army with the design of marching against Prussia. Several explanatory notes passed between the two courts: but on the 24th of September, Bonaparte left Paris to take the command of his army, having three days before called upon the several members of the confederation of the Rhine to furnish the quota for the expedition.

On October 1, General Knobelsdorff presented a note to the French minister, imperatively demanding that the whole of the French troops should instantly pass the Rhine; that France should place no impediment in the way of a northern confederation; and that the basis of any negociation should be the separation of Ulesel from the French empire; and the restoration of the three Abbies which had been seized upon by Murat. There was as much imbecility as there was perfidy in the cabinet of Berlin. What folly! What madness for Prussia to attempt single handed to encounter the gigantic power of France, supported by the confederation of the Rhine: it was as an infant struggling with Hercules. Had she enjoyed the powerful co-operation of England and Russia, her resources would have been ample for the contest; but the former she had made her enemy; and the latter being at peace with France, could not be her friend: in addition to which, his Prussian Majesty was surrounded with men who were friendly to the French interest. Some intimations, through Count Krusemark, were given to the Emperor of Russia, of the hostile disposition of

Prussia: but if his Imperial Majesty had been disposed to grant auxiliary aid, the information arrived too late for that purpose. With respect to England, the maritime rights of which Prussia had so greatly violated, the territories annexed to which she had so scandalously seized upon, it was resolved to make proposals for obtaining a subsidy; and Count Krusemark was dispatched to Petersburgh to confer with Mr. Thornton, the British minister, on the subject; this communication was of a most extraordinary nature, and fully characterised the folly of the Prussian cabinet, for no mention whatever was made of the restoration of Hanover; nor a sufficient clue given to elucidate the real cause of the existing difference between France and Prussia. Notwithstanding, Mr. Thornton having apprised the British ministers of the propositions submitted to him, Lord Morpeth, son of the Earl of Carlisle, was deputed to go as a plenipotentiary to the head quarters of the Prussian army, where he arrived in the month of October, 1806. The mission of this nobleman proved inefficient; and through the nefarious counsels of Count Haugwitz, Prussia was destined to experience a series of calamitous events.

Too frequently has it been our painful task to relate acts of cruelty committed by Napoleon Bonaparte; we have now to record one at which humanity shudders. A bookseller at Nuremberg, of the name of Palm, had published a work, in which he had introduced some pointed animadversions on the political conduct of the French Emperor: this work had a very extensive circulation, was eagerly bought up, and a number of copies had found their way even to Paris. No sooner was Bonaparte acquainted with this circumstance, than he privately issued orders for the execution of this unfortunate man; in consequence of which, he was tried by a court martial, found guilty, and executed August 26, 1806, at Brannau.

All Europe was filled with horror at the perpetration of this atrocious act of barbarity, which would have disgraced any of the tyrants of Syracuse. The measure of the cup of Bonaparte's iniquity was now nearly full; many who hitherto had been sceptics with respect to Sir Robert Wilson's detail of his cruelties in Egypt, were now inclined to view that account as authentic. A very handsome subscription was raised for the widow

of this innocent victim of the fury of an enraged tyrant, who set all the laws of nature and nations, of God and man, at defiance.

CHAP. XII.

Continuation of Negociations with France. Embassy of Lord Lauderdale. Campaign in Prussia, in 1806, *and* 1807.

THERE had not been a period since the commencement of the war with France, so favorable for Bonaparte's making peace with England, as during the administration of Mr. Fox: but Napoleon now wished in his turn to amuse the British cabinet with hopes of peace, which he was resolved not to conclude but upon terms which he well knew could never be acceded to, without sacrificing the dignity and glory of the British empire. There was an apparent degree of sincerity, an outward display of a conciliatory disposition in the communication transmitted by Lord Yarmouth. France was undoubtedly in a proud and flourishing situation; and at this time she was carrying on a negociation highly advantageous to her with Russia; this naturally made the French minister gradually rise in his demands. Before Lord Yarmouth arrived in England, he had made an offer of giving up Sicily; but when that nobleman returned with instructions from the British cabinet, Talleyrand withdrew that offer, and insisted upon Sicily remaining in the possession of France. Sicily was of infinite importance to Great Britain; besides, although France and Prussia could barter away countries appertaining to other powers, at their pleasure; yet the honor of Great Britain was pledged to hold Sicily for the rightful monarch; it could not, therefore, be ceded to France without flagrant injustice, this Talleyrand well knew. Mr. Fox was very indignant at the change of sentiment respecting Sicily: he viewed it as an evidence of the insincerity of France, and as a proof of the little dependance there was to be placed on French promises. In the further progress of

the negociation, Lord Yarmouth was especially instructed to make Sicily a *sine qua non*, from which in no respect he was to depart.

The overtures for peace with Russia were formally opened on July 10; the plenipotentiaries were, M. D'Oubril, and General Clarke. The politics of the court of St. Petersburgh were entirely changed in favor of France, and so rapidly were the negociations going forward, that a separate treaty between Russia and France was concluded, and in ten days the said treaty was officially signed.

Lord Yarmouth was now tampered with, and he was informed of the treaty which had been concluded with Russia, a circumstance of which he was in total ignorance before. His lordship having transmitted the account of this treaty to his court, it was deemed expedient to recall him, and appoint another plenipotentiary; and the Earl of Lauderdale, an intimate friend of Mr. Fox, was nominated in his room.

Lord Lauderdale, upon his first interview with the French ministers, Champagny and Clarke, insisted that the basis of the negociation should be the *uti possidetis*, and the application of that to Sicily: this was, however, artfully evaded by the French ministers. The English plenipotentiary was also kept in suspense until the sentiments of the Russian cabinet were known as to the treaty. Lord Lauderdale had received instructions, that in case the Emperor Alexander should refuse to ratify the treaty, he was then to consider the two courts as having reverted to their former situation, with additional bonds of union, resulting from fresh proofs of their respective adherence to the spirit and principles of their alliance.

Early in September, a messenger arrived in Paris, announcing, that the Emperor of Russia had refused to sanction the treaty which M. D'Oubril had signed. This intelligence was communicated to Lord Lauderdale by Talleyrand himself, who commented upon it, by observing, that now France was inclined to treat upon terms more moderate. This was a master-stroke of policy in that able statesman; he was in hopes, by holding out this lure, to detach England from Russia; it was roundly asserted that the terms were to be *more moderate*; but

Talleyrand carefully avoided making mention of Sicily. The conduct of the British cabinet exhibited an enlightened and generous policy. Fresh instructions were given to Lord Lauderdale, to support the interests of Russia, to oppose every proposed measure that could be injurious to her; and not to give up Sicily: his lordship was also instructed, not to sign any treaty except provisionally; and such treaty not to have its full effect until peace should be concluded between Russia and France. But his lordship was ordered to communicate to the French plenipotentiaries the conditions upon which, (according to the full and perfect knowledge his Britannic Majesty had of the intention of that court,) would be willing to negociate with the French government; to reduce them into the form of a treaty in the event of their being agreed to on both sides; and to insert an article in the provisional treaty between Great Britain and France, by which his Britannic Majesty should engage to employ his mediation for the purpose of obtaining the accession of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias to the said treaty. When the above propositions were submitted to Bonaparte, he ordered Talleyrand to address a note to Lord Lauderdale, which was couched in very haughty and indignant language. It is evident that the Emperor Napoleon was incensed at the steady perseverance of England, in behalf of her late ally the Emperor of Russia; as also the demand made with respect to Sicily. Napoleon had been notorious for his rude conduct to ambassadors, when he could not make their courts subservient to his interest. Had it not been for Talleyrand, it is more than to be suspected, that his angry and boisterous passions would have urged him, not merely to put a stop to the pending negociation, but, to offer some gross insult to the English Ambassador. The Earl of Lauderdale made a spirited and appropriate reply to the note, and the conferences were renewed. The French plenipotentiaries still refusing to accede to the propositions of the British minister, the latter demanded his passports: his lordship duly received them, accompanied with a final note on the business: it was there stated, that the principles of Mr. Fox had been abandoned by his coadjuters in the cabinet; that in thus departing from the basis originally laid

down,† there could be no rational hope of the negociation terminating happily.

The arrival of Lord Lauderdale in England was hailed as an auspicious event, France having imperiously called for sacrifices which, if submitted to, would have covered Great Britain with shame and infamy.

The treaty between France and Russia, which the Emperor Alexander refused to ratify, consisted of the following articles:

1. Russia granted to France, Cattaro, as well as all the places occupied by her troops in Dalmatia; in return for which France consented to restore Ragusa to its former state; and to abstain from hostilities against the Montanegrins.

2. The Republic of the Seven Islands to be declared independent; but have granted for four thousand Russian troops to be stationed there.

3. The independence of the Ottoman Porte to be recognised, and the integrity of its possessions guaranteed by both parties.

4. The French to evacuate Germany in three months; and the Russians to withdraw all their troops from the Mediterranean, except that corps which they were allowed to leave in the Seven Islands.

5. Majorca, Minorca, and Ivica, were to be transferred from Spain to the Duke of Calabria, with the title of King of the Balearee Isles, on condition that the ports of these islands should be shut against the English during the continuance of the war.

When this treaty was discussed in the cabinet of St. Petersburgh, it was found that the *Charge des Affaires* so far from having acted agreeable to the tenure of his instructions, had acted diametrically opposite to their sense and spirit; and it was upon this basis that his Imperial Majesty was urged not to ratify it. The base author of this disgraceful treaty received a punishment not adequate to his treachery, he was merely banished from the court; an evidence that there was a deal of French influence yet prevailing in the Russian court.

We shall now direct our attention to the important

† Mr. Fox died during this negociation; a memoir of him will appear in the following Chapter.

Marshal

BLUCHER.

scenes now about to be exhibited in Prussia. In consequence of the disputes which we have already noticed, between that power and France, it was manifest that an appeal would finally be made to the sword. Accordingly a powerful army was levied by his Prussian Majesty, the command of which was given to his Serene Highness the Duke of Brunswick. The head-quarters of the Prussian army were at Naumburg; but on October 10, it was removed to Weimar. The left of the Prussian army was commanded by Prince Hohenloe, under whom were Prince Lewis of Prussia, and General Tauenzein; the right was commanded by General Ruchel; the centre was directed by the Duke of Brunswick, his Prussian Majesty in person, and General Field-marshal Mollendorf: the rear guard was commanded by the Duke of Saxe Weimar; and the army of reserve was under the command of Prince Eugene, of Wirtemberg, but these troops were not called into action. General Blucher, with a large corps, also joined the army. The whole force of the Prussian army was estimated at one hundred and fifty thousand men.

The French army with Bonaparte at its head, arrived at Bamberg on October 6, and two days after it was on its march to attack the Prussians, who were encamped at Auerstadt, on the left bank of the Saale. On October 8, the French army advanced in three divisions; the left was commanded by Marshals Augereau, and Lannes; the centre was commanded by the Grand Duke of Berg, General Bernadotte, and Marshal Davoust; and the right was led on by Marshals Ney and Soult. This latter division advanced to Planen in Upper Saxony: the centre division passed the Saale, at Saalberg, and advanced to Schleitz, where a body of ten thousand Prussians were encamped under General Tauenzein. Here an action ensued, in which the Prussians sustained great loss. The French now marched on to Gera, and General Lannes entered Cobourg, and advanced to Saalfield, where he attacked Hohenloe's advanced guard, commanded by Prince Lewis of Prussia, and obtained a complete victory; Prince Lewis unfortunately fell in this action. In this engagement six hundred Prussians were killed, one thousand taken prisoners, and thirty pieces of cannon were also captured. After this signal success,

Davoust made himself master of Naumburg, and gained possession of the vast magazines appertaining to the Prussians in that place, which he immediately set on fire. The French army now extended from Naumburg to Kabla, along the Saale, the centre being at Jena: the rival armies were separated by the heights of the Saale; the French were indefatigable in obtaining possession of all the passes, by which the Prussians might greatly have profited.

On October 13, both armies prepared for battle. At break of day the whole French army was under arms. The French drove the Prussians from their posts, and by so doing they were enabled to draw up their army on the plain of Auenstadt. Davoust had already taken possession of the defiles of Koesen, which the Prussians in vain endeavored to recover. The battle commenced with some French battalions taking possession of a village, from which the Prussians endeavored to drive them away. Scarcely had an hour elapsed ere the action became general. The Prussian infantry behaved courageously, but the cavalry soon gave way to the irresistible fury of the enemy. The French displayed unparalleled promptness in manœuvering, and their evolutions were like the lightning from heaven. The Prussians were soon disconcerted and thrown into confusion; but, at length, they again rallied and returned to the awful charge; and now havock, death, and desolation were every where seen: at this instant the Grand Duke of Berg came up with his army of reserve, consisting of dragoons and cuirassiers, who dealt destruction all around them; all resistance was in vain; at length, after maintaining the conflict with infinite disadvantage, the Prussians and Saxons were totally routed, and put to flight. The King of Prussia made his escape with a small body of cavalry; the Duke of Brunswick was mortally wounded, and died at Altona on November 10. Near twenty thousand Prussians were killed, and an immense number taken prisoners, in this dreadful battle: more than twenty Generals and Lieutenant-generals were made prisoners; sixty standards, and three hundred pieces of cannon were also taken.

The loss of the French, as usual, was considerably underrated, their official accounts stating it to be only,

one thousand one hundred killed, and three thousand wounded.

A body of Prussians, under General Mollendorf, and the Prince of Orange Fulda, retreated to Erfuth, which place was instantly invested by the Duke of Berg, and they were constrained to capitulate. Mollendorf, the Prince, and fourteen thousand men, were thus made prisoners: and a park of artillery, consisting of one hundred and twenty pieces of cannon, with large magazines and military stores, also fell into the hands of the French.

General Kal Reuth, with another division of the Prussian army, endeavored to escape over the mountains of Hertz, but were overtaken, and defeated. Prince Hohenloe retreated to Madgeburg, and was pursued by the victorious army, even to the gates of that city, by which the Prussians lost a great number of men, with ammunition and baggage.

Prince Eugene, of Wirtemberg, who commanded the army of reserve, receiving intelligence of this fatal battle, continued his march to Halle, where he was attacked by Bernadotte, and totally defeated: in this engagement the French army took five thousand prisoners, and thirty-four pieces of cannon.

Bonaparte, with a view of detaching the Saxon troops, so that they might not be united with the Prussians, had, prior to the battle of Auenstadt, issued a proclamation, earnestly conjuring them to remain neutral; and in consequence of the brilliant victory he had obtained, Bonaparte set at liberty six thousand Saxon prisoners, upon condition of an inviolable assurance, that they would never more serve against France. He also addressed a letter, full of professions of friendship, to the Elector of Saxony, assuring him of his safety; that Prince being on the point of leaving his dominions: but in consequence of this conduct of Bonaparte, the Elector remained at Dresden, and withdrew his alliance from Prussia, on which he speedily entered into a treaty of friendship and amity with France. The city of Leipsic, so celebrated for its riches and commerce, was, however, placed under a heavy contribution; and being occupied by the French forces, a most vigorous search was made after English goods and merchandise.

It is now requisite to make some observations on the *probable* causes which led to the destruction of the Prussian army at Auerstadt.

In the first place, the appointment of the Generalissimo of the Prussian army, was erroneous. The Duke of Brunswick was now at an advanced age: however great his military fame had been, his campaign had lately blasted the laurels he had formerly acquired. In the reign of Frederick the Great, he had achieved wonders: in the reign of Frederick William, he had sunk into insignificance. The hoary head would have been to him a crown of glory, had he not been placed at the head of armies which he was rendered incapable of commanding. Another idea presses upon us: the military tactics of the Great Frederick,† were essentially different from those practised in the present war. It required an experienced General of the *new school*, to face Bonaparte and his Generals. In this grand and most essential point of view, there was an error of judgment, which greatly contributed to the disastrous events we have related. Another cause of the dreadful defeat the Prussians experienced was, their supineness: their inactivity, at a time when they might easily have counteracted the designs of the French, and thus, probably, if not *ensured* conquest, might have shielded themselves from attack; but their army remained inactive on the banks of the Saale, while the French were sedulously engaged in reconnoitering, reinforcing, and straining every nerve to gain the superiority. The whole of this affair seems enveloped in mystery. Was the King of Prussia, was the Duke of Brunswick, was Prince Hohenloe, was General Field-marshal Mollendorf, ignorant of the military dexterity of Bonaparte? From what cause arose that sluggishness, that want of foresight, which were the precursers of ruin? To what shall we impute it? To cowardice? No. To treachery? No. To what cause then? Why to *self-confidence*; to that cause which so frequently occasioned the destruction of mighty armies, at different periods in the history of the world. It was that *chiefly* which produced the fatal effects of the battle of Auerstadt. But

† We would have said, the *Immortal Frederick*, but we recollected what Dr. Zimmerman had recorded of the Royal Philosopher of "*Sans Souci*," that he died a confirmed atheist.

there were other circumstances that were attached to it. The Prussian army originally occupying a strong, and almost impregnable position, made no advantage of it, but tamely suffered the enemy to dislodge them. There also was no protection afforded to the immense magazines, ammunition, military stores, &c. which being easily captured by the French, considerably augmented their resources: but above all, there was a shameful neglect in supplying the troops with provisions; the men were without beer, brandy, and bread; and the horses without fodder! And it was an ascertained fact, that prior to the commencement of the battle of Auerstadt, the men had been deprived of food for two nights and a day; and the horses without corn for the same period. What could be expected, either from *men* or *horses*, under such circumstances? Another most important error of the Prussian army was, the omission not of guarding the high road between Auerstadt, Weimar, and Jena; and also of leaving unguarded, and exposed to the enemy, the most important passes of the Saale unoccupied. Such were, probably, the causes of that dreadful defeat which laid the Prussian monarch prostrate at the feet of the Emperor of France.

The unfortunate King of Prussia fled to Custrin on the Oder; from whence he repaired to Ostorode, and from thence to Konigsberg. The French army under Davoust entered Berlin, and Bonaparte entered Potsdam,† on October 24. He visited the tomb of Frederick the Great; and ordered the sword, and the scarf, which appertained to him: with the black eagle, and all the colours he had taken during the seven years war, to be sent to the Hotel of the Invalids at Paris. A few days after Napoleon made his public entry into Berlin.

The residue of the Prussian army was collected at Madgeburg, under Prince Hohenloe, and an attempt was made to gain the banks of the Oder. This army consisted of forty thousand men, with which Hohenloe set out from Madgeburg to Stettin: at Zehderirek the advanced guard of his army was attacked by the Duke of Berg, when a severe action ensued, in which the Prussians lost three hundred men killed, and seven hundred were wounded. Another action took place at Baizen-

† Potsdam is twelve miles west of Berlin.

berg, in which five hundred Prussians were made prisoners. The remainder of the Prussian army, as they were advancing towards Stettin, were intercepted by the French, and Prince Hohenloe was forced to capitulate, and surrender the whole of his army, which consisted of seventeen thousand men: another division of his army, consisting of six thousand troops, were placed under the same necessity.

General Blucher having been informed of these disastrous events, changed the course of his proposed route, and marched on the road to Strelitz. He had ten thousand five hundred men under his command; and at Strelitz he was joined by the Duke of Weimar's corps. Blucher now resolved to pass the Elbe at Lanenburgh: in his march he was pursued by the French under Bernadotte, and several skirmishes took place; Blucher hastened to reach Lubeck, but there he found the enemy at his heels; one of the gates of the city was forced, when the French entered, and an engagement took place, in which many of the Prussians were killed, and four thousand made prisoners. Blucher, who had acted with great intrepidity, retreated into Danish Holstein, where he found himself so situated, as to be compelled to surrender. Spandaw, Stettin, and Cushin on the Oder, were now in the hands of the French; and Madgeburg also capitulated to Marshal Ney, in which were twenty-two thousand troops.

Marshal Mortier at this time took possession of Fulda; and afterward advancing into Hesse, he expelled the Elector from his dominions: he also ordered the fortresses of Hanau and Marburg to be demolished; the magazines and arsenals to be removed; the troops in the pay of the Elector to be disbanded; and the electoral arms every where to be taken down, and the French Imperial arms substituted in their stead. The system of extortion, pillage, and plunder, adopted by Marshal Mortier, was cruel in the extreme; and so goaded were the Hessians by this foul oppression, that, driven to the verge of ruin, they rose against their barbarous oppressors, and, in many instances, success crowned their noble, virtuous, and patriotic endeavors. The invasion of the Prince of Hesse's dominions, arose solely because the soldiers of that Prince were frequently in the pay of England. Similar in atrocity was the unjust attack made

upon the territories of the Duke of Mecklenburg Schweun, merely upon account of his being a relative of the Emperor of Russia; this Prince, as well as the Prince of Hesse, had observed the strictest neutrality, and had every claim for protection; but they were equally exposed to the rage of a tyrant as those potentates who were in arms against him.

The indignation of Napoleon was now directed to the dominions of the houses of Brunswick Lunenburg, and Brunswick Wolfenbuttel. On October 25, a declaration was published, in which it was announced, that the house of Brunswick had forfeited the sovereignty of his ancestors: and this declaration was followed up by the invasion of the Electorate by Marshal Mortier.

We have noticed the obsequious behaviour of the Elector of Saxony to Bonaparte; as a reward for this abject conduct, Napoleon, who put on the diadem, and took off the crown from the head of princes, at his pleasure, created the Elector King of Saxony; and the new sovereign was admitted into the confederation of the Rhine. The Dukes of Saxe Weimar, and Saxe Gotha, also made their peace with Bonaparte.

Mortier, after taking possession of Hanover, proceeded to Hamburgh, where no opposition was made to his entry into that city. It was well known, that by the great commercial intercourse between Hamburgh and London, a great deal of English property would be found there. Accordingly, the day after his entrance, Mortier published an order, for the sequestration of English property and manufactures, without distinction of the persons to whom they appertained. The English merchants resident in that city, were placed under arrest. This conduct was a death blow to the trade of Hamburgh; the city, so famous for its commercial resources, presented a woful picture of the oppression of a tyrant: the Exchange was deserted; the wharfs and quays, which before were crouded with merchandise, and filled with an anxious busy throng, were desolate and waste. The greatest loss to Hamburgh was the stagnation of its trade; the property seized was of no great value, as the factors and commercial agents of the English, having intimation of the approach of Mortier, took salutary and precautionary measures to dispose of their property, in a great degree.

Not content with these acts of flagrant and base oppression, burning yet with indignation against the English, Napoleon, when at Berlin, published an ordonance, prohibiting all commerce and intercourse with England. The British islands were declared to be in a state of blockade; all the English who should be found resident in countries occupied by the French, and all English property was declared to be seizable; all letters coming from England were ordered to be stopped, and opened; and all vessels, touching at England, or at any English colony, were excluded from every harbour under the dominion or influence of France.

The above gross violations of the maritime rights of nations, were attempted to be justified as right, by the extensive system of blockade adopted by England: and also by an artful plea, that there was a difference essentially between the laws of war at sea and on land; by the laws of the former it was alleged, that the property of merchants, who were in a state of peace, was yet viewed as just and proper to be seized and captured: whereas by land, no person could be made a prisoner of war, unless taken either in an open state of hostility, or with arms in their hands; but on the ocean, the crews of all merchant ships, as well as the crews of men of war, were viewed as prisoners of war. These sophistical allegations were stated by Bonaparte, in his decree, as a vindication of his conduct; and he declared, that the regulations of the decree now made public, should be regarded as a fundamental law of the French empire, till England recognised the law of war to be one and the same by sea and land; and in no case applicable to private property, or to individuals not bearing arms; and till she consented to restrict the right of blockade to fortified places, actually invested by a sufficient force.

The arguments made use of in the above-mentioned edict, were worthy of the cause they were designed to promote. They were contrary to every principle of common honesty, founded on the basis of a diabolical logic. But the decree itself was truly ludicrous; it was the *blockaded* menacing to *blockade;* for it was known to all Europe, that at the very time when the Berlin decree was issued, that the fleets of France and her allies were closely confined in their ports by British ships. While these iniquitous measures were pursued, the subjects of

the great oppressor of Europe, and of mankind, were experiencing great distress, through the utter annihilation of trade and commerce: deputations waited upon the Emperor from Nantes, Bourdeaux, and other places which had cruelly suffered through the decree, requesting some mitigation of the regulations. Bonaparte cared little for commerce, nay, he gloried in its decay, as it tended to recruit his armies; and the answer he gave to those deputations was, as might have been expected. The merchants in vain represented, that those measures would ultimately lead to a general bankruptcy, and banish commerce from the continent. Napoleon replied, "So much the better, the bankruptcies in England will be the more numerous, and you will be the less able to trade with her. England must be humbled, though the fourth century should be revived, commerce extinguished, and no interchange of commodities left, but by barter."

The King of Prussia, who had experienced such ill fortune at the battle of Auerstadt, solicited Bonaparte for an armistice; this was refused, and he then sent a plenipotentiary to sue for peace: Lucchesini was appointed for this purpose, and he arrived at the headquarters of the French towards the latter end of October. Napoleon deputed Duroc to negociate with him. The Emperor of France instructed Duroc to assure the Prussian minister, that he would never quit Berlin, nor evacuate Poland, till Moldavia and Wallachia were yielded up by the Russians, in their complete sovereignty, to the Sublime Porte; and until a general peace was concluded on the basis of the restitution of all the Spanish, French, and Dutch colonies, and possessions, taken by Great Britain during the war. These terms could not be acceeded; but an armistice was, at length, agreed upon, which Lucchesini signed, but Frederick William refused to ratify. This agreement for a cessation of hostilities was founded upon the basis of surrendering up to France, Dantzig, Graudenz, Colberg, Breslau, and, in fact, almost all the fortified places in his dominions, engaging also to use his endeavors to prevent the Russian troops entering into his dominions. France preserving to herself a right to renew hostilities after ten days notice.

The French were all this time engaged in active military operations. Their army crossed the Oder, and Marshal Davoust entered Posen on November 10, while Jerome Bonaparte, the youngest brother of the Emperor, marched into Silesia. Glogaw, the capital of Upper Silesia, was defended by a garrison of two thousand five hundred men, which place, as well as Breslau, was captured. Glogaw held out a siege of nearly a month; and Breslau sustained a long and heavy bombardment before it capitulated; the garrison were in fine condition and high spirits, and annoyed the besiegers greatly by repeated sallies. The inhabitants evidenced an uncommon degree of fortitude during the siege, which greatly tended to protract it. The Prince of Anhalt Pless made an effort to compel the French to raise the siege; but although he displayed great gallantry, he ultimately failed in his object; and there being no hope of relief left, Breslau was compelled to capitulate.

CHAP. XIII.

Affairs of Poland. War between Russia and the Porte. Death and Character of Mr. Fox.

It had long been the policy of Bonaparte to excite an insurrection in Poland. That unhappy kingdom was destined to become the victim of the tyranny and oppression of neighbouring states. The first dismemberment of Poland took place in 1772. The partition was first projected by the King of Prussia. Polish, or Western Prussia, had long been an object of his ambition; it lay between his German dominions and Eastern Prussia, and while possessed by the Poles, cut off, at their will, all communication between them. By political management he brought over Russia and Austria to his scheme. By the first dismemberment, the portion taken by Russia was the largest, the Austrian the most populous, and the Prussian the most commercial. Western Prussia was the greatest loss to Poland, as the navigation of the

Vistula was made to depend entirely on the King of Prussia.

In 1793, another partition took place; when some attempts were made, by a few patriotic noblemen, to deliver their country from their oppressors; and the brave Kosciusko being taken prisoner, and his army defeated, no further efforts were made. Kosciusko was carried to Russia, and kept in prison, until the Emperor Paul came to the throne, when he was liberated, and came to England in 1797; from whence, after a very short stay, he sailed for America.

The King of Poland resigned his crown, at Grodno, in 1795, after which that country underwent another partition, till it was entirely swallowed up by the rapacity of the dividers of the spoil. Poland remained a country indeed, but no nation; and the indignant Pole, in reviewing its past history and present state, might exclaim with a sigh, "Such things were." †

At the close of the year 1806, a spirit of disaffection prevailed in South Prussia, where the French armies were in great force; the nobles inveighed against the government of Prussia as vexatious and oppressive, and the French were unremitting in their efforts to augment those discontents, for annexing, if possible, Poland to the empire of France. A body of Russian troops had advanced to Warsaw, and taken possession of that city; and a detachment was ordered to march to Lorriez, to defend the passage of the river Bzura; this detachment was attacked by the army of the Grand Duke of Berg, and defeated with great loss. General Beningsen, who commanded the Russian forces, now abandoned Warsaw, and repassed the Vistula with his army; he then made his retreat beyond Narew. The French immediately entered Warsaw, and repaired the fortifications of the suburb of Prague; and bridges were thrown across the Vistula, and a regular line of posts was established, extending from the French army in Poland into the heart of Germany.

The confederated powers of the Rhine were called upon to furnish their contingencies for the army; and Bonaparte, who yet remained at Berlin, sent a message to the French senate, ordering the conscription for 1807.

† See Barclay's Dictionary, Edition 1815. Article *Poland.*

immediately to be put in force, and this army to be ready for service by the 1st of January.

1807. General Beningsen having joined his forces to those of General Buxhowden; and another reinforcement having arrived under the command of General Kamenskoy, who was appointed to the chief command: the Russians now marched to Pultosk, where they established their head-quarters. The French army was immediately put in motion, and, by means of the bridges which had been constructed, the troops were soon enabled to cross the Vistula.

On November 25, Napoleon left Berlin, and arrived at Posen, where he remained for some time; and entered Warsaw on December 18, 1806; and on the following day he crossed, at the head of his army, the river Narrew. His army was arranged as follows: the left division of the forces was commanded by Marshals Ney, Bersuri, and Bernadotte: this division advanced from Thorn to Lierpsk, where it was instructed to attack General Lestocq, who commanded the Prussians; and also to prevent any communication between them and the Russian forces; two actions took place in consequence, one at Biezun, and another at Soldaw, in each of which the French were victorious; and the junction of the Russians with the Prussians was prevented. The right division of the French army was under the command of Bonaparte in person, assisted by the Grand Duke of Berg. Marshal Davoust and General Lannes, who were at some distance, were the auxiliary corps of Marshal Augereau, and Marshal Soult. The operations of this division commenced on December 26, with an attack on the village of Czarnous, situated on the river Narew; the Russians were posted here in great strength, and had placed themselves under the cover of some batteries which they had erected; but the assault made by the French was so vigorously carried on, as to overpower all resistance; consequently the Russians were driven from their post, and the batteries taken. General Kamenskey was also driven from his entrenchments at Naiselsk; and Augereau likewise defeated the Russians at Kurscomb, who amounted to fifteen thousand men. General Kamenskey now viewed it requisite to make a hasty retreat, (having left his army,) and arrived alone a Ostrolenka. In consequence of this unexpected event,

the command of the Russian army devolved upon Generals Beningsen and Buxhoyden, when both of these commanders were engaged by the French, driven from their positions, and compelled to retreat. In these actions, which were most severely contested, if we were to credit the French official accounts, the loss of the Russians was no less than eighty pieces of cannon, with all their ammunition waggons, one thousand two hundred baggage carts, and twelve thousand men, killed, wounded, or made prisoners. The bold resistance of the Russians is evident, even from the testimony of the enemy, who estimated the loss sustained to be eight hundred men killed, among whom was one General; and two thousand wounded.

The French army now retired into cantonments, on the banks of the Czyk, for the season; and Bonaparte returned in triumph to Warsaw. The above battle took place at Pultosk, the day after the feast of the nativity, in the year 1806.

General Beningsen, the commander in chief of the Russian army, addressed a letter to his Imperial Majesty, in which he claimed the honor of a victory; but although this was an untrue statement, yet there was at this time the dysentery prevalent in the French army, and in many instances it proved fatal.

While the Russians had been thus unfortunate in Poland, to the astonishment of all Europe, hostilities took place between Russia and the Ottoman Porte. It was not difficult to conjecture from what source this lamentable dispute originated: it was easy to descry the hand of that enemy to the peace and repose of nations, who had for so many years embroiled all Europe; and by the art of ingeniously tormenting mankind, set nation at variance against nation, and kingdom against kingdom. Bonaparte was equally jealous of the power both of Russia and the Porte; but to the former he had a most decided antipathy; and while his armies had been driving the Russians out of Poland, he was, at the same time, by the secret machinations of his ambassador at the Ottoman court, exciting a spirit of hostility against Russia. There was in a convention made between Russia and Turkey, in 1802, a stipulation, that the Hospodars, of Moldavia, and Wallachia, when once appointed by the Porte, should remain in office for seven years; neither should

they be removed from their government before the expiration of that fixed term of years, without the consent of the Russian minister at Constantinople; it was, therefore, whispered in the ears of the Ottoman court, that this stipulation ought to be rendered nugatory, as derogatory to the dignity of the Sublime Porte. The artifices of the French Ambassador seems, indeed, to have had a great ascendancy at Constantinople, and the Grand Sultan of the East, forgetful of the immense obligations he was under to Great Britain, most basely and foolishly ordered a special embassy to be sent to France, to congratulate Napoleon upon his proud elevation to the Imperial throne of France: this act alone he must have known would wound the feelings of the British cabinet, who refused to recognise his Imperial authority; and it was characteristic of extreme ingratitude. In return General Sebastiani, that crafty agent of Bonaparte, was dispatched as the accredited French minister to the court of the Sublime Porte: he had been previouly instructed to exert all means in his power, to promote discord with Russia; and to persuade the Ottoman power, to make war with the Emperor Alexander. It was contended, that by a secret article in the treaty signed by M. D'Oubril, it was agreed, that the integrity and independence of the Ottoman empire should be guaranteed; acting upon which basis, the Grand Signior was induced to recall the Hospodars of Moldavia, and Wallachia, before the expiration of the time appointed for the exercise of their government: and also to place others in their room, without consulting with, or even acquainting the Russian Ambassador of the circumstance.

Soon after it was ascertained, that D'Oubril's treaty had been refused to be ratified by the Emperor: here then a new circumstance developed itself, which Sebastiani well knew how to turn to the advantage of his master. He, therefore, addressed an imperious note, demanding that the passage of the Bosphorus should be shut against all Russian ships; as also against every vessel of any other nation that should have on board ammunition, provisions, or troops; this was particularly levelled against British ships. The Porte was disposed to accede to this extravagant and unjust demand; and this insolent note was communicated to both the English and Russian Envoys at Constantinople. It was obvious

that both those ministers would indignantly resent an affront so peculiarly gross, offered to their respective sovereigns. Remonstrances were presented, but the French influence being predominant, no attention was paid to them; and the Russian minister expressed his determination to quit Constantinople. This spirited conduct overawed the Porte, and the obnoxious measure which had been taken was rescinded: the deposed Hospodars were again restored to their authority. This act was viewed as merely temporary by the court of St. Petersburgh, and by no means adequate to the flagrant infringement which had been made of the article stipulated, of the convention in 1802.

Hostilities commenced against the Turks by the invasion of Moldavia, by General Michelson, on November 23, 1806, who took possession of Bender, Choczim, and Jassi. The Emperor Alexander was completely justified in pursuing this line of conduct; he had received the most unequivocal marks, that the councils of the Porte were altogether under the influence of French policy; and with respect to the sudden alternative which had appeared in the conduct of the Ottoman power, it was an act of necessity; it was an act, originating not from any conviction of injustice having been committed, but arising from a fear of the vengeance of Russia; and the vials of the wrath of Great Britain being poured out, in consequence of the outrage which had been committed on its ally.

The Turkish government was panic struck at the magnanimous conduct of Russia. A Russian brig, attempting to pass through the Straits of Constantinople was, however, fired upon from a Turkish battery, upon which the Russian Ambassador immediately quitted Constantinople, and a formal declaration of war was made against Russia by the Porte.

General Michelson was all this time pursuing a glorious career in Moldavia, which country he entirely reduced; he also marched into Wallachia, and took possession of Bucharest, the capital of it; and so rapid were the conquests gained by the Russian army, that at the close of the year 1806, the Russians were in full possession of Moldavia, Bessarabia, and Wallachia.

The Turkish empire was now on the verge of ruin; and justly did it merit the utmost chastisement. A triumphant army of Russians were encamped on the banks of the Danube: and an English fleet, the thunder of whose power had rolled around the habitable globe, was cruising before the Dardanelles. Admiral Louis was off Tenedos, with a squadron of three ships of the line, and four frigates; the Admiral passed through the Dardanelles in triumph, and proudly anchored before Constantinople.

Russia had likewise been engaged in a war with Persia; and a Russian army was engaged in military operations on the shore of the Caspian Sea. Persia solicited aid from England, but Mr. Pitt was too wise to grant any assistance; on which, being driven to despair, application was made to Napoleon, who was happy to accede to a request which he viewed as well calculated to promote his interests in the eastern parts of the world.

We close this Chapter with a memoir of the late Right Honorable Charles James Fox.

Mr. Fox was born January 13, old style, 1749. His father, Henry Fox, Lord Holland, married Lady Georgina Carolina Lenox, great grand-daughter of King Charles II. Thus he sprang from the blood royal, and received the *Christian names* of his *kingly progenitors*. Ajax boasted of being descended from Jupiter: Mr. Fox we believe never imitated Ajax. He was at a very early period of life distinguished for extraordinary genius. Charles was accustomed to read his father's dispatches when he was secretary of state for the foreign department; and it is credibly reported, that when only in the ninth year of his age, he made such animadversions on state papers, as truly evidenced precocious intellectual powers. On the occasion he told his father, that a paper which he had received, was not to the purpose, and he immediately threw it into the fire.

Mr. Fox received the elementary rudiments of his education at Westminster-school, from whence he was removed to Eton: here he had for his companions in study, the Earl of Carlisle, Earl Fitzwilliam, and the Duke of Leinster: the former nobleman has not only been

distinguished as an eminent statesman, but as an elegant poet.†

When arrived at the age of fourteen, Lord Holland took his son Charles to the German Spa; and surely, in this respect, his lordship acted a part highly improper for a father. Gaming is one of the greatest evils under the canopy of the heavens; and engenders monstrous vices. It was not "training up a child in the way he should go," to introduce him to all the scandalous gambling arcana of *Ma le Chapelle*. Hence, assuredly, arose that rooted, but never to be eradicated, inclination for gambling, which Mr. Fox unfortunately contracted.

Mr. Fox was sent to finish his education at Oxford, the University of which was distinguished for political principles, diametrically opposite to those he afterward adopted. Mr. Fox, upon leaving Oxford, made the tour of Europe, in which he lavished immense sums of money. Before he had attained the age of twenty-one, he had a seat in parliament; and having taken the part of administration, he made himself so distinguished in the senate for his talents, as even to attract the attention of Junius. So greatly were the abilities of Mr. Fox appreciated, that he was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty, and afterwards a Lord of the Treasury; but in 1772, in consequence of associating with Mr. Burke, and several other members of the opposition, he resigned. Lord North had repeatedly reproached Mr. Fox with a dereliction of principle: on one occasion, the prime minister observed, "If we see a woman frequently coming out of a bagnio, we cannot swear she is not virtuous; yet we should judge of her from her company." At length, Mr. Fox received the following note:

† The Earl of Carlisle composed the following lines on his friend Mr. Fox:

"How will my Fox alone, by strength of parts
Shake the loud senate, animate the hearts
Of fearful statesmen! While around you stand
Both Peers and Commons, list'ning you command,
While Tully's sense its weight to you affords,
His nervous sweetness shall adorn your words.
What praise to Pitt, to Townsend, ere was due,
In future times, my Fox, shall wait on you."

"His Majesty has thought proper to order a new commission of the treasury to be made out, in which I do not perceive your name." NORTH.
The Honorable Mr. Fox.

Upon the death of his father, Lord Holland, he succeeded to a great estate, and a considerable sum of money; but the former was soon mortgaged, and the latter early dissipated.

Mr. Fox now joined the Marquis of Rockingham, the Duke of Portland, and the whole phalanx of anti-ministerialists.

During that unfortunate war, which ended in the separation of the American colonies from the mother country, Mr. Fox was an able, constant, and zealous opponent of the measures of administration.

In a debate on a bill for the relief of the Roman Catholics, in 1779, Mr. Fox made so eloquent an oration, that Dr. Adam Ferguson, who was in the gallery of the house of commons that evening, observed to a friend, "You have heard a more powerful oration that even Lord Chatham himself could make."

In consequence of some expressions which took place between Mr. Fox and Mr. Adam, a duel took place, in which the former was slightly wounded.

When Mr. Burke brought forward his celebrated bill for a reform in the constitution, Mr. Fox was its zealous supporter. In 1781, upon the motion for an address of thanks to his Majesty for his gracious speech, Mr. Fox made an energetic oration, in which he said, "Ministers must expect to hear of the calamities in which they have involved the empire again and again, not only in this house, but, as I trust, at the tribunal of justice; for the time will come, when an oppressed and irritated people will surely call for *signal punishment*, on those whose counsels have brought the nation so near to the brink of destruction. An indignant nation surely will, in the end, compel them to make some atonement for the magnitude of their offences on a PUBLIC SCAFFOLD."

At another time, speaking of the civil list, which was proposed by Lord North, and his coadjutors, that it should be considered as a mere personal estate, and as private property; he thus exclaimed, "Good God! Have I been asleep? How have I been lost to myself? To

what little purpose has my education, my knowledge, and my experience been attained, if it is a doctrine established in this house, that the King is to be uncontrouled in his civil list. Do men know what they are asserting when they hold such language? Are they so blind as really to see no danger in it? Are they really so ignorant, so totally lost to the will of others, as to maintain a doctrine which tends to the dissolution of the compact between the King and the people? Does not the nature of the trust delegated to the Sovereign render his accounts subject to the inspection of parliament? Has not such inspection been the uniform practice of parliament? How fared it with James II? Was not that unhappy King, who preferred a wretched pension from the crown of France, to the government of a great empire according to its laws and constitution, deprived of his whole revenue by parliament?"

Upon the dissolution of Lord North's administration, the Marquis of Rockingham was appointed premier, and Mr. Fox was made Secretary of State for the foreign department. One of the first measures of Mr. Fox, was an offer of peace to Holland; the conciliatory propositions were received with great coolness, and produced no effect.† Another measure adopted in Mr. Fox's administration, (for so the Rockingham virtually was,) related to Ireland, and the parliament of that kingdom was rendered independent of that of Great Britain.

By the death of the Marquis of Rockingham, Mr. Fox's influence in the cabinet was greatly diminished. The Earl of Shelburne was appointed prime minister in the room of the Marquis of Rockingham. Mr. Fox soon after, and many of his friends, resigned their places.

In January, 1783, the famous coalition took place between Mr. Fox and Lord North; upon which the late Sir Richard Hill, facetiously observed, in the house of commons, was just like, "Herod and Pontius Pilate shaking hands together." This coalition was the subject of reprobation, as much among men of genius and knowledge, as it was among the public in gene-

† Dr. Bisset's Life of Mr. Fox. Historical Magazine, of Oct. 1799. Dodsley's Annual Register, 1783.

ral.† In consequence of this coalition, the Shelburne administration, after having made a recognition of the independence of the United States of America, was dismissed, and another appointed in its stead, at the head of which was the late Duke of Portland: and Mr. Fox was again in office: he had for some time directed his attention to the concerns of the East India Company.

On November 18, 1783, Mr. Fox, in a most luminous speech, introduced to the house of commons the "East India Bill." This bill excited great dissatisfaction: the East India Company remonstrated against it, as tending to confiscate their property, and annihilate their charter. It was vehemently and eloquently opposed in the house of commons by Mr. Pitt;‡ and supported by Mr. Henry Dundas, and the Shelburne party: this famous bill was thrown out in the house of peers. Mr. Fox was, of course, obliged to tender his resignation: and a new ministry was formed, of which Mr. Pitt, then a very young man, was at the head.

Upon the dissolution of parliament, Mr. Fox, who had uniformly been designated as "The Man of the People," offered himself as a candidate for the representation of the city of Westminster, in opposition to the ministerial candidate, Sir Cecil Wray. In this contest Mr. Fox was powerfully supported by the fair interest of the finest woman in Europe, the Duchess of Devonshire,§ who canvassed for him with peculiar zeal and ardor. Attended by this incomparable high priestess of fashion, Mr. Fox generally appeared on the hustings, amidst the enthusiastic acclamations of thousands assembled round,

† At this time a ludicrous circumstance is said to have taken place. A chimney-sweeper and a hair-dresser met one day in the Strand, and running into one another's arms, called out, "Here's a Coalition!"

‡ Sir Richard Hill, in opposing the Bill of Mr. Fox, exclaimed:

"All hail to thee! Great Carlo Khan,
"The Prince's Prince: the people's man."

§ Her Grace GEORGINA, late DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE, distinguished as much for her genius and talents, as for the beauty of her person, the elegance of her manners, and the benignity of her disposition. Her Grace was mother to his Grace, the present Duke of Devonshire; the amiable and munificent representative of the illustrious house of Cavendish.

and who vociferated, "Aye! My brave Boy Charley, you'll carry the day: God bless your face Charley, it is a good, though a black one. We are all your friends." † Perhaps there is not a finer display of real native humour of unsophisticated opinion, than the effusions of a British populace at an election, when the *populace are not infuriated* by the nefarious designs of men, who wish to effect, by tumult and riot, what cannot be effected by the regular way of freedom of election. To return to Mr. Fox: having obtained a seat for Westminster, he became one of the most energetic opponents of Mr. Pitt. In 1787, he opposed the commercial treaty with France. In connection with his bosom friend Mr. Burke, he was strenuous in his opposition to the Regency Bill. At the breaking out of the French revolution, a great schism took place between Mr. Fox and some of those with whom, for a long period of time, he had uniformly acted. The Duke of Portland, Mr. Burke, and Mr. Windham, enlisted under the banner of Mr. Pitt, and deprecated the French revolution as an event pregnant with the most serious consequences to the peace and welfare of Europe. Mr. Fox, on the contrary, hailed that event as an æra truly glorious, and auspicious to the rights and liberties of mankind. Mr. Sheridan was the only *intimate political friend* who continued his adherence to Mr. Fox's opinion. The argument adduced by Mr. Fox was, "You are making war to exterminate opinions, which are not to be destroyed by force."

In 1796, a very extraordinary coalition took place between Mr. Fox and John Horne Tooke, Esq. the *ci-devant* friend of Mr. Wilkes.

Mr. Fox, in consequence of preventing hostilities with Russia, received the highest marks of approbation from the Empress Catharine, who procured a marble bust of him, which she placed in her cabinet.

The political conduct of Mr. Fox during the continuance of the war with France, was viewed so inimical to administration, that his Majesty was prevailed upon to erase his name from among his privy counsellers.

Upon the death of Mr. Pitt, he again came into office, as Secretary for the foreign department. We have lately

† Bisset's Life of Mr. Fox.

noticed his spirited conduct with respect to the King of Prussia, and his commencement of a fruitless negociation with Talleyrand. Although he had, in unqualified terms, reprobated the tax upon income imposed by Mr. Pitt, he zealously supported Lord Henry Petty in his proposition for *doubling* that tax.

His friends now began to perceive a visible decline in Mr. Fox's health. Habits of free living had greatly impaired his constitution; and he was also afflicted with a dropsical complaint. While the negociations were going on in France, Mr. Fox was laid on the bed of sickness; and towards the close of the summer of 1806, his disorder assumed an appearance of a most alarming nature; Dr. Benjamin Moseley,† Dr. Vaughan,‡ and Mr. Cline, were called in, and Mr. Fox was twice tapped; but the dropsy with which he was afflicted increasing, the utmost efforts of medical skill proved abortive, and Mr. Fox died in September, 1806.§

Mr. Fox was always attached to the reading of novels, and "Clarissa Harlowe" was his favorite book. During his last illness, Lord Holland, his nephew, entertained him by reading to him several works of the most eminent novelists.

A public funeral was decreed in honor of Mr. Fox, which was attended by a number of the nobility, the members of the Whig club, and the mayor and corporation of Nottingham. His remains were deposited in Westminster-abbey.

In attempting to delineate the character of Mr. Fox, we shall consider him as a Man, contemplating him in private life; as a Statesman, as an Orator, and as an Author.

No man could possess more of the milk of human kindness than Mr. Fox; he was the very essence of benevolence and liberality: at St. Ann's-hill, near Chertsey,

† The Physician to Chelsea College; and a medical writer of the first celebrity, eminent for his science and genius; but still more for the amiable virtues of his heart.

‡ Now Sir Henry Halford.

§ Mr. Trotter, Mr. Fox's private Secretary, who published his Life, passed a censure upon his physicians, for having prescribed the medicinal qualities of the "Fox Glove." The charge was ably answered by Dr. Vaughan.

in Surrey, where his country residence was, he dispersed abroad his alms in a manner which justly endeared him to the poor of the neighbourhood. He was endowed with a soul of superior intellectual faculties, and it is only to be lamented, that the transcendent talents of Mr. Fox were sullied by some glaring inconsistencies. His habits of indolence, and his invincible attachment to the gaming table, while they ever proved sources of occasional bitterness to himself, tended greatly to derogate from the generally acknowledged excellence of his character. And here also we are obliged to lament that Mr. Fox, apparently, indicated too little regard for religion: that David Hume, a professed atheistical metaphysician, who viewed the existence of a man as of no more importance than that of *an oyster*, should spend the last hours of his life in perusing "Lucian's Dialogues," is no matter of surprise; but that such a man as Mr. Fox, who could so ably argue in the senate on topics connected with the truths of Christianity, should profess so little attachment to it, is a subject of just regret.

As a Statesman, Mr. Fox evidenced that he possessed a most comprehensive mind. It cannot be denied, that he frequently prostituted his brilliant talents to the purposes of party faction; and, in some instances, when the exigencies of the state imperiously called upon him to give his sanction, for the purpose of general unanimity, he withheld it; we should have admired this stern inflexibility in Mr. Fox, could we have forgotten his obsequious coalition with Lord North. Although Mr. Fox was branded with imbibing Jacobinical principles, we are of opinion, that his opinions were soundly constitutional; although, through the natural violence of his temper, he was frequently led into language, both in the senate, and at public meetings, of an intemperate nature.

As an Orator, Mr. Fox was far inferior to his great political rival, Mr. Pitt: his reasoning was overwhelming argumentative, but his voice was not melodious, nor his action pleasing; and long before he had exhausted his subject, he appeared to his auditors to have *exhausted himself*. Yet, with many defects, he was a man destined

"The applause of list'ning senates to command."

Finally, if we view him as an Author, if he had exercised his talents he might have attained to great eminence; but he was loth to bring the great powers of his mind into action. As a Poet, his merits were of no common kind; the few poetical effusions of his elegant and classical pen, make us lament, that he who could write so well, did write so sparingly. His monody on the death of Lord Nelson; his verses to Mrs. Crewe; and the "Invocation to Poverty," are truly excellent. His poems were chiefly addressed to the taste and feelings. As a prose writer he was not so happy in excelling; one or two political pamphlets he published, were of a declamatory nature. His posthumous work, published by Lord Holland, was assuredly not answerable to the high expectations which had been raised of an historical work from so illustrious an author, and which had been so long the subject of conversation in the republic of letters.

To close this sketch of Mr. Fox's character: his intellectual powers were pre-eminently great; and, to adopt the words of an anonymous writer:

"Had Mr. Fox sprung from the dregs of society, he would have emerged with credit from his depression. Had he been a ploughman, or a shepherd, he would have turned the best furrow, or have reared the finest flock in the hamlet. He, probably, might have intrigued with the milk-maid; loitered in the skittle-ground, and have had a long score at the ale-house; yet, whatever had been his pursuit, in that he *must* have excelled.

"Such heaven-born genius; such the gifts from thee."

CHAP. XIV.

Louis Bonaparte appointed King of Holland. Decrees of Napoleon. Convocation of the Jews. State of Portugal.

GUSTAVUS the Fourth of Sweden, who had so decidedly exhibited a spirit of enterprising indignation against France, began, at the close of the year 1806, to put his military force in action. The Swedish troops were stationed in Lauenburg; but were afterwards captured by a superior French force; and Marshal Mortier, with a large army, advanced to the very frontiers of Swedish Pomerania.†

Napoleon would have wished to have cajoled Sweden, as he had done other powers, and had actually opened a preliminary negociation with the Swedish Envoy, at Hamburgh; but no sooner was Gustavus apprised of it, than he reprimanded the Envoy for his improper conduct, and refused to listen to any overtures whatever. The conduct of the King of Denmark was far different, that *neutral vassal* of France, took occasion, in consequence of the dissolution of the Germanic empire, formally to annex Holstein to his dominions, declaring it for ever separated from Germany.

The distressed situation of the republic of Holland, paved the way for a total change of its political constitution. Bonaparte had long cherished the idea of forming Holland into a monarchy, and he had very artfully, by means of his emissaries, prepared the minds of the Dutch for this revolution of government. After considerable deliberation on the subject, a deputation was sent from the Hague, announcing that the Batavian republic was no more, and that Louis Bonaparte, brother of the Emperor of France, had been chosen King. Louis had particularly ingratiated himself with the Dutch: he had carefully studied their manners, and the

† Pomerania is a province of Germany, in the Circle of Upper Saxony; the river Pene divides the Prussian territories from those of Sweden.

characteristic bias of their dispositions; and he dexterously availed himself by those resources, to acquire a vast hold upon their affections, and to acquire so great a degree of popularity as to occasion those once stern republicans to look up to him as their Sovereign. Had not the Batavians been demoralised; had they not sunk to the lowest pitch of national depravity, they would never have consented to the elevation of Louis.

The new King of Holland wished to impress his subjects with an exalted idea of his military talents. If we may be allowed the expression, he wished to *Napoleonise* himself. While his brother was engaged with the King of Prussia, Louis invaded Westphalia, and penetrated into Hanover; and his commander in chief, Daendels, reduced East Frieseland to his obedience. Louis returned in triumph to the Hague, in November, 1806; and having assembled the States of the kingdom, he addressed them in a long and fulsome harangue: after eulogising the States for their establishment of monarchy, and their happy selection of a monarch from the family of the Great Napoleon, he proceeded to notice the exhausted state of the national finances: but he held out many lures to comfort and console those wretched and deluded men, as to the future prosperity and glory which the kingdom must infallibly acquire under his government; winding up the whole with information, that in return for the loyal attention which had marked the character of the people of Holland since his residence amongst them, he should institute two orders of knighthood; the one to be called, "The Order of Merit," the other to be denominated, "The Order of Union."

Napoleon had, on November 21, communicated to the senate of France, a decree which he had made at Berlin, for the total exclusion of English commerce, throughout all the dominions appertaining to, incorporated with, or in a state of alliance with France. This decree was immediately applied by the King of Holland to his own dominions; and by virtue of his royal authority, Louis issued a decree, in which the provisions of the Berlin decree were to be enforced throughout the kingdom of Holland.

The legislative body of France opened their sittings at the latter end of February, when a speech was delivered by the Emperor, in which he made a pompous

display of the mighty deeds he had achieved: and Champagny, as usual, filled up his office of public reporter, with his accustomed jesuitical dexterity. He gave a minute and highly flattering *expose* of the state of the national finances; improvements in arts and sciences, constructing of public works, &c. To the senate also was a communication made of the proposed marriage between the Princess Beaurnhois, niece of the Empress Josephine, to the hereditary Prince of Baden. Various other decrees of Napoleo. were submitted to the senate for its sanction; one regarded various regulations relative to the education of the princes appertaining to his family; another announced the annexation of the territories of the *ci-devant* republic of Venice, to the kingdom of Italy; a third decree conferred the kingdom of Naples on his brother Joseph; by the fourth Imperial edict, the Duchies of Berg and Cleves, were bestowed in full sovereignty on Joachim Murat, his brother-in-law; the Principality of Guastalla, on his sister Paulina, and her husband, Prince Borghese: another decree consigned to Marshal Berthier, the Principality of Neuchatel, which had hitherto belonged to Prussia. The sixth edict developed the union of several countries to Lucca; by the seventh decree, a great number of Duchies were created in Italy, with appropriate revenues, which were to be distributed amongst those civil and military officers who had most distinguished themselves by their services; to be held in hereditary succession by the male descendants. The last of these decrees was of an ecclesiastical nature, and presented the ludicrous spectacle of the Infidel Christian Usurper dispensing benefices, with all the pious zeal of a Charlemagne.†

No greater political harlequin ever appeared on the great theatre of the world than Napoleon Bonaparte. The merit of recompensing, in a most liberal manner, the services of his friends, truly belongs to Napoleon; and it was a wise line of policy which thus directed him: he who renders services to another, by which the person thus benefited acquires infinite advantage, has a right to expect the exercise of gratitude, and that in no small proportion.

† The religious acts of *Charlemagne* have been celebrated in an Epic Poem, written by the Emperor Napoleon's brother, Lucien, entitled, "Charlemagne."

Talleyrand was the *mainspring* of Bonaparte's actions; he was the life and soul of his councils; he was the *primum mobile* of his sovereignty; it was, therefore, nothing but an act of justice for his eminent services, for Napoleon to create that wise minister, Prince and Duke of Benevento. Marshal Bernadotte had also, from his eminent military services, a claim on his gratitude, and he also was created Duke and Prince of Ponte Corvo. Bonaparte also at this time instituted a new order of knighthood, destined for the kingdom of Italy alone; which, in allusion to the iron crown of the Lombards, he designated as "The Order of the Iron Crown."

Notwithstanding the flattering *expose* of M. Champagny, it appeared by a report made by Gaudin, the minister of finance to the Emperor in 1806, that the expences of the government for the current year, were very great; and that the system of direct contributions was very unpopular throughout France: in consequence of which, that mode of levying money was abandoned; and also it was stated in the same report, that the turnpike duty was likewise abolished; and a duty on salt was to be collected in their place. These items, so elegantly and judiciously glossed over by M. Gaudin, clearly exhibited the deranged state of public credit; and it required no profound exercise of talent to judge what were the weighty and ostensible reasons for rescinding the above duties, namely, that the people would no longer pay them.

Napoleon had a peculiar facility in managing affairs relative to religion. He most essentially differed from that excellent minister, and able writer, M. Necker,† for all religious principles were equally indifferent to the Emperor of the French; to the Catholic, he became as a Catholic; to the Protestant, as a Protestant; to cajole Calvinists, he would profess a high respect for their peculiar doctrines; to the Lutherans he would talk of "the confession of Augsburg; and with the *Mussulmen* he had joined in exclaiming, "There is but one God, and Mahomet is his prophet!" The scattered nation of the Hebrews, the wandering seed of Abraham, did not escape his notice; for there were no inconsiderable num-

† *Necker* published an admirable "Treatise on the Importance of Religious Opinions."

ber of Jews resident in the French empire. It required no small degree of political science, to make himself the object of their veneration. How was he to effect it! Was he, like Cyrus, to issue an edict for rebuilding their temple? Or was he to appoint them a leader, to lead them to, and put them in possession of, Palestine? It was a curious subject of speculation to conjecture what would be the mode of conduct he would exercise towards the Jews: some might shrewdly have supposed, well knowing his *rapacity*, and their great wealth, that he would have acted as Richard I. of England, did with respect to the Jews, by robbing them of their wealth, and making them victims of his extortion. But he had a more enlarged system of policy to act upon: he wished to conciliate the Jews, and also render them serviceable to the state: he did not engage to build up the walls of their temple, nor to send them with a powerful army to erect their banners where their temple once stood; but he ordered, by proclamation, a convocation of a Sanhedrim, to meet at Paris, on July 26, 1806. The alleged motive of Bonaparte for convening this meeting was, to amalgamate the Jews with other citizens of the empire; and to relieve them from those disabilities under which they labored. At the opening of this Sanhedrim, which was attended by the most eminent Rabbies, a long series of interrogatories were submitted for elucidation, relative to the laws and customs of the Hebrew nation, by the Emperor's agent, M. Mole, and by his express order. These questions related to divinity, polygamy, and intermarriages with Christians; also with respect to their notions of obedience to the civil magistrate: but the most important of these queries was relative to their practice as to *usury*. The Sanhedrim gave such satisfactory answers as corresponded entirely with the wishes of Napoleon. The members of the Sanhedrim enjoined, that the Jews should in their laws concerning divorce, and marriage, render themselves conformable to the regulations of the civil power; that the precepts respecting diet, might be dispensed with, in case of being engaged in military service; and that their laws on usury might be changed with respect to mercantile transactions.

Such a relaxation from the rigor of the Mosaic law; such a latitudinarian Jewish system, was eagerly em-

braced; and Napoleon, in return for the polite attention of the Jewish Rabbins, made the Jewish religion an integral part of the ecclesiastical establishment of France; and the Jewish priesthood was to be supported by a stipend from the government.

Let us now turn our attention to the existing situation of Spain, and Portugal. The former kingdom was in a most abject and degraded state; the whole management of affairs being confided, by the weak and foolish monarch, to the vulgar upstart Gaudey, better known under the name of the Prince of Peace. While the negociations were pending between Great Britain and France, the prime minister of Spain felt chagrined at the affair not having been made known to him; and upon the publication of the secret articles between France and Russia, by which the Balearic Isles were transferred to the Duke of Calabria, his indignation was considerably augmented. With a degree of consummate folly, he attempted to menace France with the commencement of hostilities, and actually held a communication with the court of Lisbon with respect to that subject. The conquests of Bonaparte in Prussia, and the battle of Auenstadt, caused him to change his measures: he had always been an object of contempt in the eyes of Bonaparte, and he now appeared more contemptible than ever: but Napoleon knew, that to punish him, was to despoil him of the flower of his army: the Emperor solicited this merely as an auxiliary aid, and the Marquis of Romana, with sixteen thousand men, was sent to join the French forces.

The conduct of the Prince of Peace accelerated the vast views of Napoleon, which had for some time been fixed on Spain and Portugal. At the court of Lisbon the French interest greatly preponderated: many bold intimations had been given of the designs of France on Portugal. The British cabinet could not tamely suffer the dominions of a tried and faithful ally to be thus basely invaded. The Earl of Vincent, so celebrated for his glorious naval victory, was ordered to station himself before Lisbon, with a fleet of six sail of the line; a large army was also collected, which rendezvoused at Plymouth, under the command of the Earl of Roslin, and General Simcoe: the troops were ordered to join Earl St. Vincent. A communication, through the medium of

the Earl of Roslin, was instantly opened with the court of Lisbon, with assurances of the great interest which Great Britain took in the welfare of Portugal.

There was a peculiar delicacy in the conduct of the English ministers evidenced on this occasion; great attention was paid to the feelings of the court of Lisbon, nothing but a friendly communication was kept up, while the kingdom remained unmolested by the French; but in case of an invasion, the British troops were at hand, to aid and assist in repelling the invaders; a most generous stipulation was also made, that in case the government of Portugal should consider itself as inadequate to continue the contest, every assistance should be given in securing the members of it a safe retreat, and in conveying them to the Brazils.

Napoleon had formed a great army, solely for the invasion of Portugal, which was to be commanded by General Junot; that army was ready for action, but the news transpiring of the decided refusal of the Emperor of Russia to sign the secret treaty negociated by D'Oubril, the proposed hostilities were relinquished for a time. In consequence of this, the troops which had been sent out were ordered home; but Earl St. Vincent preserved his station off Lisbon.

A powerful fleet had sailed from Brest, and had made good the landing of a considerable body of troops at St. Domingo, early in 1806. Admiral Duckworth was fortunate enough to observe this squadron, and immediately gave chase to it, when an action took place, in which two French line of battle ships were burnt, and three were captured. The loss sustained by the gallant English Admiral was only sixty-four men killed, and two hundred and ninety-four wounded. The loss of the French was very great, amounting to seven hundred and sixty-four killed, and two hundred and ninety-four wounded. Admiral Villaumez, who was cruising also in the West Indies, had arrived in April at Martinique, where an English fleet was stationed, under the command of Sir Alexander Cochrane, which consisted merely of four ships of the line, and three frigates. Information arriving of the arrival of Villaumez in the West Indies, Sir John Borlase Warren, Sir Richard Strachan, and Sir Thomas Louis, were dispatched with different squadrons to intercept him. Of Villaumez's fleet, the Veteran, which was

commanded by Jerome Bonaparte, and which separated from the rest, arrived at Brittany in safety. The French Admiral's flag ship, the Fourdroyant, sustained an action with the Anson frigate, of forty guns; the French Admiral's ship was eight-four guns; the Anson drove the latter under some neighbouring batteries for protection. The "Impetueux," was burnt by the English, and the crew captured; and two seventy-four gun ships were also destroyed by the British squadrons. Sir J. B. Warren had the good fortune to fall in with the notorious Linois, who had effected so much mischief; he was taken with a rich cargo, the fruits of his depredations, he had only two ships under his command, the Marengo, of eighty guns, and the Belle Poule, of forty. Another magnanimous naval achievement was performed by Commodore Sir Samuel Hood,† who, having fallen in with five large French frigates, and two corvettes, with troops on board, was, after a running fight of some duration, obliged to yield to the dauntless intrepidity of the British seamen. In this action Sir Samuel Hood received a wound in his arm, which obliged him to undergo amputation. Such acts of naval heroism continued incessantly to add new triumphs to the British flag.

CHAP. XV.

Expedition against the Cape of Good Hope. Capture of Buenos Ayres. Battle of Mohringen.

An expedition had been fitted out against the Cape of Good Hope, consisting of five thousand land forces, under the command of Sir David Baird; with the assisting aid of a naval force commanded by Sir Home Popham. The expedition arrived at the place of its destination early in January, 1806. The army having effected its landing, General Baird having ascended the Blue Mountains, perceived the enemy drawn up in the plain beneath, and prepared to wait his coming. These troops

† Naval Chronicle, 1806.

amounted to five thousand men, chiefly cavalry; their commander was Janssens, governor of the colony. The English General's force was inferior by one thousand men. General Ferguson, with his brigade, began the attack, amidst a heavy fire from the enemy; and the rest of the British forces pressed on with unabating vigor, when the Dutch, unable to maintain their ground, took to flight. In this action the enemy lost seven hundred men in killed and wounded; while the English lost only fifteen killed, and one hundred and ninety-seven wounded. Cape Town now capitulated, and General Janssens retired into the interior. General Beresford was sent against him, and he succeeded in making him surrender the whole colony to the forces of his Britannic Majesty; and it was agreed, that the Dutch General should be sent to Holland, with his army; but not in the capacity of prisoners of war, in consequence of the surrender of the colony.

The Cape having thus been captured, Sir Home Popham directed his attention to a subject which had long been under his consideration. Sir Home Popham, who was a most active and enterprising officer, had frequently hinted to the British cabinet, the expediency of making an attack on the Spanish settlements in South America; he had also conferred with General Miranda, an Ex-French General, as to the probability of the success of such an undertaking. This idea was, however, dropped for some time; but the conquest of the Cape of Good Hope revived in the bosom of Sir Home, a plan of enthusiasm for the acquisition of glory in South America. Actuated by this *impetus* of the mind, he communicated his plans to his military coadjutor, Sir David Baird, and prevailed upon him to acquiesce in his design. Without any *special authority*, Sir Home Popham set sail in April, 1806, leaving that settlement he had so lately captured, without any defence, and steered his course to St. Helena, where he procured a reinforcement to his army, which now consisted of about sixteen hundred men. He then sailed for the river De la Plata: here it was considered whether the proposed attack should be made on Buenos Ayres, or Monte Video, when it was determined the attack should be made on the former; and the fleet arrived before Buenos Ayres

on June 24, and disembarked without opposition, at twelve miles distance from that city. General Beresford marched against a body of Spaniards which had assumed an hostile appearance, but upon the approach of the British troops the Spaniards precipitately retreated.

On the 27th of June, General Beresford entered the city of Buenos Ayres; when, in consequence of the non-resistance of the inhabitants, very favorable terms were granted: the private property of individuals was most rigidly protected; but it would have been an ill judged policy to have permitted the *coasting vessels* found in the river, to have escaped seizure, by all the laws of war they were justifiable prizes; and yet such an excess of liberality was shown, as to restore these to the right owners, after they were captured. What a proud document of British generosity! How different from the conduct of that man who had issued the Berlin decree.

The specie found at Buenos Ayres, which amounted to one million, two hundred thousand dollars, was transmitted to England; and a considerable quantity of Jesuit's bark, and quicksilver, amounting to near three millions of dollars, was seized for the benefit of the captors.

Sir Home Popham, in consequence of the attainment of his favorite object, addressed a circular letter to the manufacturers of Great Britain, in which he expatiated on the immense advantages which must inevitably ensue to the British trader, from the opening of this new mart of commerce, the resources of which were inexhaustible.

It was natural that the possession of any part of South America, by a British force, should produce one general unanimous burst of exulting joy. The fascinating ideas of grasping the wealth of Peru, and bottoming the rich mines of Potosi;† was a delusive phantasmagoria, presenting a number of magic figures to the mind; it was a talisman of no small influence. But in the effervescence of the period, little attention was paid to *local*

† Potosi is a very rich town in Peru, and distant from Buenos Ayres nearly one thousand eight hundred miles. The silver mine, which is accounted the richest in the world, is found in a mountain of a conical form.

circumstances. The intelligent British merchant would have reasoned thus: True; Buenos Ayres is in our possession; but at what a distance is that from the grand sources from which the riches of South America flow? And also, though now in our possession to-day, Is there a sufficient force to *preserve* it in our possession? Comparatively speaking, May it not be gone to-morrow? The hopes held out of an extensive commercial intercourse with Spanish America, from the transient capture of Buenos Ayres alone, must appear *prima facie* chimerical, and Quixotic. But the rage for speculation hurried too many traders and manufacturers into a precarious line of commerce, which in many instances proved ruinous. But all the dreams of inundatory wealth, of streams of riches, flowing from the golden soil of South America, vanished anon, for on August 4, Linois, a French officer in the Spanish army, landed in the country above Buenos Ayres, and was immediately joined by a number of the Spanish forces, and natives; and on the 10th, the castle of Buenos Ayres was summoned to surrender: the English, before they could evacuate the city, were dreadfully annoyed by the inhabitants; after which a general engagement ensued, in which the British lost one hundred and sixty-five men, and fifteen hundred were made prisoners. Linois, with a perfidy characteristic of the cause in which he was engaged, broke the capitulation into which he entered with General Beresford, and sent the English as prisoners of war up the country. Sir Home Popham was on board his vessel when the city was recaptured; he blockaded the place until reinforcements enabled him to begin hostilities: he then made an effort to capture Monte Video, but various circumstances combining to render the attack abortive, he directed some troops to be landed at Maldonado, which place was taken, and the British troops were enabled to be encamped in a strong position.

In March, 1806, General Miranda having received permission from the President of the United States of America, J. Jefferson, to fit out an armament for South America, he did so, and had on board near four hundred men: after stopping a short period at St. Domingo, he was pursuing his voyage, when he fell in with a Spanish brig and a schooner, when, in an action which followed, he lost two schooners, but himself escaped to Grenada.

Miranda afterwards visited Trinidad, where he endeavored to assemble another body of adventurers to accompany him in an expedition, which he told his adherents could not fail of putting them in possession of immense wealth: but he soon found himself deserted, and was obliged to return back, chagrined and disappointed, to Trinidad.

In turning our attention to the affairs of Europe, an important scene opens to our view: Russia and Prussia once more resisting, or attempting to resist, the despotic sway of Napoleon Bonaparte. The French had, ever since the battle of Pultusk, remained in winter quarters on the Vistula. The King of Prussia had retreated to Mensel. In January, 1807, the grand Russian army was under the command of Beningsen, who had formed a junction with Buxhovden.

The French, under Bernadotte, began the campaign, by taking possession of Elbing, which was filled with magazines, stores, and provisions; and he occupied the country round on the shores of the Baltic. Bernadotte, who was assisted by Marshal Ney, received instructions to take Koningsburg; but the Russians advancing, compelled Ney to make a precipitate retreat, and he was pursued by the Russians to Mohringen.

The Russian army was under the command of Count Gallitzin, General Markow, and Count Pahlen. It was resolved in a council of war, to make an immediate attack upon the French army, which took place on January 25, 1807. This action was obstinately contested, and, though the Russians were repulsed, the French sustained a severe loss, and one of their eagles was taken: and, in consequence of a reinforcement arriving, the action was renewed by the Russians, when the French obtained another dear bought victory, they having lost more than one thousand men in killed and wounded: but the Russians had twelve thousand slain, amongst whom was General Durep, who commanded the troops forming the reinforcement; notwithstanding, the Russians took a great number of prisoners, and some ladies who were in the Field-marshal's head-quarters; likewise General Victor, and two other Generals, with a large sum of money, which the French had taken from Elbing, were captured. The Russians now retreated to Liebstadt, and the French to Strasburg.

That the French had not acquired any laurels by these engagements at Mohringen, is evident, by the retreat of Bernadotte; and in spite of the *gasconade* which always constituted the bulletins of the French army, it is evident, from the tenor of the official bulletin relative to the affair at Mohringen, that Bernadotte viewed the Russians as too powerful to permit him to advance: "The corps of General Von Essen, which was at first destined for Moldavia; and also a *number* of *fresh regiments*, from different parts of the Russian empire, having *joined the Russian army*, in Poland, the enemy advanced so early as the 27th of January, in great force, with the design of removing the theatre of the war to the Lower Vistula. The Emperor being informed of these events, ordered the Prince of Ponto Corvo to retreat, and also to favor the offensive operations of the enemy, in order to draw them towards the Lower Vistula."

CHAP. XVI.

Battle of Eylaw. Operations of the French Army. Siege of Dantzick.

The Russian army was now proudly advancing on its route to the Vistula. Murat had assembled the cavalry under his command at Wildenberg, and here Bonaparte also arrived on January 31, 1807. The French army then began to move in a direct road to Passenheim, and a body of Russians were there defeated by Murat's cavalry, and Passenheim was taken. At the village of Getskendorf, Bonaparte arranged his troops in battle array. Augereau was placed in the centre, and Soult on the right; and the body of reserve was composed of the Imperial guard.

General Guyot was ordered to make an attack on Gulstadt, which was a large depot for the Russian magazines; this place was ably defended, but was finally captured, and sixteen hundred Russians were made prisoners. Those extensive magazines at Allenstein, and

Liebstadt, also fell into the hands of the enemy. Marshal Soult immediately marched to Bergfud, on the bridge of which the Russians were posted; here a desperate action took place, in which the French succeeded in driving their enemies from the bridge with very great loss: the cavalry of Murat followed their retreat, and severe skirmishes took place, in which the Russians gave decided proofs of courage and ability, and repulsed their pursuers. The Russian General, Von Essen, was very successful in annoying the French corps that were placed in opposition to him: on February 3, 1807, he made an attack on the whole line of the French, and totally defeated them; this was a most brilliant affair, and the French Generals Becker, Savary, and Suchet, were forced precipitately to retreat. At Dippen Marshal Ney fell in with a Russian detachment, which made a noble, but unsuccessful resistance, every man falling a victim to his heroism.

General Barclay de Tolly commanded the rear guard of the Russian army, which was posted between Glandau and Hoff; it was in this position that he was attacked by the Duke of Berg: the engagement was of a severe nature, two regiments of Russian infantry were destroyed, and a number of standards, with a large quantity of ordnance, were taken; as also a great number of prisoners, many of whom were officers, were captured. The village of Hoff was now occupied by the French troops under Augereau, and Soult. De Tolly made an exertion to regain possession of Hoff, but in operation he totally failed, and was forced to make a precipitate retreat in the night. This was the accredited statement given in the official bulletins of the French army, which it is well known, during the whole of this, and every other campaign, contained partial, mutilated, and exaggerated accounts of the various engagements they pretended to narrate.

From various acts of daring courage lately exhibited by the Russians, it is apparent, that in the action at Hoff, the Russians behaved with great intrepidity; and that the French, granting they gained the advantage, sustained a great loss.

On February 7, the Russian army had encamped at Eylaw, not far distant from Hoff; when the French army advancing, preparations were made on both sides for

battle. Three Russian regiments were placed on a rising ground near Eylaw, which commanded the entrance into the plain in which that town is situated; when an attack was made on these regiments by the French, and, notwithstanding the impetuosity of the attack, the Russians maintained their ground with admirable firmness. The battle was now raging most furiously in the town itself; the church and the church-yard were surrounded by Russian troops, the principal point of the enemy's attack being that part, a dreadful rencontre took place, the Russians not being able to be dislodged until a dreadful carnage had ensued. The approach of night suspended the horrid work of death for a time; but no sooner did the morning ray appear, than hostilities were resumed. The Russians commenced the attack, and Bonaparte, with his Imperial guard, entrenched himself in the church: he ordered Augereau to advance with his corps and attack the Russian post on the hill; the Russians fought with redoubled courage, and the French must have given up the attempt, had not Marshal Davoust advanced with a body of sharpshooters, and fell on their rear. In the very midst of this sanguinary battle, there fell a heavy fall of snow, which prevented the French columns from discriminating the road they should take, which gave a temporary advantage to the Russians; but victory, at length, decided in favor of the French.

Thus terminated the battle of Eylaw, in which the French lost one thousand men killed, and five thousand seven hundred wounded; while the Russians left seven thousand dead on the field of battle. The French had two Generals wounded, Marshal Augereau, and General Hautpoult, who died of his wounds.

The day after the battle presented a most awful spectacle, the immense number of the bodies of the *dying*, and the dead, covering the ground in all directions, afforded a melancholy proof of the loss sustained on both sides: within the space of a square league, nine or ten thousand dead bodies were to be seen. Five hundred wounded Russians were conveyed on sledges to Thorn, and to the French hospitals on the left bank of the Vistula. The Russians were pursued, and driven back eighty leagues from the Vistula; they retreated to Konigsberg. It is an evident demonstration of the severe

check Bonaparte had received, notwithstanding he claimed the victory at Eylaw, because he made no attempt to gain possession of Koningsberg, where the head quarters of the grand Russian army were established.

After the battle of Eylaw, General Bertram was dispatched to the Russian commander in chief, to make pacific overtures: the answer of General Beningsen was worthy of an ancient Roman; "My master has instructed me not to negociate, but to fight." Bertrand proceeded in a similar errand to the King of Prussia, but this mission was also ineffectual.

The Russians were not discouraged by the great loss they had sustained at Eylaw, for seven days after Von Essen, at the head of twenty-five thousand men, marched along the banks of the Narew, and at the village of Larvowa, falling in with the advanced guard of General Savory, who commanded a detachment of the French army, the Russians defeated them.

On February 16, General Gazan defeated a detachment of Russians at Novogorod; but the latter made a formidable attack upon Ostrolinka, which town they entered, but were immediately attacked by the French with bayonets fixed: the Russians supported the attack with their wonted bravery, but being overpowered at last, they were made to quit the place, and take a position behind the town. General Savery now drew up his army in the following manner: the left division was committed to General Oudinot, General Reille commanded the right, and General Suchet the centre. The left wing made a fierce assault upon the Cossacks, whom they combated most desperately; however, the enemy's cavalry did great execution, and the Russians giving way, they were pursued with continued loss for near three leagues. In this battle the Russians unquestionably experienced a heavy loss, more than one thousand men being killed, and near twelve hundred were taken prisoners; seven pieces of cannon, and two standards, were also captured. We can give no credit to the trifling estimate which the French bulletins stated of the loss they sustained: in such a severely contested battle, can it be for a moment supposed, that only *sixty men* were killed; that the loss of the French was *comparatively trifling* to that of the Russians we are ready to grant: yet it is equally certain, the estimate pub-

lished was palpably erroneous. General Campagna fell in this action.

Amongst the Russian forces was an enterprising and valiant commander, named Platoff, or Platow, who was Hetman, or commander of a large body of Cossacks; these were warriors of unrivalled prowess, who had been inured from their youth upward to hardships, privations, and the fatigues of a military life: they were mounted on fleet horses, and brandished a formidable spear, which they used with astonishing adroitness, to the terror and discomfiture of their enemies.† On February 12, Platoff took a body of five hundred French prisoners at Guttenfield; and on the same day the French attacked and defeated a body of Prussians at Marienwerder, when three hundred men, with two hundred and fifty horses, were taken; and those of the Prussians who escaped retired to Dantzig.

On February 16, Bonaparte issued the following proclamation to his army:

"Soldiers, we had begun to enjoy a little repose in our winter quarters, when the enemy attacked the first corps, and shewed themselves on the Lower Vistula. We broke up and marched against him; we have pursued him sword in hand, eighty leagues; he has fled to his strong holds, and retired beyond the Pregel. In the battles of Bergfried, Deppen, Hoff, and Eylau, we have taken from him sixty-five pieces of cannon, and sixteen standards, besides the loss of more than forty thousand men, in killed, wounded, and taken prisoners. The heroes who, on our side, remain in the bed of honor, have died a glorious death. It is the death of a true soldier. Their relatives will always have a just claim to our care and beneficence. Having thus defeated all the enterprises of the enemy, we shall return towards the Vistula, and resume our winter quarters. Those who shall dare to disturb these quarters, shall have reason

† In 1813, a private soldier belonging to that division of Cossacks inhabiting the banks of the river *Don*, paid a visit to this country; and excited an uncommon degree of public curiosity; he made a display of the military evolutions practised by them, in Hyde Park, which attracted an immense concourse of spectators, who were highly gratified with the spectacle.

to repent: for whether beyond the Vistula, or on the other side of the Danube, whether in the middle of winter, or the beginning of autumn, we shall still be found French soldiers, and soldiers of the grand army."

Napoleon distributed his army in the following cantonments: Bernadotte was at Braunsberg, in Prussian-Holland; the troops of Davoust were stationed at Allenstein, Deppen, and Hohenstein; Ney was at Gustadt; and Soult at Leibstadt and Mohringen; General Lefebre was engaged in besieging Dantzick.

Towards the close of February, a detachment of Russians was dispatched against Braunsberg, where Bernadotte was encamped, who ordered General Dupont to oppose them; the Russian division consisted of ten thousand men; the French in this, as on other occasions, had recourse to that dreadful weapon of destruction the bayonet fixed, and the Russians were overthrown: when, further resistance being vain, they evacuated the town; two thousand men were made prisoners, and the French also captured sixteen pieces of cannon, with two pair of colours.

The Russians were again unfortunate at Peterswalde, where General De Korff was made prisoner by the French General Belaiz, with the whole of his staff, and four hundred men.

The French Emperor now directed his sole attention to the possession of the rich city of Dantzick; and the trenches were opened before it on April 3, 1807. The grand army of France was now immensely augmented by Bavarians, Dutch troops, Poles, Saxons, Spaniards, and Swiss, in addition to which Napoleon ordered part of the conscripts of 1807, to be sent to the grand army.

The Emperor Alexander had left Petersburgh on March 28, to repair to his army, and afterwards had an interview with the King of Prussia; and a great Russian army arrived at Koningsberg, commanded by the Emperor's brother, the Archduke Constantine, while the siege of Dantzick was carrying on: the garrison of that place consisted of twelve thousand Prussians, and six thousand Russians, the whole under the direction of General Kalkreuth. On April 24, the bombardment took place, when the garrison behaved with undaunted courage, making

several desperate sorties upon the besiegers. In one instance, some of the battalions, at night, rushed upon the French of the third parallel; twice were they repulsed, but, with renovated vigor, they returned a third time to the charge, when the French body of reserve advanced to the relief of their comrades, to defend the parallel, and were obliged to erect new batteries for its future protection. In a grand council of war, held by the allies, relative to the perilous situation of Dantzick, it was ascertained, that there were only two methods of relieving it, either by forcing a way across the Passage, and thus attacking the French line at different points, and risking a general engagement, which if terminating successfully, might occasion the raising of the siege of that place; or else to endeavor to throw succours into it by sea. It was finally resolved upon the latter plan. General Kamenskoy was, in consequence, embarked with two Russian divisions, and several Prussian regiments; and on May 10, these forces were landed in the port of Dantzick.

Lasnes who commanded the reserve of the French grand army, was dispatched by Napoleon from Marienburgh, to join the forces under Lefebre. The Russians now made arrangements for an attack upon the French, whose army occupied a space of nearly three miles in extent. General Schramm, who was the commanding officer on this occasion, placed his army in hostile arrangement, in a situation by which it was protected by the redoubts opposite the fort of Weischelmunde. Kamenskoy marched his troops, formed into three divisions, from the fort, with the avowed design of penetrating to Dantzick, by advancing along the right bank of the Vistula. Marshal Lefebre ordered several battalions of Saxons to aid General Schramm; and General Gurdanne, who was placed on the right bank of the Vistula, was on the alert. General Lasnes, who was on the opposite bank of the river, no sooner observed the manœuvres of the Russian army, than he instantly crossed the river with four battalions of troops, with which he immediately fell upon the Russians, and after an obstinate engagement, the latter were thrown into confusion, when they were driven into the fort of Wieschelmunde. The statement of the loss of the Russians was estimated at thirteen hundred men killed, fifteen

hundred wounded, and two hundred made prisoners: while the French estimated their own loss at such an astonishing disparity as defies all credibility, which was only twenty-five killed, and two hundred wounded.

As soon as the maritime expedition had arrived before Dantzick, the Russian commander of the land forces, ordered his light troops to reconnoitre the whole French line; but the sharp-shooters belonging to the enemy made terrible execution among them, and they were repelled with very great loss. The Russians were afterwards driven across the Narew, by General Girard; and Suchet defeated them also at Otholenka; their loss on this occasion was but trifling.

On May 18, the Russians made an attack upon the forces of the French General Marrois, who was instructed to burn some rafts which the Russians were employed in making; this service he completed, and the Russians were routed. Three days after, General Turkow, with six thousand Russians, advanced in the road to Pultusk, with the view of destroying some works erecting by the French, when they were defeated by some troops commanded by the Prince Royal of Bavaria, who secured the works from destruction.

On May 19, when the French army had prepared every requisite measure for a grand assault upon Dantzick, General Kalreuth, the commander of that city, made offers of capitulating, and it was rejected; but it was agreed, that the same terms should be allowed them, as had, in a former instance, been granted to the garrison of Mayence: consequently, the garrison was permitted to march out with all the honors of war, and to be conducted to the advanced posts of the King of Prussia, at Pillaw. The garrison engaged not to serve against the French army, or its allies, for the space of twelve months: and the prisoners of war confined at Dantzick, whether French or others, were to be discharged: a vessel also was to be furnished by the French for conveying away the whole of the baggage of the garrison. The magazines, and all that belonged to his Prussian Majesty, was to be delivered up to the French. The sick and wounded were to be taken care of until their recovery, and then they were to be sent to the advanced post of the Prussian army. This capitulation was carried into effect on May 26, and on the fol-

lowing day, the garrison marched out with all the honors of war, headed by General Kalreuth.

By the surrender of this important city, the French gained possession of eight hundred pieces of artillery, an immense quantity of clothing, five hundred thousand quintals of grain, magazines of every kind, and several thousand artillery horses.

CHAP. XVII.

Operations of the French Armies. Campaign in Swedish Pomerania. Battle of Friedland.

The system of pillage, extortion, and plunder, was regularly organised in the French armies: amongst those of the Generals who peculiarly distinguished themselves by enormous exaction, Mortier was infamously conspicuous. This vulture had been preying on the very vitals of the inhabitants of Hamburgh, Lubeck, and Mecklenburg: and after causing the greatest distress, he advanced with his army into Swedish Pomerania, and laid siege to the capital of that province: the siege of Stralsund he consigned to General Granjean; while Dantzick was blockaded, the troops were withdrawn from Stralsund.

Von Essen, the governor of Pomerania, received orders to make an attempt to drive the French entirely out of that province: for this purpose he marched his army in two divisions, and having met with the French at Lussow, he succeeded in routing them, and pursued them in their flight to Voidehagen, where they entrenched themselves under shelter of a battery of four pieces of artillery, and two howitzers; they were, however, obliged to retreat, and Von Essen entered Demmin. General Armfieldt also, his coadjutor, captured Anelam, where the French military chest was deposited, containing three thousand crowns. The French were now driven out of Pomerania, and in their retreat not less than ten thousand prisoners were taken by the Swedes.

The Swedish army having crossed the river Peene, Mortier advanced against it, and overthrew a detachment stationed at Ferdinandskaff, where four hundred Swedes were taken prisoners, and two pieces of cannon captured. Mortier then entered Anclam, when all the magazines in that place were taken; as were also several sloops of war that were stationed on the lake adjoining, and General Armfieldt was wounded.

Cardell, another Swedish General, was attacked on April 17, 1807, and defeated by General Vera, at Neckermunde, when five hundred men, and three pieces of cannon were captured. Demmin also fell into the hands of the French, with a garrison of five hundred men. The Swedish army now crossed the Peene, and retreated to Griesswah.

The circumstances of this campaign paved the way for propositions of a pacific nature to be discussed between the French and Swedish Generals, which terminated in an armistice; the terms of which were considerably advantageous to the French. The Swedes were to resign the islands of Usedom and Wollin; the line of demarcation between the armies was to be the river Peene, and the Trebel, with a proviso, that the French might occupy a position beyond the Peene, and behind Anclam. The Swedes were imperiously bound down not to afford any kind of assistance whatever, during the armistice, to Dantzick, nor to any power whatever at war with France, or its allies. No troops belonging to any of the powers at war with France, should be suffered to land in the isle of Rugen, in Stralsund, or any part of Swedish Pomerania. This armistice (which it was agreed should not be broken without ten days notice) afforded another proof of the policy of the French government, in gradually detaching the European powers from that most formidable enemy to the presumption, arrogance, and despotism of France, Great Britain.

The news of this armistice had no sooner reached Stockholm, than Gustavus resolved to repair in person to Swedish Pomerania, and arrived at Stralsund in May. Here he had an interview with General Sir Henry Clinton, who was authorized on the part of his Britannic Majesty, to convey to the King of Sweden the most flattering assurances of the interest which his Majesty took in the contest in which his Majesty of Sweden was en-

gaged; and the promise also of great and speedy assistance from his court.

The conquest of Dantzick was an event of too great importance, not to be made the subject of great exultation in France, by the wretched myrmidons of the tyrant, who was depopulating the nation by his conscriptions, and exhausting its financial resources by the immense expence attending the projects of his unlimited ambition. To smother the feelings arising from the oppression of the conscriptions, the utmost display of pomp and splendor was exhibited at Paris. To divert the public attention, Bonaparte paid a visit to Dantzick, in which city he arrived on May 30, attended by the whole of his staff and Talleyrand; when General Rapp was appointed governor, and Lefebre was created Duke of Dantzick.

On June 5, a grand attack was made upon the French army by the allies: the Russians suffered severely; in this action, their General, with eleven hundred men were killed, a great many were wounded, and a number taken prisoners.

The following day, Marshal Soult and General Marchant, were attacked by the allies, who again sustained a great loss. General Kamenskoy was also defeated, and Bonaparte, who commanded in person, led his army on to Gutstadt. Part of the Russian army, consisting of ten thousand cavalry, and fifteen thousand infantry, posted itself at Glottaw, with an intent to impede the progress of the French; but they were drove from all their positions, and the French entered Gutstadt sword in hand. The whole of the Russian army was now assembled at Heilsberg, and were actually blocked up in their camp; in consequence of this, a number of severely contested actions took place, in which the Russians lost an immense number of men, and Heilsberg was obliged to surrender to the French on the 12th of June, in which place they found a great number of magazines, with several thousand quintals of corn, and a great quantity of provisions.

On June the 14th, the Russian army advanced towards Friedland; and now existing circumstances plainly indicated the near approach of a tremendous battle. Marshal Lasnes commanded the centre of the French army; and General Mortier had the command of the left, and

Marshal Ney of the right division: the reserve was commanded by General Victor. General Beningsen drew up his army in fine order, and in an admirable position. The battle was commenced by Napoleon, who made a fierce attack on the town of Friedland, in which he was supported by General Marchant. The Russians chiefly directed their operations against Marshal Ney, by whom they were repelled with the point of the bayonet; and numbers of them were precipitated into the river Alla. Marshal Ney's division now approached the raveline which encircled the town of Friedland, and were instantly attacked by the Russian Generals; and such was the impressions they first made, that the French began to give way; but rallying, they retaliated the assault, and the Russians were finally defeated with great slaughter; Friedland was taken by storm; and victory was now decidedly in favor of the French. The number of Russian soldiers who were slain was numerous; without crediting the exaggerated statement of the fallacious bulletin published on this occasion by the French, it evidently amounted to many thousands: also eighty pieces of ordnance, and many standards were taken. The defeated army retreated towards Koningsberg, passed the river Peleg, and advanced towards the Niemin. At Pepelken they were joined by a body of Prussians, under General Lestocq; and another detachment, of Russians, under General Kaminskoy. Wichlaw and Koningsberg were both taken by the French: at the latter place there were six thousand quintals of corn, and twenty thousand wounded Russians and Prussians; as also a large quantity of ammunition shipped from England, including one hundred and sixty thousand muskets.

It is impossible to reflect on the immense defeats sustained by the allies in this campaign without astonishment, mixed with deep regret. We feel at a loss to what to impute so continued a series of disastrous events; there was apparently no want of courage, for the Russians fought like men with *lions' hearts;* they, in not a few instances, braved death in the most intrepid manner: neither did there appear any symptoms of disaffection in the Russian Generals, they demonstrated a zealous attachment to the cause in which they were engaged. The unfortunate disasters of this campaign must, therefore, be attributed to the rapid movements, the prompt exer-

tions, and the eagle-eyed adroitness of the French commanders, who acted upon a new system of military tactics; while the allies uniformly acted upon the old system.

CHAP. XVIII.

Treaty of Tilsit. Conference between the King of Sweden and Marshal Brune. Affairs of the Ottoman Empire.

AMIDST the fury of the war which raged tremendously throughout Europe, Britain enjoyed profound security. The private property, and public peace of her inhabitants were preserved. Guarded on every side; at a distance from every danger; like a family in the enjoyment of every domestic happiness and felicity within, while the tempest raged without, they truly tasted the pleasures resulting from peace and serenity. They were strangers to those scenes of horror displayed on the theatre of war, so strikingly developed by a late writer, in the following language: "Cities demolished with fire and sword; multitudes weltering in blood; virgins perishing in the embrace of ruffians; parishes, villages, and churches turned into an heap of ruins; the most fruitful plains turned into scenes of slaughter; no cattle in the field; no flock in the fold; no herd in the stall; no inhabitants in the city; no child to the parent, nor no parent to the child; no husband to the wife; no money to the rich; no clothes to the delicate; the miserable not even suffered to bewail their misery; infants howling for bread, and death creeping in at windows; death pursuing in all shapes, overtaking those that fly, and finding those that are hid."†

The ministry of which Mr. Fox had been an active member had been dissolved. A rash and precipitate attempt had been made to emancipate the Roman Catho-

† Moor's Essays, vol. 2.

lics; when his Majesty was pleased to express his disapprobation of this measure, and a new administration was formed, at the head of which was the Right Honorable Spencer Perceval, who was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, and many friends of Mr. Pitt joined this gentleman.† The new ministers were resolved to carry on the war with renewed energy, and supplies were voted by parliament for that purpose.

On June 19, 1807, Napoleon Bonaparte entered Tilsit. The Russians had been pursued after the decisive battle of Friedland, by the Duke of Berg; they had crossed the Niemen, and burned the bridge of Tilsit. On the day on which the Emperor of France entered that place, a proposal was made by the Russian General for an armistice, which was agreed upon, and by which it was settled, that hostilities should be suspended, and not renewed without one month's previous notice on each side; it was also agreed, that plenipotentiaries should be immediately appointed for entering upon a discussion of preliminaries for peace; and that there should be also an exchange of prisoners. The boundary assigned during the armistice between the French and Russian armies, was from the middle of the Niemen, where it falls into the sea, to Grodno; and from thence to the confines of Russia, between the Narew and the Bug.

No sooner had this armistice been concluded, but an interview took place between the Emperor Alexander and Napoleon, on June 25, on a raft contrived on purpose, on the river Niemen. The two sovereigns landed and embraced each other. The troops of the beforementioned hostile powers were now busily employed in reciprocal acts of kindness. These events naturally paved the way for a definitive treaty of peace between Russia, Prussia, and France, which was signed at Tilsit, on June 7, 1807. By this peace the greater part of Prussia-Poland was taken from the King of Prussia, and transferred to the King of Saxony, and was formed into a Duchy under his immediate sovereignty, under the title of "The Duchy of Warsaw." A new constitution was framed for this new partition of Poland, in which there was an absurd and bombast declaration of securing to the

† The late administration was designated, "All the Talents."

people the free enjoyment of their rights and privileges; all this was under the immediate guidance and direction of Bonaparte, who gave his royal sanction and approbation to it, as Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine. The city of Dantzick was restored to its former *independence*, although it had been mercilessly pillaged, and its trade annihilated; and the King of Prussia, and the King of Saxony, were to guarantee its security. By this treaty it was also stipulated, that the navigation of the Vistula should be free from any duties, imposts, or tolls, exacted either by the city of Dantzick, the King of Prussia, or the King of Saxony. To establish a free communication between the Saxon territories, and the new Duchy of Warsaw, Frederick William was bound to consent that a military road should be made through the states of his dominions; and for the establishment of a boundary between Russia and the Duchy of Warsaw, a portion of territory appertaining to the King of Prussia, was united to the empire of Russia. This portion of the Prussian dominions, thus torn away from its sovereign, embraced a population of two hundred thousand persons. The Dukes of Oldenburg,† Mecklenburgh, and Saxe Cobourg, were to be fully reinstated in their former dominions; but the ports in the former Duchy were to be exclusively in possession of the French, until a definitive treaty of peace should be entered into between England and France; and it was *politely* notified that such an event would be accelerated by the mediation of the Emperor Alexander. It was also stipulated in the treaty of Tilsit, that all the *Prussian ports* should be shut against England, whilst the latter remained at war with France. The Emperor Alexander also engaged to recognise the three brothers of Bonaparte in their new regal capacities, as the Kings of Holland (Louis), Naples (Joseph), and Westphalia (Jerome); to acknowledge the confederation of the Rhine; and to be at peace with those powers which were in alliance with France.

Thus was the royal house of Brandenburgh once more compelled to bend his neck to the yoke of the despot of Europe; to be despoiled of near five millions of his subjects, and nearly half the amount of his revenues. The

† The DUKE OF OLDENBERG married the Emperor Alexander's sister.

King of Prussia was now but the very phantom of a King; and the great Alexander himself was "shorn of those beams" of glory which had surrounded him. Frederick William had found in General Blucher a zealous and able servant; he most nobly defended Colberg when besieged by the French, and many thousands of the besiegers perished before it surrendered, which was not until the negociations at Tilsit were pending.

The King of Prussia addressed the following proclamation to those of his subjects who had been transferred, like cattle, to a new proprietor:

"Dear inhabitants of my faithful provinces, districts, and towns; my arms have been unfortunate; the efforts of what remained of my army have been of no avail. Driven to the outermost boundaries of my empire, and seeing my powerful ally conclude an armistice and sign a peace, it only remained for me to imitate his example. Peace was concluded necessarily on terms prescribed by circumstances. It has imposed on me and my house, it has imposed on the whole country, the most painful sacrifices. The bands of treaties, and of reciprocal love and duty, the work of ages, have been broken asunder. My efforts have proved in vain. Fate ordains it, and the father parts with his children. I release you completely from your allegiance to myself and my house. My most ardent prayers for your welfare will always attend you in your relations to your new sovereign. Be to him what ye have been to me. Neither force nor fate shall ever efface the remembrance of you from my heart."

There was something radically good in the character of Frederick William, and his errors were those of the judgment, and not of the heart. Happy would it have been for the repose of Europe, had the great Frederick wielded the sceptre of Prussia at this time; although it might be doubted, whether the hero of the "seven years war," would have been able to have sufficiently counteracted the enormous ambition, or curtailed the gigantic power of Bonaparte: however, it may fairly be admitted, that *in such a case*, Prussia would have never experienced so vile a degradation.

We have already noticed that an armistice had been concluded between the Swedes and the French, contrary to the wishes of Gustavus, who himself went into Swedish

Pomerania. The terms of the armistice were originally but for ten days, but were afterward extended to thirty: this latter period the King of Sweden refused to abide by. A conference was, at length, appointed to take place between Gustavus, and Brune, the commander of the French forces in Swedish Pomerania; this interview took place at Skatsklow. In this conversation his Swedish Majesty asserted his inviolable determination not to suspend hostilities longer than the ten days first agreed upon. Gustavus urged to the French Marshal, with more zeal than prudence, the necessity of loyalty to the legitimate sovereign of France; the disorganised state of France under the violent government of its existing ruler; with other topics equally irrelative, and ill timed. However just the observations of the royal speaker might have been, he was verily "casting his pearls before swine," for Brune was as great a renegado as any General in the service of Bonaparte: and we can scarce forbear smiling at the honest, nay amiable credulity of Gustavus, in supposing that a solemn lecture on the subjects he introduced, could, for a moment, make any impression on the feelings of such a man as Brune, who was possessed of all that cold-blooded villainy for which his master was so pre-eminently distinguished. But Gustavus was much better employed in improving the fortifications of Stralsund, and erecting new works on the isle of Rugen. He had thirteen thousand Swedes at Stralsund, and there were also four thousand Prussians at that place; and the recent assurances Gustavus had received from Mr. Thornton, the British minister, gave him sanguine expectation of auxiliary aid from England.

To excite a spirit of resistance to the French, the King of Sweden issued the following proclamation, dated from Bendur:

"GERMANS,

"A German Prince now addresses you; one who has never forgotten what is due to honor and duty. His voice now resounds in your ears, reminding you, that you are a nation destined for glory and independence, not for infamy and slavery. Your Princes have degraded themselves; they have lost sight of your welfare, and have exposed you to a shameful destiny, by promoting the

abhorred principles and designs of the Corsican, Napoleon Bonaparte. I beseech you, in God's name, to shake off the ignominious bondage: now there is a favorable opportunity of turning your arms against the oppressors of your unhappy country. From the ramparts of Stralsund, the only place which bids defiance to time, thousands will descend to unite with you for your deliverance."

Hostilities having commenced, the Swedes were attacked at Putt, a town eight miles from Stralsund, by Marshal Brune, but the assailants were repulsed with a degree of vigour which served as a proper chastisement for their presumptuous insolence; two thousand four hundred men of the French were either killed or wounded. The loss of the Swedes scarcely amounted to fifteen hundred men. Notwithstanding this check which the French received, the army of Brune, from its superior numbers, was enabled to overpower the Swedes, and it was deemed expedient to evacuate Stralsund, which was accordingly abandoned on August the 19th, 1807.

Gustavus had sounded the inhabitants of Stralsund as to their ideas relative to enduring a siege, or if they were disposed for peace, and he was informed the latter alternative was the most agreeable to their wishes. The troops and military stores were sent to Rugen, where a body of eight thousand Germans had been sent by the British government, commanded by Lord Cathcart, to co-operate with the Swedes. The Swedish army was, however, compelled by the French, very soon after, to capitulate.

The politics of the Sublime Porte were vaccilating; guided solely by existing circumstances, without any respect to solemn engagements, or ties of gratitude. The perfidious conduct of the Ottoman power with regard to Great Britain, and its undisguised attachment to the ruler of France, afforded a fair opportunity for the Emperor of Russia to make an invasion of the Turkish dominions; and a circumstance which had recently occurred, gave a degree of facility to its operations. The Servians, under a chief of singular enterprise, named Zerni, but better known by the appellation of "Black George," had revolted, and had defeated the Turks in many engagements; he also besieged Belgrade. The Russians at the

commencement of 1807, were already masters of Bessarabia, Moldavia, and Wallachia, and had blockaded Ismael. The Sultan was no sooner apprised of the rapid progress of the insurgents, than orders were given to a Bashaw to march with eight thousand Albanese against the Servians; while the Grand Vizier was also ordered to march from Adrianople towards the Danube.

All the writers who have treated on the national character of the Turks, more especially the Baron De Tott, have uniformly described a Turkish army as without organization, discipline, or any knowledge of European military tactics; such an armed rabble could assuredly make no impression upon a Russian army; but, on the contrary, could with ease be defeated, which was the case in the present instance.

The whole military œconomy of the Ottoman government was, and still remains, in opposition to every effort made to organise and reform it, most absurd. This arises from the baneful effects of the doctrine of fatalism, in which the Turks are such firm believers. Can it be rationally supposed that men who would not, on any consideration, take the smallest precaution to save themselves from the deadly contagion of the plague,† would direct their attention to any *new* modes of military science? Exclusive of this consideration, the hatred which the Mussulmen entertain towards Christians,‡ whom they designate as "Christian Dogs," would set aside, and ever will preclude, any improvements in the Turkish

† That illustrious philanthropist, Mr. HOWARD, had purposely undertaken a journey to the East, for ascertaining the means of arresting the ravages of the plague, when he died at Cherson. But had the invaluable life of that bright ornament of human nature been spared, and he had even been enabled to have discovered an infallible specific for the plague; it is justly to be doubted whether he could have prevailed upon the Turks to have made use of it, their attachment being so great to the doctrine of *Destiny*.

‡ This hatred is carried to the greatest excess, which has always been experienced by Christian travellers in those countries where Mahometanism prevails. Nothing tended so much to prepossess the Turks in favor of the French, as Bonaparte's eulogium on the Mahometan Religion. The late Rev. Dr. Coke, when going to India to superintend a mission, in his journal makes the following observation with respect to the Mahometans:

"Their Religion was established by the sword, and I fear the sword must go through their nations before they will bow to the sceptre of Jesus."

Crowther's History of the Methodists, p. 431. 2d Edit.

military system. Hence we can account for the ignominious appearance which an Ottoman army makes when brought into action with a Christian European army.

It may be requisite here to remark, that the Turks are extremely negligent in fortifying their camps, which is a most important branch of military science; and, indeed, the formation of a Turkish camp, according to the relations of those who have been eye witnesses of them, are ludicrous in the extreme; they are arranged without the least order, every man pitches his tent where he pleases, while the commander in chief forms the main body. The Janizaries are placed at respective distances, while the artillery is placed between them. The Turkish ordnance is extremely ill calculated for the occasional rapid marches of an army; and the carriages on which they place their cannon are so miserably executed, that, in general, twenty horses are required to draw them. The Turkish cavalry, denominated "Spahirs," are the most effective of the Ottoman troops; the horses are more furious, full of metal and vigor, than the horses in the western part of the world, and are remarkable for their fleetness; with this advantage the Mussulman horse-soldier, animated by the precepts of the Koran, wildly flourishes his sabre, and rushes with furious impetuosity upon the armed battalions of the infidels. The Janizaries are a body of troops formidable to the Turkish government, but scarcely of any importance when opposed to a foreign foe. The number of the Janizaries is unlimited; and those who enlist in that Mahometan corps are entitled to great privileges. The Janizaries had long, as the military amongst the ancient Romans, dethroned one prince, and elevated another: overturned the sovereignty at their pleasure. It was by the powerful agency of this body, that Selim, the Grand Seignior, was deposed, and Mustapha, his nephew, elevated to the supreme authority. Selim had, in vain, endeavored to suppress the rising tumult of the Janizaries; and Mahomed Effendi, who was distinguished by superior political science, and great diplomatic abilities, so much so as to be sent ambassador to the British court, and was of exemplary conduct, was deputed by Selim to appease the perturbed minds of the disquieted; but much as his character was respected by the Sultan, the Janizaries, completely guided by the *influence* of that power, the ruler of which

had declared himself a friend to Mahomet, uttered exclamations of disgust, crying out, "In the name of God, I slay not the Musselman, but the English Mahomed;" at this moment the amiable Mahomed Effendi was cut to pieces with a multitude of sabres.

This circumstance alone demonstrated the potent ascendency of the French counsels with respect to the Janizaries, whose habits, disposition, and temper, Bonaparte had well studied.

The Janizaries afterward sent a demand to Selim of twelve heads of members of the D'van: Selim complied in part with this sanguinary request, by the governing influence of that intellectual cowardice which marked his character. Had Selim possessed the magnanimous spirit of some of his predecessors, the Ottoman power would have acquired a strength, a power, and a glory, which it would not have been in the power of France to diminish by her perfidious counsels. The artful pretext acted upon, was a pretended disregard to the precepts of the Koran, by the introduction, in *some instances*, of the dress and military tactics of the Christian infidels.

Selim now found that "his sun was set;" he repaired in gloomy silence to the apartments of his nephew, the artful *French disciplined* Mustapha, who received his uncle with all the kindness which duplicity could invent. That the deposition of Selim should immediately follow, must be a subject of no surprise; and if Bonaparte had not most adroitly endeavored to acquit himself of any share in this scandalous transaction, on the contrary, it might justly have excited astonishment. Selim was a Sultan of no talents; but he was, in general, a firm friend to the English, though often misguided by the Divan. To his attachment to Great Britain may *alone* be ascribed the abridgment of his power.

Sebastiani, a very Jesuit in politics, was one of the grand pillars, one of the most formidable buttresses of Napoleon's power; to him the usurper of the throne of France was infinitely indebted for services of the most important nature. It was he whose agency, during the *mock peace* of Amiens, while it developed the talents he was possessed of, disclosed the villainy of his master. It was he whose predominant influence had swayed the councils of the Porte, and ultimately obtained the

deposition of Selim, and the accession of Mustapha the Fourth.

It was arrogantly presumed, that in consequence of the latter event, the Sublime Porte would solely be guided, directed, and governed by the instructions from time to time, communicated by the French minister; those instructions were of the most imperious nature: the passage of the Dardanelles, and the canal of Constantinople, were to be closed to all but France and her allies, under the penalty of the Porte being considered as the friend of England and Russia.

Mustapha was decidedly in the French interest, he wished to support the cause of Bonaparte, but he *was afraid* of the Herculean power, and the overwhelming strength of Great Britain; the thunder of whose arms had spread terror on the Egyptian coast, and resounded to the most distant shores of the habitable globe.

The English minister resident at Constantinople, Mr. Arbuthnot, did not fail to apprise his court of the existing disposition of the new Sultan, as also of the demands made by the French ambassador; and he transmitted the official notes of Sebastiani.

The Emperor Alexander viewed this as a favorable opportunity for procuring, through the active co-operation of Great Britain, peace with Turkey upon terms highly advantageous. A negociation was begun, and to add weight to the overtures, a British fleet, under the command of Admiral Sir Thomas Duckworth, was ordered to sail to the Dardanelles; with instructions, in case the olive branch should not be accepted, to strike terror into the Turkish empire, by battering the walls of Constantinople. These instructions, given to the British Admiral, reflected high honor on the wisdom and policy, as well as rectitude, of the British government. Had the Ottoman power been treated by Great Britain as its perfidious conduct merited, Constantinople would have ceased to exist; but England, always pre-eminent in arms, was always pre-eminent in generosity. Sir Thomas Duckworth's fleet consisted of seven ships of the line, exclusive of frigates and bomb ships. This squadron anchored off the isle of Tenedos, and on February 19, 1807, it passed the Dardanelles, when an inefficient fire was commenced from the Turkish batteries; but in passing the narrow strait between

Abydos and Lestos, the fleet experienced great inconvenience from the fire of the Turks; this was not to be sustained with impunity from motives of compassion to the misguided Mussulmen; the British cannon had ceased to roar, but now a tremendous cannonade commenced, which very quickly silenced the enemy. The gallant Sir Sidney Smith, whose name alone spread terror, attacked a Turkish squadron, drove it on shore, and then set fire to it; also the guns of a battery were spiked.

The English fleet now proudly anchored only eight miles from Constantinople. So far the purpose of the national justice had been answered: and agreeable to the dictates of an enlightened and humane policy, a letter was sent by the British Ambassador to the Ottoman government, remonstrating on the ingratitude with which it was chargeable, enumerating the efforts which Great Britain had made to preserve peace and amity with the Porte, for which the English had ever manifested the most sincere esteem and respect. England was yet inclined to enter into a negociation, which should tend to preserve inviolable the amity that had so long subsisted between the two powers. It was expressly stated, that to give more satisfactory proof of the conciliatory disposition of the British court, that the Admiral had purposely delayed the execution of his orders, although the wind was very fair for that purpose, and he should station his fleet at a distance from the capital, until some answer was given to the present memorial. If the British Ambassador received an answer conformable to the wishes of his Britannic Majesty, ere the setting sun of the morrow, then all hostile acts would cease; but on the other hand, if no satisfactory answer was returned, then the mission of the Ambassador was at an end, and the Ottoman government must experience the painful consequences resulting from a line of conduct so impolitic and unjust. Such was the substance of Mr. Arbuthnot's memorial to the Turkish government. The English Admiral also conveyed a letter to the Reis Effendi, in which he stated, that it was in his power, and according to the tenor of his instructions, to destroy the capital, and all the shipping; but governed by other motives than those of vengeance, his royal master had given him authority to withhold for

a time, the execution of measures which must infallibly spread ruin and desolation around, and involve multitudes of innocent persons in the wide spreading destruction. Sir John then added, that actuated by such motives of compassion, he proposed to the Turkish government, as a condition of amity and concord, to deliver into his hands all the ships and vessels of war belonging to the Porte, with provisions and stores, upon which the British fleet would in no manner molest the city of Constantinople, or obstruct the passage of the Dardanelles. Half an hour was allowed for the answer to be given, after this note had been translated into the Turkish language; after which time the work of destruction must be accomplished. The vessel bearing the flag of truce was, by the scandalous conduct of the Divan, not permitted to land. Mr. Arbuthnot, a gentleman pre-eminently qualified for a *diplomatic situation*, sent again a flag of truce, thus simplifying and personifying the lenity of the British nation. In the letter, Mr. Arbuthnot charged the Porte with employing that time, which had been humanely granted, in making great preparations for defence, thus evidencing a pre-disposed aversion to entering into any negociation; therefore, it was plainly intimated, that in case those preparations were not relinquished, the British fleet would proceed to action. It was observed, in answer to this remonstrance, that the proffered negociation was considered merely as an artifice for gaining time. In answer to this most insulting reply, Sir J. T. Duckworth asserted, that he would no longer be made a dupe of by the scandalous prevaricating conduct of the Reis Effendi; and if the Porte wished to avert the impending blow, which would lay the capital in ashes, it would send a plenipotentiary on board his ship, early on the following morning, for the purpose of concluding a peace. This letter was sent on February 23, and on the ensuing morning the Reis Effendi dispatched a letter, intimating a disposition to enter upon a preliminary discussion of peace, and requesting that a person might be sent on the part of Great Britain, fully empowered to settle an arrangement. Badikoi, on the coast of Asia, was proposed as the place where the plenipotentiaries should meet. The English Admiral wished the negociation to be on board his own ship, the Royal George. The

Turkish professions of acceding to terms of peace were insincere, and Admiral Duckworth, to evidence that he was not to be tampered with, moved his squadron four miles nearer to the city of Constantinople. Sebastiani was, during the whole of this time, within the walls of the city; and he prevailed upon the Grand Sultan himself to appear in public, to animate and encourage the people in fortifying the place.

Batteries were now erected, forming one continued chain, and it was perceived by the British Admiral, when too late, that the power of the enemy was so formidable, as to render it essential for him to retreat. This was the unpleasant result of an expedition which, had it not been for the impolitic lenity exercised by the British court, (for Sir J. Duckworth acted strictly according to his instructions,) would have made the Ottoman power tremble to its very base. Blocks of marble of immense size, were fired from the batteries; one of which, weighing eight hundred pounds, cut the main-mast of the Windsor man of war, in two. The loss of men in this expedition, as stated by Admiral Duckworth, amounted to two hundred and fifty.

On July 1, a naval engagement took place between the Russian and Turkish fleets, in which the Turks were defeated. An expedition was at this time planned against Alexandria. On March 6, Major-general Mackenzie was dispatched, by General Fox, for that purpose, and the troops which had embarked at Messina. On the 18th, the English General occupied the same position which the lamented Abercromby had occupied in 1801. He then sent detachments to take possession of Aboukir Castle, which was captured. General Mackenzie now issued a proclamation, addressed to the inhabitants of Alexandria, conjuring them to avert, by an immediate surrender, the horrors of a siege: this had the desired effect. A truce was agreed to, and signed. The garrison of Alexandria consisted of four hundred and sixty-seven men. The loss of the British in this expedition was, one officer, and six men, killed: and one commissioned officer, one non-commissioned officer, and eight privates, wounded.

Brigadier-general Stewart was afterward sent against Rosetta, but this expedition proved unfortunate, the English losing not less than one thousand men on the

occasion. This unsuccessful affair was followed by the evacuation of Alexandria; and the British troops were withdrawn from Egypt.

CHAP. XIX.

Remarks on Sir Home Popham's Expedition to South America. Expedition against Denmark. Affairs of the Peninsula.

SIR HOME POPHAM had ever been distinguished as an officer of great ability and talent. He was likewise distinguished by a bold spirit of enterprise; this was particularly evidenced in the expedition which he undertook against Buenos Ayres, with the *secret sanction*, but not authorized instruction, of the British cabinet. We have adverted to the total disappointment of Sir Home's sanguine views. General Beresford, the commander of the land forces, had acted with profound military judgment, and was peculiarly respected for his conciliatory behaviour to the Spaniards.

General Linieres, from the following letter, which was published in the public prints, appears to have felt deep concern at some treatment which General Beresford had experienced in his passage up the country; it was dated Buenos Ayres, in January, 1807:

"Among all the sad events that have excited my deepest regret and sorrow, since the peace of this continent has been disturbed by the visitation of war, there is none that has given me more exquisite pain than the two atrocious acts which you have acquainted me with. Be assured, Sir, that there is not an individual, possessed of the common sentiments of humanity, that does not participate in the indignation I feel, at enormities of which no one could have been guilty, but an abandoned wretch, inured to the perpetration of the most shocking crimes.

"That all the British officers may be placed in a state of security against such horrid outrages in future, I have given orders to the commandant of hussars, Don Pedro

de Lumez, with a strong detachment of troops, to pursue the assassins, and to concert with the commander on the (Indian) frontiers the proper measures for the prevention of the like horrid scenes; reprobated by honor, by humanity, and by the law of nations. I assure you, Sir, that a conjoint memorial from all that is most respectable among the English chiefs, could not have had more weight with me than one from Major-general Beresford; whose humanity, and other virtues, are held in the greater estimation in this colony, that they form a perfect contrast with the conduct of Commodore Popham. The cannonading of Monte Video, though it could not serve any purpose; the sacking of such an open village as Maldonado; and, finally, the exposing of two hundred Spanish prisoners to death, through sufferings and want, without shelter, without water, and without sustenance, on the small island of Lobos; of whom forty, to escape too slow a death, ventured, in order to reach the continent, to commit themselves to the waves of the ocean, on the skins of animals; an enterprise which, dangerous as it was, succeeded:—These things, Sir, in rude and uncultivated minds, have not failed to produce irritation. But I hope that, by the means I have determined to employ, matters will yet be restored to a state of tranquillity. And, that you may be enabled to communicate to me whatever you may think fit, in the most expeditious manner, I have given orders for the establishment of couriers at proper stations, all along the road from Luxom to this place (Buenos Ayres), which shall be at your service at all hours.

"I pray, make my compliments acceptable to Colonel Pack, and to Captain Ogilvie, whose misfortune I deplore. And be assured, Sir, that there is no one who does greater justice to your merit than I do. You would make me happy by letting me know if I could do any thing for you; and if you would dispose of my purse as your own, with the frankness of a brother soldier, you would singularly oblige, Sir,

"Your very humble and obedient servant,

"CHEV. DE LINIERES."

Archimedes, when he jumped out of the Bath, and ran through the streets of Syracuse, naked, crying out, "I have found it; I have found it;" did not express greater

emotions of rapture than Sir Home Popham, on the temporary possession of Buenos Ayres: and the circular letters he addressed to the British manufacturers, were, assuredly, not dictated by sound policy, but were the effusions of impetuous emotions on the spur of the occasion. The merchants at Lloyd's Coffee-house received, however, the communications of the gallant knight, with testimonies of high approbation; and the city of London, in common council assembled, voted a valuable sword, both to Sir Home, and to General Beresford. A motion was, however, made by Mr. Waithman, on December 3, 1807, for rescinding the votes of thanks to the former; which he prefaced by a speech, reprobating the conduct of Sir Home, as having deceived the manufacturers of Birmingham, and other trading towns, whom he had led into error, by holding out Buenos Ayres as a market for their commodities, when, in fact, it was not. The motion was, however, rejected by a large majority.

We shall have further occasion to notice some events connected with this unfavorable expedition; but we now turn our attention to circumstances of the greatest importance, which tended to disturb the peace and repose of Europe, owing to the Machiavelian policy of Bonaparte.

The politics of Denmark had been flagitiously under the controul of French politics: under the insidious pretext of neutrality Denmark was to all intents and purposes, an active agent of France. In consequence of some *very lenient* acts of retaliation adopted by the cabinet of St. James's, very insolent, as well as ill judged, remonstrances were presented by the Danish minister. It was at length deemed expedient to inflict a just chastisement upon that northern power which so long had perfidiously annoyed the interests of Great Britain. The fitting out of the grand armament destined for the passage of the Sound, reflected great credit upon the new administration, as it was fitted out with inviolable secrecy. The naval and military armaments amounted to twenty-seven sail of the line, with vessels of other descriptions, having on board upwards of twenty thousand men. Prior to the sailing of the fleet, Commodore Keats was dispatched to the Great Belt, with peremptory instructions, not to suffer any military force whatever to enter Zealand; and so admirably was this instruction

obeyed, that all communication was cut off between the former place, and the adjacent isle of Funen; and the main land of Holstein, Jutland, and Sleswick: thus was Zealand completely blockaded by a British force. The command of the land forces was given to Lord Viscount Cathcart, while the naval operations were directed by Admiral Gambier While Great Britain thus unsheathed the sword of justice, she also held out the olive branch of peace to her besotted foe. A negociation was to be acted upon ere the decisive blow was given. Mr. Jackson was appointed the diplomatic minister to the court of Copenhagen on this occasion. This minister was instructed personally, and without delay, to repair to the residence of the Prince Royal, and to acquaint that Prince with an unequivocal declaration of the views and designs of the British court. The ground of his demands, and the ultimatum by which his conduct was to be regulated, was the delivery of the Danish fleet to the British Admiral, to be reserved in possession of his Britannic Majesty, until the termination of the war with France, when it was to be restored to Denmark: and in default of the Prince Royal's compliance, hostilities were immediately to commence against Denmark. Mr. Jackson left England on August 1, 1807, and reached Kiel on the 6th of the same month. Upon his arrival in Holstein, the British minister found a great degree of confusion resulting from an order for all masters of British vessels to quit the port of Tonningen, given by Mr. Thornton, the British minister to the Circle of Lower Saxony, which gave great offence to the Danish government. Mr. Jackson had an interview with Count Bernstorff, the Danish minister at Kiel, prior to his introduction to the Prince Royal. Mr. Jackson executed his mission with firmness, and freely acquainted the Prince, without the least reserve, what measures were resolved upon by the cabinet of Great Britain, in case of his refusal to deliver up the fleet. On the next day the Crown Prince suddenly left Kiel, and repaired to Copenhagen, whither he was followed by Mr. Jackson. On August 12, a day illustrious in the annals of Great Britain, Mr. Jackson arrived, after a journey of great difficulty, at Copenhagen, when he was informed by Count Bernstorff, that his Highness had left Copenhagen, and proceeded to Sleswich. It

was too evident to perceive the nefarious design of the Prince in thus eluding the British minister, it was on purpose to gain time, and by that means to take precautionary measures to make preparations against the proposed attacks of the English. The British minister, feeling the dignity of his sovereign and his country shamefully trifled with, demanded of Count Bernstorff a categorical answer, either from the Prince by him, or from himself, if authority for that purpose had been delegated to him. This demand was made in so peremptory a manner, that the Danish minister was compelled to relate the truth, which was, that he was only an agent, by whom overtures could be received, and transmitted by him to the Crown Prince. Upon this the negociation was broken off, and Mr. Jackson having received his passports, embarked on board a British frigate. Admiral Gambier, and Lord Cathcart, being apprised of the issue of the negociation, made an immediate arrangement for active operations.

The army landed, without opposition, at the village of Vedbeck, on August 16, and a proclamation was issued by the British commander, explaining to the inhabitants of Zealand, the motives his Britannic Majesty had in view; namely, after a long protracted and fruitless negociation, and deprecating the imperious measures which they found themselves obliged to adopt, yet still they were willing to seize hold of any opportunity which might offer to renew overtures of peace.

The conduct of the Crown Prince of Denmark, a man in no way distinguished for his talents, but most perverted in his principles, now exposed his innocent, unoffending subjects, to all the horrors of war; and the inhabitants of Copenhagen were to be exposed, through his invincible obstinacy, to all the terrors of a tremendous bombardment.

On the eve of September 2, the land batteries erected by the British army, and the bomb and mortar vessels, opened a desolating fire upon Copenhagen: the fire was returned but very feebly from the citadel, and the ramparts of the town.† On the following night, the fire from the British batteries was slackened; this arose from

† See "The Siege of Copenhagen, described by an eye-witness," 1808.

that humane principle which dictated the proclamation to the inhabitants of Zealand, namely, to afford opportunity of repentance to the guilty government. On September 4, the bombardment of Copenhagen was renewed with such vigor, and produced such execution, as occasioned the commandant to offer a proposal for a truce for twenty-four hours, for the purpose of giving time for opening a negociation, which he was willing to conclude, on condition that no British troops should be admitted within the city of Copenhagen: the capitulation was not, however, signed until the 8th of September, when the British army took possession of the citadel, dock-yard, and batteries, dependent upon Copenhagen; and the whole of the Danish fleet, together with all the naval stores, were delivered up to the British Admiral, and the fleet was conveyed to England.

The bombardment of Copenhagen was dreadful in its effects, and nearly destroyed the whole of the city.

Much dissatisfaction was expressed by the members of the house of commons, in opposition to administration; it was warmly argued in the parliamentary session of 1808, that the conduct of Great Britain to Denmark, was barbarous in the extreme; and that a flagrant innovation had been made upon the rights of neutral nations. But it was ably argued in opposition to such a fallacious statement, that Denmark had been the architect of her own misfortunes, by her servile attachment to France, which had excited her to act diametrically opposite to every acknowledged principle of honor and integrity; and that Great Britain had exercised the utmost forbearance, by endeavoring to conciliate Denmark upon terms which, while they would have proved entirely satisfactory to Great Britain, would have enhanced the glory and prosperity of that misguided and ill-fated country. The false colouring given to the bombardment, could have no weight with persons of cool and deliberate judgment, or of real humanity; for, however the sufferings of individuals must justly be lamented, the necessary punishment thus inflicted, could alone be attributed to the blind prejudice, and the *inhuman* policy of a government which could thus sacrifice the lives of its subjects to a pertinacious adherence to the politics of a man who had enslaved, and was then endeavoring to enslave, all the nations on the continent of Europe.

The Crown Prince, in consequence of the destruction of his capital, and the loss of his fleet, was worked up to the utmost pitch of impotent rage and wild fury. It might naturally have been conjectured that the smoking ruins of Copenhagen might have operated a favorable change in his sentiments—a favorable change for the interests of *his country;* but when Mr. Jackson repaired to the isle of Funen, to make overtures for a negotiation, the Prince would not suffer the British Ambassador to land: Mr. Merry was afterwards sent on a similar errand, but his mission also proved inefficient.

A very masterly composition was published by the British cabinet as a Declaration to all Europe, and the world, of the basis on which hostilities had been commenced with Denmark. This state paper pointed out in a very perspicuous manner, the measures which the Emperor of France was actively pursuing to establish a confederacy of the northern powers against England; this was a fact undeniable, as Bonaparte was at this time endeavoring to detach both Russia and Sweden from their connection with England; in which endeavors we shall find he was too successful: it was in the confidence which the Crown Prince of Denmark placed in the powerful arm of this confederacy, that he was stimulated to adopt the line of conduct which he pursued.

The Emperor of France was busily engaged in tampering with Russia. From the period of the peace of Tilsit, Russia had been vacillating with respect to Great Britain. From the last years of the reign of the Empress Catherine II. there had been a strong party attached to France, and to withdraw Russia from her commercial relations with England.† Alexander, after the disastrous events which produced the treaty of Tilsit, had been influenced by the party just mentioned; and in a royal declaration he avowed that he was under the painful necessity of joining in a maritime confederacy against England, in consequence of her having harassed the trade of Russia. This was truly a flimsy pretext, but other complaints were shaped in a more plausible form. It was asserted that Great Britain had refused to accept of his mediation to effect peace with France: the seizure

† The Albion, No. 16, December 6, 1807.

of the Danish fleet was also adroitly laid hold of as a subject which had given great offence to his Imperial Majesty; neither did the expedition of Sir Home Popham escape notice, that being numbered in the catalogue of offences which the government of Great Britain had been guilty of.

This declaration, which was penned with great asperity, annulled all preceding conventions between England and Russia; and the principles of the armed neutrality adopted by Catharine II. were rigidly to be acted upon.†

The resolute attachment of his Majesty the King of Sweden to Great Britain, was highly displeasing to Bonaparte, and he used every effort to disengage him from the cause of the allies; every stratagem and manœuvre was set on foot for this purpose. A Swedish officer of distinction had been taken prisoner by General Murat, and secret propositions were made to him, to be communicated to his sovereign, promising an aggrandisement of territory to Gustavus, provided he would become an ally of France; but this offer was rejected by the King with disdain; but towards the close of the year 1807, Sweden appeared to be less zealously attached to the interests of Great Britain; Mr. Pierrepoint, the British minister at the court of Stockholm, arrived in London, in consequence of the existing unfriendly conduct of the Swedish government. But Gustavus was not accessary to those measures: there was a very powerful party in opposition to the King, headed by the Duke of Sudermania, the King's uncle, who openly condemned the part which Sweden had taken in the war; Gustavus was, therefore, constrained apparently, to coincide in measures which he was unable to prevent.

While the Emperor of France was thus strengthening his power in the North of Europe, he was projecting a grand revolution in the Peninsula. The imbecility of

† A weekly paper, published at this time, notorious for its hostility to the measures of administration, boldly made the following wild and extravagant assertion, the falsehood of which has since been fully demonstrated: "We will *almost venture* an absolute prediction, that Russia will for years remain, under the sole controul of France; that her commerce will take a new direction, and England be henceforwards ranked amongst the neutral enemies of her empire."—*Albion*, December 6, 1807.

Charles IV. and the licentiousness of the prime favorite, Gauday, the Prince of the Peace, rendered the mission of Eugene Beauharnois successful, who was at this time the plenipotentiary from France, and was instructed to sow discord in the royal family, who were already in a state of alienation of affection one from the other. The French Ambassador proposed to the Prince of Asturias, heir apparent to the Spanish crown, a marriage with a relation of Napoleon. This prince, who inherited no greater talents than his father, was in a state of enmity with him, and was, therefore, more easily induced to listen to Beauharnois's proposition. The Prince soon became the dupe of Bonaparte's artifice; the latter set the dæmon of discord at work, and the dispute between the father and son, was carried to the greatest extremity. On November 1, 1807, the Prince of Asturias, the Duke del Infantado, the Viceroy of Pampeluna, and a great number of other persons, were arrested. Charles then convoked a grand council, at which he exposed the motives which had led him to execute this act of just severity. He declared, that the examination of some papers found at the Prince's, had furnished too clear a proof of his son's correspondence with his enemies. This declaration was proclaimed at Madrid, and sent into the provinces, where it produced the deepest sensation. The Spanish nation, enthusiastically attached to Ferdinand, suspected, and justly suspected, that the whole of this pretended conspiracy, was a diabolical machination, to cause the ruin of the heir apparent, in which the Prince of the Peace was principally concerned. The general burst of indignation which was heard from one extremity of the kingdom to the other, filled Gauday with terror; he perceived that he was become the object of general execration; he had gone too far to recede, and by the vile act he had committed, he plunged the royal family, and the whole country, into a state of the most woful calamity. To enhance the measure of his guilt, he forced Ferdinand, while in captivity, to sign a paper, as a confession of his alleged guilt; but the whole crime specified was, that of writing to Napoleon relative to the matrimonial offer made to him. The *farce* of the *conspiracy* was heightened by a solemn thanksgiving being appointed for the King's happy deliverance! A few days after, a royal edict was published at Madrid, in which it

C. Ortegal
Ortegal
Ribadavia
Villalva
Burun
Cape Finisterre
Compostella
Villa Gargia
GALICIA
Pontevedra
Orense
Tuy
Cela Nova
Viana
Minho R.
Viana
ENTRE MINHO DOURO
Braga
Oporto
TRALOS MONTES
Douro R.
Villanova
Feira
Aveiro
Lamego
Vizeu
Coimbra
Arganil
Guarda
Leira
Thomar
Santaren
Mugem
Mandra
LISBON
Montijo
ENTRE TAJO
Elvas
Badajos
Villa Viçosa
Evora
GUADIANA
Mertola
ALENTEJO
Beja
Serpa
Ourique
ALGARVE
Lagos
Silves
Tavira
Faro
Cape St. Vincent
Sagres
C. St. Maria
Guadalquivir or Turio R.
Seville
Palacios
Cadiz
Tarifa
Tangier
British Statute Miles.
Spanish Miles.
9 Longitude West 8 from London 7 6

1 Longitude East 2 from London

was stated, that the King, through the intercession of the Queen, had been induced to pardon his penitent son, who had given up the names of the parties concerned in this horrible plot.

On October 27, a treaty was concluded, and signed at Fontainbleau, between his Catholic Majesty and France, by which it was agreed:

"That the province of Entre Minho y Douro, with the city of Oporto, should be made over in entire property and sovereignty to the King of Etruria, with the title of King of Northern Lusitania. The province of Alentejo, and the kingdom of the Algarves, in entire property and sovereignty, to the Prince of the Peace, to be by him enjoyed under the title of Prince of the Algarves. The provinces of Beira, Tras los Montes, and Portuguese Estremadura, were to remain undisposed of, until there should be a general peace. The kingdom of Northern Lusitania, and the principality of the Algarves, were to acknowledge, as their protector, his Catholic Majesty, the King of Spain, and in no case to make peace or war without his consent. In case of the provinces of Beira, Tras los Montes, and Portuguese Estremadura, held in sequestration, devolving at a general peace to the house of Braganza, in exchange for Gibraltar, Trinidad, and other colonies, which the English had conquered from Spain and her allies: the new sovereign of these provinces was to have, with respect to his Catholic Majesty, the same obligations as the King of Northern Lusitania, and to hold them on the same conditions. His Majesty the King of Etruria ceded the kingdom of Etruria, in full property and sovereignty, to his Majesty the Emperor of the French, and King of Italy. By a secret convention, it was agreed that French troops should be admitted into Spain, where they were to be joined by bodies of Spanish troops, and march into Portugal. The troops to be subsisted and maintained by Spain, during their march through that country, but to be paid by France. The main body of the army to be under the orders of the commander of the French troops: nevertheless, it was added, should the King of Spain, or the Prince of the Peace, think fit to join that body, the French troops, with the General commanding them, were to be subject to their order."

At the opening of the winter of 1807, Napoleon had signified his intention of making a tour: but, as it was observed in a French print of celebrity,† "The Emperor does not disclose his secrets, and we shall probably not know where he is gone, till *after he is gone*." This journey, represented as so mysterious in its nature, was soon found to be into Italy. At Milan, Bonaparte received the homage of the inhabitants. Here he transacted a variety of business; and the old and foolish King of Bavaria attended his levees; as did also Eugene Beauharnois, the Viceroy of Italy, who was appointed successor, in case of the death of Bonaparte, to the kingdom of Italy. After visiting Naples, and Venice, Napoleon returned to Paris, in January, 1808.

1807, 1808. Europe had not beheld the power of France so enormous and gigantic, as at the close of the year 1807, and the opening of the year 1808: and the insatiable ambition of the proud ruler of France was now working the destruction of other kingdoms and states, which had hitherto been freed from his destructive attacks. The Emperor Napoleon now made a formal demand of the court of Lisbon, "To shut up the ports of Portugal against England, to detain all the English resident in Portugal, and to confiscate all English property." These iniquitous demands, which, if complied with, would have amounted to a declaration of war with England, from the court of Lisbon, were followed with an assurance, that if the Prince Regent of Portugal did not comply with the above demands, France would declare war against Portugal. To strike terror into the Portuguese government, Bonaparte immediately gave orders for detaining all ships belonging to Portugal, which were in the ports of France.

The Prince Regent acquiesced in the first proposition of the French Emperor, namely, closing his ports against the English: the others, justly viewing them as tyrannical in the extreme, he refused to comply with; neither would he have granted the former, but from his state of non-resistance, he being totally unable to resist the power of France. Hence, immediately upon this imperious application being made, he formed an idea of emigrating to the Brazils. He foresaw the inevitable

† Moniteur, November, 1807.

event of an invasion of his dominions. To avoid as much as in his power lay, a circumstance so disastrous, he made every concession consistent with national honor and justice, to the Emperor Napoleon; but Bonaparte peremptorily insisted upon the imprisonment of all the English in his dominions, and the confiscation of their property.

The court of St. James's had instructed Lord Strangford, the English Ambassador at Lisbon, to communicate to the Portuguese court, that his Britannic Majesty, in consequence of the peculiar existing circumstances of the Prince Regent, had passed over the great indignity offered to Great Britain by the closing of the Portuguese ports; at the same time, protesting against any further compliance with the tyrannical demands of the ruler of France.

The situation of the heir apparent to the crown of Portugal was, assuredly, very critical: he wished to preserve his dominions from invasion, while, at the same time, he wished to preserve the friendship of his faithful ally, the King of Great Britain: the line of conduct he pursued went beyond the limits which the declaration of Lord Strangford pointed out, for he consented to issue an order agreeable to the tenor of Bonaparte's two last propositions, the seizure of the persons, and the confiscation of the property, of the English in Portugal. The Prince had, however, previously taken measures, that the greater part of the English should have quitted his dominions, and secured their property, ere this edict was issued: notwithstanding this conduct of the Prince Regent, was so displeasing to the British court, that Lord Strangford immediately ordered the arms of England to be taken down from his residence, and presented a strong remonstrance; he also demanded his passports. Orders were likewise given to Sir Sydney Smith to blockade, with a small squadron, the mouth of the Tagus.

Irresolution, and want of firmness, are generally fruitful sources of numerous evils. Could it be supposed that Bonaparte would abandon his designs on Portugal, merely on account of the shuffling conduct of the Prince Regent? And it was foolish in the extreme for the latter to entertain an idea, that his forced measures would

avert the impending blow; for even while the Prince Regent had been enforcing the plan chalked out to him by Napoleon, the latter had issued a proclamation, declaring, "That the house of Braganza had ceased to reign:" and a French army had already entered Portugal. The Prince now threw himself upon the protection of Lord Strangford, who generously promised, that the fleet which blockaded, should be employed in protecting the Prince and his court in their retreat to South America.

On November 29. the Portuguese fleet, having on board the heir apparent, with the whole of the royal family of Portugal, and the principal persons of the court, sailed from the Tagus, with an immense deal of treasure. Lord Strangford accompanied the royal exiles, and four English ships of the line convoyed them. The invading army of France was under the command of General Junot, who, to the utmost consternation of the Portuguese, soon made his appearance not far from the capital, which he entered without molestation.

While Bonaparte had thus successfully obtained possession of Portugal, he was sedulously carrying on his designs with respect to Spain: profiting by the divisions he had sown amongst the members of the royal family, he had inundated the Spanish dominions with French troops, who appeared in the disguise of friends, and were treated as such by the Spaniards. To accelerate the completion of his projects, he transmitted a letter to his Catholic Majesty, upbraiding him with procrastinating the marriage of the Prince of Asturias with his relative: this was followed by a special mission to the royal family of Spain, through the medium of a Spanish grandee, who had been detained at Paris. The late emigration of the Braganza family, and the miserable situation of Portugal, deeply affected the royal family of Spain; and, amidst the tumultuous confluence of ideas, it was proposed to emigrate to Mexico; but while such a measure was in contemplation, a most extraordinary event, excited by the villany of Bonaparte, took place; popular commotions had broken out at Aranjuez, and other parts of the kingdom, upon which Charles took the strange resolution of abdicating the throne, and resigning the crown to his son, Ferdinand. Murat was now ordered by Napoleon to advance with his army to

Madrid, and immediately occupy the capital with his troops. The new King, Ferdinand VII. viewed it as most expedient to behave with due submission to Bonaparte; he accordingly communicated his accession to the throne, to the Emperor of France, in due form. Ferdinand was all this time amused with the hopes of seeing the Emperor Napoleon in Madrid, and great preparations were made for his reception. Murat was not idle, he was scattering around him the seeds of division; he behaved with great reserve to Ferdinand, and hesitated to recognise the legality of his regal title; Murat made this manœuvre, to ingratiate himself with the old King and Queen, and again renew the breach in the royal family. At this time the Queen addressed the following letter to Murat, who sustained the title of Grand Duke of Berg:

"Neither the King, nor myself, would be troublesome to the Grand Duke, who has so much to do: but we have no other friend, no other support than him, and the Emperor; in whom all four of *us*, the King, our *intimate friend*, who is also a friend of the Grand Duke, the *poor Prince of the Peace;* my daughter Louisa, and myself, place our hopes. The letter I received from my daughter last evening, containing an account of what the Grand Duke had mentioned,† his gracious assurances has penetrated us with the liveliest emotions of gratitude, and filled us with joyful expectations of what we may experience from such amiable and sublime persons, as the Grand Duke, and the Emperor. We feel no desire that the Duke should remain ignorant of what we know, *all our concern* relates to the welfare of our *innocent and only friend*, the *Prince of the Peace*, who always, with the deepest emotion, called the Grand Duke his friend. *If I were so happy as to have him here*, and the Grand Duke was near at hand, we should have nothing to fear. The Prince of the Peace wished for the Grand Duke's arrival, as he had some trinkets to present to him; and he also hoped his highness would honor him by residing in his house: the hopes of seeing the Grand Duke absorbs all his thoughts. We are under perpetual apprehensions lest he should be poisoned, if his enemies

† This refers to the proposed release of the Prince of the Peace.

should escape. Here is a design to release him. Is it not possible to prevent any measures of this nature? The Grand Duke might march his troops, without saying for what purpose, and enter the place where the poor Prince of the Peace is confined, and, without giving time for any injury to be done to his person, remove those guards he has about him, and replace them with his own; for I am certain, that if he is suffered to remain in the hands of those traitors, and under the orders of my son, the Grand Duke may rest assured he will be killed: yes, so long as he is in those sanguinary hands, the body guards of my son, we cannot but tremble for his life; for though both the Grand Duke and the Emperor are desirous to save him, they will not give them time. For heaven's sake, we implore of the Grand Duke to take measures for the accomplishment of our wishes and request. He would be safer in the paws of lions and tygers. My son was yesterday closeted with Infantado, Escoiquitz, that wicked priest, and St. Charles, the most malignant of his profession. The gentleman who goes with my son Charles is a cousin of this priest, but he is a vile American, although a man of parts, and not ill informed; but he, like St. Charles, is extremely hostile to us. All the rest who go with my son Charles to Bayonne, are of the same party; extremely well qualified to do mischief, and to set forth the most horrid falsehoods in the garb of truth.

"I entreat the Grand Duke to pardon my wretched composition, for I frequently forget the French words and idioms, having been accustomed to speak Spanish for two and forty years; I came to Spain to be married when only thirteen years and a half old; and although I speak French, it is not with fluency; but the Grand Duke will be enabled to ascertain my meaning, and will be pleased to overlook those imperfections he will perceive."†

Such was the language of this royal adulteress, in interceding for her paramour. Queen Louisa also addressed several other letters to the Duke of Berg, expressly on the subject of Godoy.

Ferdinand VII. made his entry into Madrid amidst the

† Moniteur, 1808.

loud acclamations of his subjects. The Duke of Berg was mortified at this testimony of respect, and was resolved to hasten the accomplishment of the plan his master had sketched out for him. The report was now renewed, that the Emperor Napoleon was coming to Madrid; and at the repeated solicitations of Murat, the Infant Don Carlos, was prevailed upon to set off from Madrid to meet the Emperor. At this time General Savary arrived as a special envoy from Bonaparte, and immediately demanded an audience of the King; in this interview the General intimated, that the Emperor had already left Paris, and was then on his way to Madrid: Savary then so energetically enforced the necessity of Ferdinand going to meet Napoleon, that the King at length consented.

Prior to Ferdinand's leaving Madrid, he appointed a supreme junta of government, of which the Infant Don Antonio, was appointed president. The King now left Madrid, followed by General Savary: upon arriving at Burgos, Ferdinand had the mortification to find that the Emperor had not arrived. He then proceeded on to Vittoria; here General Savary left the King, and proceeded to Bayonne, where also the Emperor and Empress of France arrived. Upon Savary's return, he presented a letter from Bonaparte to Ferdinand, of which the following is a copy:

"MY BROTHER!

"I have received the letter of your Royal Highness: in the papers which you have received from the King, your Royal Highness's father, you must have experienced a demonstration of the interest I have taken ever in your welfare. You will permit me, under the present circumstances, to speak freely the truth: as it was my wish in my journey to Madrid, to prevail upon my illustrious friend to grant some necessary amelioration to the public feelings. The removal of the Prince of the Peace appeared to me to be necessary for the prosperity of his Majesty, and that of his subjects. The affairs of the North retarded my journey. The events at Aranjuez took place. I give no decision on what had previously transpired; nor upon the conduct of the Prince of the Peace; but I am sensible that it is dangerous for crowned heads to accustom their people to shed blood,

or to seek to redress themselves. I pray God that your Royal Highness may never feel this by your own experience.

It is not the interest of Spain to injure a Prince who has married a Princess of the blood royal, and who for a long time directed the affairs of the kingdom. He no longer possesses friends, and your Royal Highness will possess them no longer than while you shall prove fortunate. The people willingly revenge themselves for that homage which they pay us. How also can the process be drawn up against the Prince of the Peace, without involving in it the Queen, and the King your father? This process would tend to promote sedition and faction, which must prove fatal to your crown, to which your Royal Highness has *no other right*, than that which you derive from your mother. If the intended process should expose her to degradation, your Royal Highness destroys your own right. He who has been guided by weak and dangerous councils, can have no right to pass sentence on the Prince of the Peace; his crimes, if he can be charged with any, go to destroy the rights of the crown.

"I have frequently expressed a desire, that the Prince of the Peace should be removed from the administration of affairs; the friendship of King Charles alone has induced me to turn away mine eyes from animadverting on the weakness of his conduct. Unhappy mortals that we are. Imbecility and error are the mottos of mankind. All, however, may yet be amicably arranged, provided that the Prince of the Peace should be banished from Spain, in which case I should invite him to a place of retirement in France. As to the abdication of King Charles IV. that has taken place at a moment when my troops were traversing Spain, it must appear in the eyes of Europe, and of posterity, as if I *should have sent my troops* solely for the purpose of hurling from his throne my friend and ally. As a neighbouring sovereign it was requisite that I should have been acquainted with the abdication, before that I should have been called upon to acknowledge it. I declare to your Royal Highness, to the Spanish nation, and to the whole world, that if the abdication of King Charles was really *voluntary*, if he was not driven to it by the insurrection at Aranjuez,

I do not hesitate to accede to it, and to acknowledge your Royal Highness as King of Spain.

"The circumspection which I have observed for this month past, must be a security to you for the support which you shall find in me, should ever party differences disturb you in your turn upon the throne.

"When King Charles made us acquainted with the events of last October, I was very much affected by them; and I think that my efforts in the affair of the Escurial received a happy issue. Your Royal Highness was much to blame; I need no other evidence of this, than the letter which you wrote to me, and which I always wish to disavow. Your Royal Highness must ever be distrustful of popular commotions and insurrections. In such cases a few of my soldiers may be murdered; but the subjugation of Spain shall be the retaliation inflicted.

"I am sorry to find that some persons at Madrid have disseminated certain letters of the Captain General of Catalonia, and have used every effort to excite sedition amongst the people. Your Royal Highness will perfectly comprehend my meaning. You perceive that I have touched slightly upon many points, which it would not be proper to enlarge upon.

"You may be assured that I will conduct myself in every respect towards you, as to your royal father. You may rely upon my desire to arrange every thing, and of seizing every opportunity of testifying to you my perfect regard and esteem.

Be pleased to accept, &c.

Bayonne, April 16, 1808.

Ferdinand had scarcely set foot on the French territory when he had reason to corroborate his suspicions, that he was a royal prisoner. Upon arriving at Bayonne, Ferdinand was received with apparent cordiality; he had an interview with Bonaparte, and they mutually exchanged embraces at parting.

We have thus noticed the circumstances which led to the captivity of King Ferdinand; we now notice some circumstances of the most important nature, that transpired prior to it.

On March 17, when the Spanish guards were about to leave Madrid, the inhabitants assembled around the

palace, implored them not to depart from the capital. On the succeeding day the people assembled in large bodies along the road to Aranjuez. On the 17th an attack was made on the house where the Prince of the Peace resided, and great outrages were committed, which ceased only when the Prince was discovered, and committed to prison.

Nearly at this time an occurrence took place at Barcelona, which unequivocally proved the treacherous conduct of the French. The French General Dubesme, commander of the army of the Eastern Pyrenees, had been employed in successfully providing the forts of Barcelona, and Monjuich, with provisions, &c. Count Ospellater made a remonstrance on this subject, in the following memorial:

"The troops," said he, "that occupied the citadel, and the fortress of Monjuich, might have considered all the houses of Barcelona as so many magazines, and the provisions they contained as their own. There was no money to excite apprehension; nor any thing to be expected in which the inhabitants of the town were not as much interested as the troops in garrison. Your excellency occupied the fortress in the name of the Emperor and King as an ally; and it was only on the faith of this that the Spanish government consented to its occupancy. It was under the same impression, that the town opened to you and your people its treasures, and resources of every kind, which you have received in the bosom of your families. The city gave you an honorable reception, and shared with you the provisions destined for their own use. Military law describes the mode of provisioning garrisons when engaged in actual hostilities, or besieged, or when the country is threatened with famine. In such cases the General is under the necessity of taking measures of precaution for the subsistence of his troops, by the formation of magazines. But, where circumstances of this kind do not exist, such measures are calculated only to excite suspicion and mistrust. Neither my conduct, nor the constant moderation of my troops, nor the favorable reception accorded to the French army, is calculated to give any ground of alarm. The town is provided with necessaries of every sort, as you will see by the official statements signed by the intendant; and,

even if we should fall short of some articles, your excellency has given me the strongest assurance that preparations are at this moment going on in the ports of France, for supplying this place with provisions free from all duties. When his Majesty the Emperor and King, whose great name inspires us with confidence, at the same time that our fortresses are occupied by his troops, shall be informed of our pliability and honorable principles, it will not be with pleasure that he will be told, that this city, in return for its deference and conduct, has been alarmed by terrible menaces and preparations. Your excellency will be pleased to learn from his Imperial Majesty, what he thinks of your design before you carry it into execution, accompanying your request with this explanation of my sentiments on the subject; as I also, on my part, shall lay the whole of this matter before the King, my master, without whose orders I cannot accord to your excellency what the forts occupied by the Spanish troops have not themselves. If, before receiving orders from the Emperor, your excellency should see any reason for living with precaution, and under the influence of fear in fortresses to be considered, at present, as forming part of the city, then indeed it may be proper to have recourse to the measures you propose. But as, at present, there was no necessity for any such measure, I wish to impress your mind with a conviction, that to establish magazines, and form considerable depots of provisions in the forts cannot serve any good purpose; that such an intention is remarkable, calculate to rouse attention, and offensive, and that it may not, perhaps, be in your excellency's power, nor mine, to remedy the consequences which such a fermentation must excite among the inhabitants."

This remonstrance had a most powerful effect, in opening the eyes of the people to the oppressive measures which the French were taking, with respect to the Spanish nation.

While Ferdinand was at Vittoria, he received intelligence that Murat had made a formal demand for the release of the Prince of the Peace. Bonaparte wrote an imperious letter to Murat, desiring him to demand of the supreme junta of Spain, his release. The Grand Duke

of Berg acquitted himself in this business, as he had heretofore done, to the entire satisfaction of his master; he plainly stated to the supreme junta, that France acknowledged no other King than Charles IV. and in the name of the Emperor of France, he peremptorily demanded that the Prince of the Peace should be sent to France. Gauday was accordingly released, and immediately conveyed to Bayonne.

Charles IV. and Queen Louisa, followed "the poor Prince of the Peace," and on April 28, they arrived at Vittoria, and on the 30th at Bayonne.

CHAP. XX.

Massacre at Madrid. Joseph Bonaparte made King of Spain. Siege of Saragossa.

NEVER was a deeper scene of iniquity opened to the view of mankind, than that which Napoleon was now practising: it excited the abhorrence and execration even of those who had uniformly hitherto been the advocates, the admirers, and the friends of Bonaparte. We left the miserable, cajoled, and imbecile royal family of Spain, at Bayonne. There Charles and Ferdinand met, but there was no display of the fine feelings of natural affection; on the contrary, the old King said to the young monarch, "Prince! Have you not yet sufficiently outraged my grey hairs?" Could it be doubted, even by the most superficial observer of passing events, what the design of Bonaparte was in the extraordinary measures he had adopted with respect to the royal family of Spain? Could it be for a moment supposed, that any interests of that august family, either those of Charles, or those of Ferdinand; or those of the powerful favorite Godoy, could bias him? No. *Altogether* they were moulded into a shape and form by his pressure, into one mass of insignificance. In fact, the house of Bourbon, agreeable to the jesuitical policy of Napoleon, no longer had sovereign authority in Spain. Bonaparte had resolved to establish a new dynasty in the person of his brother

Joseph; and this intelligence was, *sans ceremonie*, communicated to the unfortunate Ferdinand, by General Savary. Such were the honorable sentiments of friendship of the Emperor of France; such was his profession of inviolable attachment to the interests of the royal family of Spain!

Ferdinand VII. and those few courtiers who remained round his person while in France, were petrified with horror, when apprised of the scandalous transaction, in which they had born so prominent a part. The veil was now rent in twain; the bandage which had so long been placed before their eyes, was removed; and Ferdinand beheld the sceptre wrested from his hand, and his crown placed on the head of an usurper. Napoleon now had made a full developement of his views, and Champagny, his minister, in vain attempted to cause Don Pedro Cevallos, the minister of Ferdinand, to sanction the accession of Joseph Bonaparte to the throne of Spain; but what Champagny was unable to do, the old King of Spain effected, for he caused his son to make a renunciation of the crown in favor of his father, who had declared that he should resign it in favor of France. The infatuated monarch communicated this determination to the council of Castile. In the letter which he sent on this occasion, he thus expressed himself: "Display the utmost kindness and friendship towards the French; more especially be careful to preserve the tranquillity of the country. Insidious designs (said the King) are agitating to arm the Spaniards against the French; every necessary precaution is, therefore, requisite to prevent the evil consequences which must follow popular insurrections. The persons who thus wish to disturb the peace of the country, are either enemies to the Spanish nation, or else agents of England, who, by their machinations, wish to sever the mother country from her colonies."

On May 15, Napoleon had an interview with the ex-royal family of Spain, at which Godoy and Cevallos were present; Ferdinand was called in, when the Queen thus addressed her son:

"Traitor! you have for years plotted the death of your father; but thanks to the loyalty, the vigilance, and the zeal of the Prince of the Peace, your wicked de-

signs have been counteracted. I now tell you openly, that you *are my son*, but *not the son of the King*; and yet without any right to the crown, but by that of your mother, you have dared to snatch it from us. But I demand that the Emperor Napoleon shall be umpire between us; Napoleon, to whom we cede and transfer our rights, I call on him to punish you, and your associates, as so many traitors, and to abandon to him the whole Spanish nation."

Napoleon, with his usual impetuosity, interrupted the *virtuous* Louisa, by saying, "No; I give to Ferdinand the crown of Naples; and to Charles that of Etruria, with one of my nieces in marriage to each of them: let them declare if they are willing to accept of my offer."

The Infant replied, "Emperor, I was not born to be a king, but an Infant of Spain." Ferdinand remained wrapt in thought: not a word escaped his lips; when Bonaparte furiously exclaimed, "Prince! Hesitate no longer; cession or death." Six hours were allowed to Ferdinand to deliberate. The King of Spain joined with Napoleon, in assuring the unhappy Prince, that if he refused the offer now made, he should be viewed, and treated, as an usurper of the throne, and a conspirator against the life of his father. Ferdinand was compelled to assent, and was immediately divested of the few insignia of royalty which appertained to him. On the same day, a treaty of abdication was signed between Charles IV. and Napoleon. By the articles of this treaty, the King of Spain resigned to Napoleon all his rights to the throne of Spain, and the Indies, upon condition that the integrity of the kingdom of Spain should be maintained; that the Prince whom the Emperor of France might appoint should be independent; that the limits of Spain should not be infringed; that the catholic, apostolic, and Roman religion, should be the only religion of Spain; and that no toleration should be granted to any sect of the reformed religion. By the act of cession of the Prince of Asturias, Bonaparte secured to him the title of Royal Highness, and stipulated annual pensions were also settled upon some relatives of the *ci-devant* royal family of Spain.

Madrid was, during these transactions, in a state of dreadful agitation: all was fearful apprehension. On

May 1, an immense concourse of people assembled at the streets near to the post-office, waiting, with the greatest anxiety, for news of the captured royal family. The following day was appointed for the departure of the Queen of Etruria, the daughter of the King of Spain, and her son, who were ordered by Bonaparte to join him at Bayonne; when, as was to be expected, vast multitudes of people flocked to see, with affectionate anxiety, the departure of the last remaining branches of the royal family. There was at this time a rumour insidiously spread, that Don Antonio, president of the provisional junta, was about to quit the city; in consequence of which a tumult took place: in the midst of the uproar, an aid-de-camp of the Duke of Berg made his appearance, which was calculated to increase the irritation of the populace; he was assaulted, but extricated by some Spanish officers from his perilous situation. The scene of the departure of the royal personages, deeply affected the multitude; and amidst the lamentations of the populace, the French aid-de-camp returned with a detachment of soldiers, prepared for bloodshed and slaughter. They fired several volleys, and an immense carnage took place; and now the capital exhibited the most horrible scenes; here were seen women almost frantic, running to and fro, with dishevelled hair, bitterly lamenting the loss of some dear relative, who had fallen a martyr to French cruelty. There were seen citizens, to whom the sad tidings of the massacre had been conveyed, rushing forth from their habitations with arms in their hands, prepared to revenge the cause of injured innocence. An engagement now ensued, in which the vile and insidious French were defeated at the onset: but Murat arriving, the advantage was decidedly in favor of the French. A twenty-four pounder, charged with grape-shot, did horrible execution. This dreadful scene was, at length, terminated, by the mediation of the council of Castile. Murat, on the following day, established a military tribunal, before which a great number of persons were brought, and, after a mock trial, were immediately executed.

After this infernal massacre, the Duke of Berg was appointed Viceroy of all Spain. He immediately issued a proclamation to his army, in which he extolled the conduct of his troops in the bloody transaction of the

2d of May. He also issued another proclamation to the inhabitants of Madrid, in which he endeavored to palliate the massacre. The council of the inquisition, so used to bathe their polluted hands in blood, sanctioned the massacre of the unoffending and loyal Spaniards.

On May 29, an imperial decree was published, by which the council of Castile was informed, that the Emperor of France, by virtue of his right to the crown of Spain, had taken measures for laying the basis of a new government; and that an assembly of notables should be convened on June 15, at Bayonne.

The notables assembled according to the summons. Here Joseph Bonaparte made his appearance in the assembly, and being seated on a throne, addressed the deputies in a speech, in which he said, "Gentlemen, you are convened on account of extraordinary events, which will occasionally convulse all kingdoms and states; you are assembled in pursuance of the wishes of my illustrious brother, the Emperor Napoleon." He then proceeded to notice what he chused to denominate, "The intrigues of the enemies of the continent;" but he exhorted the Spaniards to firmness, in resisting every attempt to sever Spain from her colonies. The act for establishing the new constitution was then recited, and accepted by all present, who took, individually, the following oath: "I swear obedience to the King, the constitution, and the laws." Joseph Bonaparte was now solemnly declared King of Spain. The usurper then nominated the following persons as his ministers: Don Louis de Urquigo, secretary of state; Pedro Cevallos, minister for foreign affairs; Don Joseph Araza, minister for the Indies; Admiral Massaredo, minister of marine; Don Gonzalo O'Farrel, war minister; Don Jovellanos, minister of the interior; Count Cabarrus, minister of finance; and Sebastian Pinuela, minister of justice.

The royal diadem of Spain being thus, by the act of a tyrant, torn from the head of its legal possessor, and placed on that of a foreign renegado, the unfortunate Bourbon family were hurried away from Bayonne to Bourdeaux, after having been obliged to give their assent to a proclamation addressed to the Spanish nation, absolving their subjects from their allegiance; and earnestly exhorting them to unqualified submission to their new sovereign.

The King and Queen of Spain arrived at Fontainbleau, the place appointed for their residence, on May 20, 1808, where Charles was placed at his ease, by being provided with a fine set of hunters, and all the requisite equipage for hunting; an amusement of which he was passionately fond. The Prince of the Peace resided at a villa near Paris; and the Queen and her son, at a village, named St. Mendez, also near the capital. Ferdinand, and his uncle, were lodged in a castle belonging to Talleyrand, at Valleney.

On July 9, Joseph Bonaparte, escorted by a guard of four thousand troops, left Bayonne for Madrid. His brother accompanied him a short distance; and on the 20th of the same month, he made his public entry into Madrid.

Napoleon was sensible that the eyes of all Europe were upon him, and he viewed it as expedient to attempt a vindication of the atrocious act he had committed with respect to Spain. A report was presented to the conservative senate on this subject, which was published in the official paper of Bonaparte.† The most fulsome panegyric was passed upon him by those despicable sycophants, and the very act which damned him in the opinion of every rational man; every friend to justice and equity, was extolled as a royal act of benevolence and mercy. The tyrant of Europe was pourtrayed as the guardian angel of Spain. "Could your Majesty (such was the language of the senate) abandon the Spanish nation to its fate, in the midst of extreme agitation, and while the English were busy in fomenting trouble and anarchy? Ought your Majesty to give up this new prey to be devoured by England? God forbid! your Majesty ought to provide for the security of your empire, and to save Spain from the influence of England.

The minister for foreign affairs, in a report made to the Emperor, in the month of September, thus addressed Napoleon:

"But, existing circumstances do not permit your Majesty to abstain from intervention in the affairs of that kingdom. The King of Spain had been hurled from his throne, your Majesty was called to judge between the

† Moniteur, September 7, 1808.

father and the son. What part could your Majesty take? Could your Majesty sacrifice the cause of sovereigns, and suffer an outrage to the Majesty of the throne? Or suffer a prince to sit on the throne of Spain who was unable to disentangle himself from the yoke of the English, any longer than your Majesty should maintain a powerful army in Spain? If, on the other hand, your Majesty should determine to restore Charles IV. to the throne, this could not be done without overcoming very great resistance; and without a deluge of French blood being shed.

"If, in the dispositions which your Majesty has made, the security of France has been your principal object, the interests of Spain have not been neglected. In uniting the two states by the most intimate alliance, the prosperity of both have been equally consulted; your Majesty interposed as a mediator for the salvation of Spain, torn to pieces by intestine broils. You pointed out to the Spaniards on the one hand the anarchy with which they were threatened; and on the other hand, England ready to take advantage of their disorder, in order to appropriate to herself whatever might suit her convenience. Shall England be permitted to say, 'Spain is one of my provinces,' and to domineer at the ports of France? If the French fight for liberty of the seas, they must begin with tearing Spain from the tyrant of the seas. If they fight for peace, they must drive Spain from the enemies of peace. In this contest all Europe prays for success to France."

It could scarcely be supposed, that the whole nation of Spain would submit to the arbitrary power of an upstart usurper. An insurrection broke out in the province of Valentia,† where the governor of the province, Don Miguel de Saavreda, fell a victim to the fury of the justly enraged populace. The people demanded that all the goods belonging to the French should be destroyed, and their persons secured. At Cuenca, the corregidor, and the intendant, were put in chains, and carried off by a

† Valencia, now a province of Spain, was formerly a kingdom. It is bounded on the East and South by the Mediterranean, on the North by Catalonia, and Arragon; and on the West by New Castile, and Murcia. It is 162 miles in length, and 62 in breadth; and is the most populous and pleasant country in Spain.

party of peasantry. The governor of Carthagena was murdered, as also General Truscillo governor of Malaga, the French consul at that place, was put to death; his dead body burned in a fire before his house, in which all the furniture was thrown. The governor of St. Lucus Barameda was assassinated, and at Jaen, the corregidor was murdered, and the town plundered. In Estramadura and the Castiles, similar scenes of popular indignation against the French took place, and at Badajoz the governor was seized, and put to death with knives and sticks. The opponents to the new government, were appropriately designated as "Spanish Patriots." A vast number of these real friends to their country were at Cadiz; and they formed a correspondence with the General Sir Hew Dalrymple, governor of Gibralter, and Admiral Purvis, who had the command of the English fleet.

Solano the Spanish commandant, who was devoted to the French interest, hastened to Cadiz; and issued a proclamation prohibiting any intercourse with the English. In vain did he attempt to pervert the minds of the people; after a long bombast address delivered from a balcony in favor of Joseph, the populace cried out, "Long live Ferdinand the Seventh." Arms were now plentifully distributed to the people, who instantly disarmed the governor's guard, and dragged Solano into the street, where his brains were dashed out. This wretched man, even in the last moments of his existence, exclaimed, "That he was ready to die in the cause of Napoleon the Great."

On May 27, there was a convention at Seville,* of the constituted authorities, and the most respectable inhabitants who formed a supreme provincial junta, which assumed an independent authority in the name of Ferdinand the Seventh. Supreme juntas were also formed in other parts of the kingdom; but the junta of Seville took the lead. By a proclamation this junta declared, "That the only object it had in view, was the preservation of the integrity and independence of Spain for its lord and king Ferdinand the Seventh, on whose safe

* Seville is the capital of Andalusia, and is a very large and populous city. It is the seat of an university.

return, he would be agreeable to his royal pleasure, either by convoking an assembly of the Cortes, or by some other means, facilitate the reform of abuses and the promotion of the general happiness of the kingdom, by placing it on a firm and secure basis. During the present crisis, it was requisite that all the provinces of Spain should confine themselves to this general point, "Hereditary succession according to the fundamental laws of the monarchy." All Spain appeared animated with one general sentiment of patriotic ardor, this principle of heroism pervaded all ranks and classes of society: even the students in the seminaries of learning, formed themselves into volunteer corps, and had painted on their banners, "Liberty or death." Pius the Seventh, who had sufficient reason to execrate the character of Bonaparte, addressed a proclamation to the Spaniards, exhorting them to obedience to their lawful sovereign; and bold resistance to the usurper.

The correspondence between General Castanos and the Spanish patriots on the one hand, and the commanders in the service of his Britannic Majesty continued uninterrupted. The brave Lord Collingwood having taken the command of the fleet of Cadiz, greatly animated the Spaniards, who were in opposition to the French, who were enabled to make themselves masters of the French fleet, which consisted of five ships of the line of seventy-four guns, one frigate, four thousand seamen and marines. General Spencer with a small detachment of forces landed at Agamanto; and Admiral Purvis dispatched three ships to block up the guadiana. The heroism displayed by the Spaniards, had its due influence on their neighbours the Portuguese, who every where rose against the French. Admiral Sir Charles Cotton being solicited by the patriotic Portuguese to send them troops and ammunition, returned the following answer."

On board the Hibernia off the Tagus, July 4, 1808.

"Agreeably to your desires I send you ships, troops, arms, and ammunition: and have given orders for hoisting the flag of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, around which the whole Portuguese nation ought instantly to rally, and take up arms in a cause at once so just and so glorious. To secure success, unanimity is necessary. Unite yourselves with

your brave friends and neighbours the Spaniards. Preliminaries of a new and perpetual alliance, offensive and defensive, between Spain and Portugal, were signed at Oporto on July 14, 1808. Deputies from the supreme junta at Cadiz, were sent to England to conduct a treaty with the ministers of his Britannic Majesty. Peace was proclaimed with Spain: all the Spanish prisoners in England were released, and the deputies were received with the most enthusiastic joy. A most magnificent dinner was given to them by the merchants of the City of London: at which Sir Francis Baring presided. A supply of three hundred thousand pounds sterling in dollars: five thousand muskets, thirty thousand pikes, with requisite ammunition, was sent as a supply to the brave Spaniards.

Fifty thousand French troops were stationed near Madrid; two detachments were dispatched, one under General Dupont to Cadiz; the other under Marshal Monay to Valencia. The army under Dupont consisted of fifteen thousand men when it left Madrid, but it was greatly diminished in its progress. Dupont took possession of Cordova on June 7th. Hearing that General Castanos the Spanish commander in chief, in Andalusia, was marching to attack him, he retreated to Andujar; where he posted his army in front of the River Guadalquivir with deep entrenchments. Castanos viewing it as a rash attempt to force him in so strong a position, resolved to cut off all communication, and prevent his receiving supplies; he therefore encamped his army between Dupont and General Wedel another French commander. The French General sent for reinforcements, and General Belliard was sent to Dupont with auxiliary forces: the latter immediately retreated to Baylen. A detachment of five hundred men sent from the French camp at Andujar, was cut to pieces by the mountaineers.

On July 20, General Dupont attacked the Spaniards, whose army consisted of twenty-five thousand. That of Dupont was considerably inferior. The French made a furious attack, which was sustained with wonderful firmness by the patriots; General Pena with the advanced guard of the Spanish army, was commencing a tremendous fire, when the French General sent a flag of truce, an armistice ensued: but during this, General Pena's division was attacked by General Wedel, in which the Spaniards

sustained a heavy loss. The number of the French killed or wounded at the battle of Baylen, was estimated at three thousand: the loss of the Spaniards was also very great. The truce did not last long. General Castanos insisted upon the immediate surrender of Dupont, which was acceded to, and thus fourteen thousand prisoners fell into the hands of the patriots—a brilliant opening of the campaign! Marshal Moncey was also defeated in Valencia with great loss by General Caro: this defeat did not hinder the active operations against the city of Valencia, which was closely by the Spanish commander, who made a formidable attack on the French with the bayonet. Fifteen hundred of the French were made prisoners, and Monay retreated to Madrid.

A hero of uncommon military science, was selected to oppose the French in Arragon: this was the magnanimous Palafox, who eminently distinguished himself in splendid achievements before Saragossa.* The inhabitants of this city were filled with a more than usual portion of patriotic ardor. At the latter end of May, the inhabitants took up arms to repel the attack upon their country. Palafox now collected together reinforcements for recruiting of his army; but he sustained a trifling defeat at Epila. On June 28, the French obtained possession of the Torrero; and one half of the city was nearly invested; and now a most dreadful firing commenced upon the city. One of the principal batteries against which the French directed their fire, (such was the unprecedented enthusiasm of the inhabitants in the glorious cause in which they had engaged) was heroically defended by a young Spanish female; whose actions eclipse even those of the famous "Maid of Orleans." Augustina, for that was her name, observing, that the citizens hesitated to re-man the guns, rushed forward, and snatching a match from the hand of a dead artillery-man, fired off a twenty-six pounder; then leaping upon the formidable piece of ordnance which she had just fired off, she exclaimed in the most solemn manner, "That

* Saragossa, or Zaragossa, is a city of Spain, and an archbishop's see. It has an university, and a court of inquisition. The River Ebro runs across it, dividing it into two; it is situated in a large plain in the province of Arragon. It is 170 miles W. of Barcelona, and 150 N. E. of Madrid.

she would never quit it alive during the siege." She then instantly rushed into the battery, and opened a tremendous fire on the enemy.* Such a trait of female heroism, in addition to others related in ancient and modern history, furnishes an unequivocal demonstration, that the mental powers of the female sex are not *inferior* to those of the male. The French now constructed a bridge below the city across the Ebro. By this means they were enabled to transport their cavalry to the opposite bank of the river; they then destroyed the mills which supplied the city with flour: and cut off the only communication by which the besieged could receive supplies. The energy of the commandant and of the inhabitants, was not to be damped by any apparent difficulties whatever. Corn-mills were worked by horses in the city: and the monks were employed in making gunpowder. On August 4th, a tremendous battery was opened against the city; by which a convent was set on fire: and the French rushed through into the city, after a desperate conflict: and were in possession of part of the city: but Palafox even then, when offered a capitulation, refused it. On August 5, when provisions and ammunition were just exhausted, a reinforcement of three thousand men entered the city: but on the 14th, the French raised the siege, and retreated to Navarre.

CHAP. XXI.

Campaign in the Peninsula. Battle of Vimeira. Convention of Cintra. Interview between the Emperor of Russia, and Bonaparte.

In Catalonia there had been a vigorous resistance to the French. Gerona had been besieged by General Du-

* Mr. Jacob in his Travels through Spain, has given a very interesting account of this distinguished heroine, to whom he was introduced. Lord Byron, in his elegant poem of "Childe Harolde" has paid a splendid tribute to the heroism of this Spanish lady with that rich flow of poetic genius, for which his Lordship's productions are so pre-eminently distinguished.

peme who was obliged to raise it after suffering considerable loss, and General Leckie in an engagement with the Catalonians was defeated, and found them no contemptible enemies. Marshal Bessieres, by whose orders Lefevre had besieged Saragossa, marched his army against Logreno, Segoria, Valladolid, and St. Andero, which places were captured, and Segoria was taken by storm by General Frere, and General Les Salle took possession of Palentia. General Cuesta the Spanish commander, was posted at Cabizon, about nine miles from Valladolid. Here he was attacked by Generals Merle and Sabbathur; when two patriots were defeated with the loss of near one thousand men; and Valladolid surrendered. The town of Andero was also captured by Generals Ducos and Merle.

General Cuesta having reinforced his army, which now amounted to more than thirty thousand men, marched to Valladolid; and Marshal Bessieres, with an army of near thirteen thousand, marched to oppose him. On July 14, the armies were in sight of each other, and Bessieres attacked the Spaniards, who were defeated with the loss of all their artillery, twelve thousand killed, and six thousand taken prisoners. The defeated army was pursued by the Marshal to Benevento, and the gates of Zamera, Majorga, and Leon, were opened.

The surrender of the army of Dupont after the battle of Baylen, caused great confusion at Madrid, and on July 29, it was thought expedient by the counsellors to advise their sovereign to quit the capital, which evacuation took place in the evening of that day, with respect to the French troops, which were followed by Joseph who proceeded to Burgos.

There had been a negociation carrying on between the Marquis Romana, a distinguished Spanish patriot, and the British Admiral Keats, relative to the conveyance of some Spanish troops which had thrown off the French yoke, in the islands of Zealand, Jutland, &c. by a well directed arrangement; these troops were safely conveyed to Corunna.

The Portuguese were equally anxious to free themselves from the French yoke, as the Spaniards, but they were more critically situated; but the glorious scenes displayed at Baylen, Saragossa, and in Catalonia, occasioned a strong burst of public feeling. At Oporto, an insurrec-

the

DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

tion broke out, and the greatest hatred was expressed towards the French. The Bishop of Oporto, an enlightened ecclesiastic, was appointed governor, and a junta was formed upon the model of that of Seville. The British ministry, who had so liberally and generously supplied the Spanish patriots, was not unmindful of the interests of Portugal. Sir Arthur Wellesley was sent with an army of ten thousand to the assistance of both the Portuguese and Spanish patriots; finding his co-operation not desired with respect to the latter, he proceeded to Oporto. Here he stationed his troops while he held a conference with Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, relative to the expediency of forcing the entrance of the Tagus. Sir Arthur afterwards marched the British army towards Lisbon, and General Junot having been informed that reinforcements were advancing to the English army under Sir John Moore, determined to attack Sir Arthur before his army was strengthened. Accordingly he left Lisbon, and met with Sir Arthur near Vimiera. On August 21, a battle took place, in which the French were totally defeated, having three thousand men killed, or wounded; thirteen pieces of cannon, and twenty-three ammunition waggons were taken from the enemy. The loss of the British amounted to near one thousand men. The gallant Sir Arthur, after this advantage gained over the Duke of Abrantes, marched his victorious army to Cintra, where Sir Hew Dalrymple had arrived, to take upon him the chief command of the army. The laurels which the British General had so bravely won, were now tarnished by a singular and unexpected event, which excited the utmost astonishment throughout Europe. Soon after the arrival of Sir Hew, a flag of truce arrived from Junot, soliciting a cessation of hostilities for the purpose of arranging a convention by which the French would evacuate Portugal; and while the public mind in England was wound up to the highest pitch of expectation; the mortifying intelligence, the miserable supplement to the brilliant victory of Sir Arthur Wellesley, arrived the convention in Cintra. By this disgraceful proceeding, it was stipulated, "That the English government should be at the expence of transporting the whole of the French army to any of the ports between Rochfort and L'Orient; when the army was arrived in France, it was at liberty to serve again immediately. All the property of the army,

as well as the personal property of individuals of the army was to be sacred and untouched; it might either be carried off into France, or sold in Portugal. In the last case, full security was to be given by the British to the purchasers, that the property they had would not be taken away from them, nor they themselves molested on account of the purchase." Another article, stipulating that the Russian fleet should be allowed to remain unmolested in the Tagus, as long as it thought proper, or return home, was properly rejected by Sir Charles Cotton.

Nothing could exceed the general indignation in England at the convention of Cintra. The City of London took the lead in remonstrating, and petitioning for an inquiry into the causes which led to so inglorious a treaty. Alderman Ansley, the Lord Mayor, with the Corporation of London, waited on his Majesty with the petition from the City of London; the answer to which specified, "That there was no necessity for their interference with respect to instituting an inquiry into the convention of Cintra." It was, however, deemed requisite to set an inquiry upon foot. The Board of Inquiry reported, "That on a consideration of all circumstances, as set forth in the report, they most humbly submitted their opinion, that no further military proceeding was necessary on that subject. Because some of them might differ in their sentiments respecting the fitness of the convention in the relative situation of the two armies, it was their unanimous declaration, that unquestionable zeal and firmness appeared throughout to have been exhibited by lieutenant-general Sir Hew Dalrymple, Sir Harry Burrard, and Sir Arthur Wellesley, as well as that the ardor and gallantry of the rest of the officers and soldiers, on every occasion during the expedition, had done honor to the troops, and reflected lustre on his Majesty's arms."

His Royal Highness the Duke of York having in a letter to Sir David Dundas, then commander in chief, animadverted on the Report of the Board, another assembled when the following points were taken into consideration: "Whether under all the circumstances that appeared in evidence; it was their opinion, that an armistice was advisable; and if so, whether the terms of the armistice were such as ought to have been agreed upon? And whether, upon a like consideration of the relative situation of the

two armies, subsequent to the armistice; and when all the British forces were landed, it was their opinion, that a convention was advisable; and if so, whether the terms of that convention were such as ought to have been agreed upon? At the meeting of the board, there was a diversity of opinion on the question proposed by the Royal Duke. His Majesty, however, gave an express declaration of his disapprobation of the convention, which was communicated to Sir Hew Dalrymple.

The measures which Napoleon had pursued towards Spain and Portugal, excited great dissatisfaction, both at the courts of Vienna and St. Petersburgh. A correspondence between Count Metternich, the Austrian minister, and Champagny, the French minister, took place, in which great professions of friendship and attachment to the Emperor of Austria were set forth: with respect to Russia, a conference took place between Bonaparte, and the Emperor Alexander, at Erfurth, a city in the Electorate of Mayence; Alexander was attended by his brother, the Grand Duke Constantine, and a long suite of nobles. Bonaparte was accompanied by Berthier, Talleyrand, Champagny, Caulincourt, and many others. Many important subjects were discussed in the conferences between these potentates. The Emperor of Russia mediated for Prussia, and obtained a promise from Napoleon, that the French troops should evacuate the Prussian territories, after the contributions imposed (which he greatly reduced) should be duly received. Another subject, which formed a topic of consideration in the conferences at Erfurth, related to Great Britain. The part England had so generously taken, with respect to Spain and Portugal, naturally led Napoleon to wish to make some pacific overtures at such a crisis; and it is probable it might be from an intimation of the Emperor of Russia, who might have wished to have acted in this respect as mediator, that on October 21, a flag of truce arrived at Dover, with a French and Russian messenger; the latter was permitted to proceed to London.

In this overture it was proposed to enter into a negociation for a general peace; in concert with his Britannic Majesty's allies, or to treat on any basis which might be offered. The answer of the British cabinet was favorable

to the proposition of entering into a negociation with France, on the basis of consulting the allies, amongst whom Spain was to be comprehended. This, however, was not acceded to by the French government, who designated the Spaniards as, "Spanish insurgents;" and the admission of them into the negociation was deemed inexpedient. A declaration was afterwards published by the British government, in which, in vindication of the conduct of administration, it was truly observed, "That neither the honor of his Majesty, nor the generosity of the British nation, would admit of his Majesty's consenting to commence a negociation by the abandonment of a brave and loyal people, who are contending for the preservation of all that is dear to man; and upon exertions in a cause so unquestionably just, his Majesty has solemnly pledged himself to sustain."

Thus terminated the trifling negociation, commenced through the influence of the Emperor of Russia, and projected at the conference at Erfurth.

CHAP. XXII.

Continuation of the Campaign in Spain. Attack upon the French Fleet in Basque Roads. Expedition against Flushing.

1808, 1809. THE Spanish patriots, ardent in the cause of liberty, established a central junta, which was acknowledged by all the constituted authorities of the kingdom. This junta appointed a new council of war, consisting of five members, over which General Castanos presided. All the troops in Andalusia, Grenada, as well as Estremadura, were now set in motion, and a grand army was formed; one division of which was commanded by the brave Palafox, another by General Blake, and another by Castanos, who was appointed commander in chief.

Bonaparte having levied an army of sixty thousand conscripts, set out from Paris, to command his army in

person against Spain; and on October 5, 1808, he joined his brother Joseph at Vittoria.

General Castanos crossed the river Ebro, and took possession of Leim, Viana, and other places; but Marshal Ney cut off the communication between Castanos and Blake. The latter was unfortunately driven from various strong positions, and he suffered great loss. At Reynosa, the army of Blake was attacked, and completely routed; and he precipitately retreated to Asturias. Marshal Soult captured St. Andero. Count Belvideri, who commanded the army of Estremadura, was also defeated. And on November 23, the army of General Castanos was defeated at Tudela. The circumstances attending this most unfortunate engagement, are thus described in the official bulletin of the French army:

"On the 22d of November, at the break of day, the French army began its march. It took its direction to Calahorra, where, on the evening before, were the headquarters of Castanos. Finding that town evacuated, it marched on Alfaro, from whence the enemy had also retreated. On the 23d, at break of day there was that ardor displayed which characterises veteran troops. Situations were chosen for establishing batteries, with sixty pieces of cannon; but the impetuosity of the French troops, and the inquietude of the enemy, did not allow time for this. The Spaniards were already vanquished by the order and movements of the French army. The Duke of Montebello caused the centre to be pierced by the division of General Maurice Matthews. The General of division Lefevre, with his cavalry, immediately passed on the trot through this opening, and by a quarter wheel to the left, enveloped the enemy. The moment when half the enemy's line found itself thus turned and defeated, was that in which General le Grange attacked the village of Cascante, where the line of Castanos was placed, which did not exhibit a better countenance than the right, but abandoned the field of battle, leaving behind it, its artillery, and a great number of prisoners. The cavalry pursued the remains of the enemy's army to Mallen, in the direction of Agreda. Seven standards, thirty pieces of cannon, twelve colonels, and three hundred officers, were taken. Four thousand Spaniards

were left dead on the field of battle, or driven into the Ebro. While a part of the fugitives retired to Saragossa, the left wing of the Spanish army, which had been cut off, fled in disorder to Tarragona and Agreda. Five thousand Spaniards, all troops of the line, were taken prisoners in the pursuit. No quarter was given to any of the peasants found in arms. This army of forty-five thousand men has been thus beaten and defeated, without our having more than six thousand men engaged. The battle of Burgos had smitten the centre of the enemy, and the battle of Espinosa, the right; the battle of Tudela had struck the left. Victory had thus struck as with a thunder-bolt, and dispersed the whole league of the enemy."

The battle of Tudela was followed by the march of the French army to Madrid. General San Juan, with an army of thirteen thousand men, disputed the approach of the French, but was obliged, at length, to make a precipitate flight, leaving all his artillery behind him.

Madrid was now invested, and there appeared in the inhabitants to be a determined spirit of resistance. Twice was the capital summoned to surrender, and twice was the summons rejected. At length, a deputation from the city being introduced to Bonaparte, he informed the deputies, that if the city did not surrender by an early hour on the next morning, it would be taken by assault, and no quarter given. The deputies, who were active members of the supreme junta, agreed, that Madrid should be delivered up; and the Spanish troops were sent away the same night. Upon again entering Madrid, Napoleon issued a proclamation to the inhabitants, menacing them in case of opposition to his brother, that he would crown himself King of Spain, and govern them with the utmost severity.

The news of the revolution which had taken place in the mother country, when it reached the Spanish colonies, produced the utmost horror and aversion. In many places a general massacre of the French would have taken place, had not the judicious interposition of the constituted authorities cooled the heat of popular animosity, and curbed the unlimited fury of the enraged

multitude. The French were also driven out of Porto Rico, Marie Galante, and Descada.

The Emperor of France had been thus struggling to place the Spanish diadem on his brother's head, and to seize upon Portugal, already had he elevated Joachim Murat, his brother-in-law, to the throne of Naples; and the Pope still remained the victim of his tyranny, immured in prison. He had annexed to the French empire, all the ecclesiastical states, as also Ancona, Parma, and Placentia. Pope Pius, who had hitherto submitted to his sufferings with great resignation, in consequence of the late outrageous behaviour of Bonaparte, published a manifesto, in which he represented his "dear son, Napoleon," as a vile renegado; as unworthy of the Christian name; and, therefore, he solemnly excommunicated him. There had been periods of time, both in the history of France, as also in that of other countries, in which the Pope's excommunicatory bull would have produced the most direful effects; but at the present enlightened æra, the pretended successor of St. Peter fulminating his anathemas of excommunication, is calculated only to excite ridicule, and produce the smile of contempt. Pius acted a much wiser part, in stirring up his catholic children of the peninsula, to defend the throne, and the altar, at the hazard of their lives. In this respect the holy father was highly beneficial, in animating the patriots to perseverance in the great, good, and glorious cause in which they were engaged.

From contemplating the gigantic strides which Napoleon Bonaparte was making to obtain the supreme dominion of the continent of Europe, we turn our attention to a subject infinitely more pleasing: a grand display of naval heroism in those brave men who nobly supported the sovereignty of their country on the ocean. A French fleet, forming eight sail of the line, had been blocked up by Lord Gambier, in the harbour of Brest; but the British Admiral having been obliged to quit his station, the squadron got out, and anchored in Basque Roads, where it was augmented by four sail of the line, and two frigates. Lord Cochrane, K. B. son of the Earl of Dundonald, had distinguished himself by a daring spirit of enterprise; and he was selected for the purpose of making an attack on the French fleet as it lay at anchor.

He was accordingly sent out with instructions to Lord Gambier, to employ him in an attack with fireships, to destroy the French fleet. Lord Cochrane's appointment, which was rather out of the usual mode of appointments to naval services, caused great jealousy amongst the officers; and Rear-admiral Hervey having, in a moment of irritation, used some disrespectful language to Lord Gambier,† was sent home under arrest, brought to a court-martial, and sentenced to be dismissed his Majesty's service. Lord Cochrane having fitted up the explosion ship, and placed one thousand five hundred barrels of gunpowder in puncheons, on the top of which near four hundred fusees were placed; his Lordship embarked on board, with one lieutenant, and four seamen. The fireships, led on by Captain Woodridge, now proceeded to the attack. The fleet had shifted into the Aix Roads, and a heavy cannonade was made from the isle of Aix. The intrepid Cochrane set fire to the fusees, and betook himself to the boat, which conveyed him to his ship, and he then proceeded to attack the French vessels which had been disorganised by the fireship. The French were enabled to secure six of their ships, but Lord Cochrane captured the Calcutta, and also the Ville de Varsovie, and the Aquilon: three ships were obliged to be burnt, and another French ship was burnt by her own crew.

It was ascertained, that in this brilliant affair of Lord Cochrane, one ship, of one hundred and twenty guns; five of seventy-four guns, and two frigates, were driven on shore, and either destroyed, or rendered unfit for service: one ship of eighty guns, two of seventy-four, and one of fifty; and three frigates, were burnt. In this action the loss sustained by the British amounted only to thirty men.

It was a circumstance much to be lamented, that the misunderstanding which had prevailed relative to Lord Cochrane's expedition, unfortunately continued when the design of it had been fully accomplished. Lord Cochrane expressed a dissatisfaction at the conduct of Lord Gambier; and the latter, in consequence,

† This brave and meritorious officer was charged, amongst other impropriet[illegible] of language, of having called Lord Gambier, "A psalm-singing Methodist."

submitted himself to the scrutiny of a court-martial; the result of which was highly honorable to his lordship.

The British arms were very successful in the West Indies; Martinico, and Cayenne, were both captured. Another attempt was also made for the reduction of the city of Naples, by Sir John Stewart, who embarked with fifteen thousand British troops, and was afterwards joined by a body of Sicilian forces. The garrisons of Joctica, and Procida, were made prisoners; but existing circumstances were so unfavorable to an attack upon Naples, that Sir John thought it prudent to abandon the idea.

During the whole progress of the war in which Great Britain was engaged with France, in consequence of the French revolution, we have had occasion to notice the general failure of particular expeditions, fitted out in, what was denominated, a secret manner. Indeed, there seemed to be an infatuation of the most extraordinary nature, which compelled the British ministers to concert measures upon so wild and Quixotic a plan. We have now to record the failure of an expedition, projected upon a more formidable scale than any one, of a similar nature, during the war. Immense preparations were, for a considerable time, making for fitting of it out; and it was, at length, ascertained, (a fact *well known in France* long before the expedition sailed,) that this grand expedition was destined for the capture of the islands at the mouth of the Scheldt. The greatest anxiety prevailed throughout the country as to the person to whom the command of this fleet, which was to achieve wonders, was to be committed; and nothing could exceed the chagrin, disappointment, and mortification of the public, when the command was bestowed upon John Earl of Chatham; a nobleman, whose mediocrity of talent rendered him ill qualified for superintending an expedition of the most important nature. Upwards of forty thousand men were embarked on this service; and the fleet consisted of upwards of twenty sail of the line, exclusive of frigates, gun-boats, bomb vessels, &c. On July 28, the fleet sailed from the Downs; and intelligence was soon received of the conquest of the island of Walcheren; a place notorious for the unhealthy state of

the atmosphere; and which has, with great propriety, been designated as, "The Golgotha of the human species." Flushing was also invested by Lord Chatham; and on August 13, the bombardment of this town took place, and the destructive nature of Sir William Congreve's rockets, soon set the town in flames, which was afterwards surrendered by General Monnet, and the garrison, consisting of upwards of four thousand men, were made prisoners. It was universally supposed that the attack upon Flushing was only the precursor of other operations of still greater moment. Sir Richard Strachan, who was the Admiral of the fleet, was not a little astonished, when, upon consulting with Lord Chatham, he was informed, that his Lordship designed to advance no farther.

It was ascertained that the enemy had made immense exertions to resist the proposed attack of the English; and that a numerous army had been formed for the defence of Antwerp, and the vast quantity of shipping collected there; a difference of opinion arose between Lord Chatham and Sir Richard Strachan, when the former deemed it expedient to return with the greatest part of the troops to England. But a large number of the forces which had been embarked, was encamped at Walcheren, and were there seized with the Walcheren fever, which carried off a multitude of persons. At length, after that pestilential disorder had made the most dreadful ravages, and the army was reduced to a skeleton, the miserable island was evacuated by the surviving few: and thus ended this disgraceful and ill fated expedition, which excited a *great degree* of dissatisfaction throughout the country.

CHAP. XXIII.

Deposition of the King of Sweden. Campaign in Spain and Portugal. Campaign in Germany. Battle of Wagram.

THE spirited opposition which Gustavus IV. had made to the tyranny of Bonaparte, excited the utmost hatred in Napoleon, who stirred up a spirit of revolt in Sweden, which terminated in the deposition of that monarch. The following particulars relating to this singular event, are peculiarly interesting.

The conspirators had fixed to arrest the King in a street through which he usually passed, a little after two o'clock in the afternoon, on his way from the palace of Stockholm to Haga, where he generally resided.

Just at this time, an officer arrived from the western army, with a manifesto to the leaders of the revolution in Stockholm. All was now prepared, and the different parts in this great drama were assigned to proper actors. The King was to be conveyed to the fortress of Vaxholm, the garrison of which should be relieved by a troop of the guards from Stockholm. A solemn oath was taken, that nothing should be attempted against the life of the King, but that every respect should be shown him consistent with safety and prudence. The regiment of curassier life-guards was informed of the projected revolution, and prepared to assist in its execution. When the King should be arrested, one of the principal conspirators, accompanied by a squadron, was to march up to the court of the palace, to wait the orders of his Royal Highness the Duke; while some men of the highest authority, should endeavor, in the name of their country, to persuade his Royal Highness to accept of the government, under the title of Protector, until the states of the kingdom should be assembled. In the mean time it was agreed, that no meetings should be held, no conversation permitted which might betray the conspiracy; but that every one should anxiously attend to the part assigned to him, and expect in silence the moment of action.

Circumstances occurred, which obliged the conspira-

...at the head of which was Baron Adlercreutz) to delay the execution of their project; and the western army, which had been persuaded to adopt the cause of the revolutionists, advanced in the mean time towards Stockholm.

On Sunday, March 12, an extra post arrived with the proclamation which they had issued, a full account of their proceedings. The King was panic struck. In the afternoon he went from Haga to Stockholm; and as soon as he entered the palace, the gates were shut, guards were placed at the different entrances of the town, who were commanded strictly to examine every person who entered, and allow no one to leave Stockholm. In the evening, an account of the approach of the western army was sent to all the public establishments. The night was passed in dispatching the most contradictory orders. All the great officers of state, were ordered to repair to Nyköping. The military were to depart from Stockholm, and one of the German regiments, with some artillery, was destined to oppose the western army. Baron Rozenblad, secretary of state, was called from his bed, and ordered to raise as much money as he could, by the sale of bills on England; and he in vain represented, that at such an hour no business of that kind could be transacted. The commissioners of the bank were commanded to assemble at seven o'clock in the morning, and the proper officers were ordered to use every effort to collect the greatest possible number of horses.

Baron Adlercreutz judged, that the eventful moment was arrived. He sent to desire those who were stationed at the gates, and other parts of the palace, to be watchful on their posts, and having assembled a number of officers, he entered the King's room. When the door opened the King seemed surprised, and the Baron approached his Majesty, and began to address him: he said, "that the public mind was in the utmost irritation from the unfortunate circumstances of the country, and particularly from his Majesty's intended departure from Stockholm: that the higher officers of state, and of the military, and the most respectable citizens, had encouraged him to represent the consequences, for which purpose,"—Here the King interrupted the Baron, loudly exclaiming, "Treason! You are all corrupted, and shall

be punished!" The Baron answered, "We are no traitors, but wish to save your Majesty, and our country." The King immediately drew his sword, when the Baron rushed upon him, and seized him round the waist, while Colonel Silversparzo took the sword from his Majesty. The King then vociferated, "They are going to murder me; help! help!" They endeavored to tranquilise the mind of the King, who appeared to be more composed, and requested his sword to be returned to him, which was refused.

His Majesty's cries had alarmed some of his body guards, who had just arrived, and servants of the palace, who endeavored to force open the door; but not being able so to do, they broke the upper pannel of it with pokers and their sabres. At this moment Baron Adlercreutz commanded the door to be opened, and rushing into the middle of the crowd, seized a sabre from an hussar, and snatched from the Adjutant-general his staff of office, which holding up, he said, That he now considered himself as Adjutant-general, and in that capacity commanded the guards immediately to retire. After some hesitation, this command was obeyed; and several officers, who were not in the conspiracy, were put under arrest. The Baron then went to the room where the guard usually assembled, when the Baron assured those present, that the King's person was not in the smallest danger; and that nothing more was intended than to save the country from ruin. He conjured them, therefore, as they should answer to God and their country, not to attempt any thing which might occasion bloodshed, and endanger the life of the King. The guards were yet hesitating, when the Baron again assuring them of the purity of his intentions, they remained tranquil. Stockholm remained all this time in a state of tranquillity; the citizens mounted guard at the bank, and public offices.

Counts Ugglas and Stromfelt, were sent in to his Majesty to quiet his mind. The King had, unperceived, drawn Count Stromfelt's sword from the scabbard; and when the General missed his sword, which the King carried naked in his hand, and intreated to have it returned, his Majesty answered, "The General was just as good a General, as he a King, without a sword." Baron Adlercreutz at this moment returned to the King's anti-

chamber, and being informed of what had happened, he appointed two officers as a guard over the King; but Gustavus seizing his opportunity upon opening the door, the Baron advancing, he burst through a door which had been left ungarded, and made his escape: he was instantly pursued by the Baron, who perceived him at the bottom of a spiral stair-case; when the King observing the Baron, he threw a large bunch of keys in his face, and ran off. Gustavus, in his eager endeavors to escape, fell on the stairs, and severely hurt his arm. When the flight of the King was generally known, the utmost confusion prevailed among the authors of the revolution: the King's gamekeeper was the first who descried his sovereign with his sword in his hand, making towards the only gate which had been left open. Grieff (for that was the gamekeeper's name) having overtaken the King, the latter made a violent push at him, but with so tremulous and unsteady an arm, that the sword passed up the sleeve of Grieff's coat, slightly wounding him: his sword arm thus entangled, his breath gone, and his strength exhausted, he was easily overpowered, and carried up stairs, when he was, by his own desire, taken into the White Room, and placed in a chair, exactly opposite the portrait of the unfortunate Marie Antoinette, Queen of France. All this was transacted whilst the utmost tranquillity pervaded the capital: no tumult ensued; no blood was shed.†

The Duke of Sudermania, the King's uncle, the well-known partisan of Bonaparte, was called upon to fill the vacant throne, and assumed the title of "Charles the Thirteenth."

Sir David Baird, and Sir John Moore, were the commanders of the first military force sent by Great Britain to the peninsula. Both of these Generals experienced a very cool reception from the juntas. Sir John Moore, while on his march to Valladolid,‡ having heard that Marshal Soult was at Saldanha, he effected a junction with Sir David Baird, and advanced, by rapid marches, to the Carron. Here the advanced posts of the two

† "Historical Sketch of the last years of the reign of Gustavus IV. translated from the Swedish."

‡ Valladolid is a city of Leon, and capital of a principality of the same name. It is situated near the Douro, 52 miles S. W. of Burgos, and 95 N. by W. of Madrid.

armies met. Just as Sir John was upon the point of making arrangements for an immediate attack, he received intelligence, that Bonaparte in person had left Madrid with his army, in order to get into the rear of the British forces; and that the army which had been stationed at Talavera, had moved forward to Salamanca; and likewise that Soult himself had received strong reinforcements. No alternative was, therefore, left to Sir John Moore, but to make a retreat: this able and gallant General had only twenty-seven thousand men, to contend with, at least, sixty thousand men of the enemy. Sir John Moore was so closely pursued that the distance between his army and the French was scarcely thirty miles; and the rear of the British army had a skirmish with the cavalry, and part of the artillery, of Bonaparte's army, in which the troops under Lord Paget, eminently distinguished themselves. The period of the year in which the British army was obliged to retreat, was dreadful for the march of troops; words are inadequate to describe the sufferings of the men, exposed to incessant rains, dragging along a miserable tract of country, where the roads were almost impassable, with scanty provisions, broken down waggons, want of fuel, with mules that could not be driven, and bullocks unfitted to the yoke: and with tattered garments, drenched with rain, wading through mud; deprived of food for a long series of hours; and the scanty allowance then granted, half cooked, half dressed: such were the existing circumstances under which Sir John Moore effected his retreat, and continued his march. The whole of the British army reached Corunna, except one division, which had been dispatched to Vigo.†

At Corunna the British army, after such a distressing march, beheld the French army approaching the town. Sir John Moore was indefatigable in visiting the outposts, and in explaining his plans to the general officers. While conversing with Captain Hardinge, a cannon ball struck the left shoulder of the brave General, and he fell to the ground; when it was discovered that he was mortally wounded, and he was carried from the field of battle, which was carried on with unabated vigor and

† Vigo is situated in Galacia, with a good harbour; it is 260 miles W. N. W. of Madrid.

spirit, until five in the evening. In the battle of Corunna, the English lost between seven and eight hundred men, and the French two thousand. Sir John Moore was killed, and Sir David Baird wounded. The body of that gallant officer was hastily deposited on the rampart of the citadel of Corunna, undressed, and without a coffin; but upon the Spaniards obtaining possession of that place, by order of the Marquis de Romana, the body was taken up, and properly entombed, with a brief inscription placed over it.†

An embarkation of the British troops now took place, without any molestation from the enemy. The supineness and obstinacy of the Spaniards, in not co-operating with the British army, was a primary cause of the retreat of that army from the peninsula, when the Spaniards were left for a time to fight their own battles. Accordingly, soon after the French attacked General Venegas, and put his troops to flight.

In Portugal the campaign commenced with the siege of Oporto, which was easily taken: Chares was also taken, and then retaken by the Portuguese General Silnira, and fifteen hundred men were made prisoners. The patriots in Galicia made themselves masters of the garrison of Vigo, which also consisted of fifteen hundred men. Cuesta, the Spanish General, was defeated with great loss, by Marshal Victor.

The supreme junta of Spain now appointed Don Pedro Cevallos, as Ambassador from them, in the name of Ferdinand VII. to the British court; and he was received with the most cordial marks of attachment and respect, by his Britannic Majesty, and the nation at large. It was now resolved by the British ministry, that vigorous efforts should be made to expel the French from Portugal; for which purpose Sir Arthur Wellesley was appointed to the command of the British forces in the peninsula. That illustrious General, who had already acquired renown on the plains of Indostan; and who, at Vimiera, had gallantly defeated the enemy; proved a formidable opponent to Soult, one of Bona-

† Sir John Moore was son of Dr. Moore, the author of Zeluco, Mordaunt, and other popular works. He eminently distinguished himself in Egypt, and his fall at Corunna was deeply regretted by the British nation. His brother has published a journal of his campaign in the peninsula.

parte's best Generals; the latter, in attempting to force a passage into Spain by the way of Zamora, was, after five days obstinate fighting, obliged to retreat to Oporto. In other engagements he was put to flight by Sir Arthur, who, after capturing a great portion of his artillery and baggage, marched to protect Lisbon and its vicinity. The Spanish patriots under General Balasteros had obtained possession of St. Andero, but on the night of the same day, it was recaptured by General Bonnet, and the whole Spanish garrison, amounting to five thousand men, were put to the sword; and Balasteros was made prisoner. General Blake, who commanded the army in the north east of Spain, was defeated by Suchet, at Belchiste; and the French took nine pieces of cannon, an immense quantity of provisions, and three thousand prisoners.

On July 29, 1809, Sir Arthur Wellesly formed a junction with the Spanish armies: the French armies were also concentrated, and commanded by Joseph Bonaparte in person, assisted by Marshals Jourdan and Victor, and General Sebastiani. This army was stationed in the vicinity of Talavera. The French began the attack on the Spaniards under General Cuesta, whom they constrained to fall back on the British, who being now attacked, the French were repulsed, and a most brilliant victory obtained; ten thousand of the enemy were killed or wounded; two Generals were killed, and Sebastiani and another General wounded. The loss of the British amounted to between five and six thousand; Generals Langworth and Mackenzie were slain: the loss of the Spaniards was comparatively small.

After this brilliant victory, so favorable to the military science of Sir Arthur Wellesly, that General received information, that Mortier, Ney, and Soult, had formed a junction: the wounded were obliged to remain at Talavera, and Sir Arthur made a judicious retreat to Badajoz. Towards the close of the campaign the Spaniards experienced two defeats; one at Gerona, where Blake was routed by Augereau; and another at Ocana, where the central army was defeated by Joseph Bonaparte.

The court of Vienna had been busily employed in making arrangements for the commencement of hostilities, which took place in April, 1809. Prior to which the Archduke Charles, who was invested with extraor-

dinary powers, published a proclamation to the soldiers of his army. His Highness established his head quarters at Linz. On April 10, the Austrian army crossed the Inn, and advanced towards Bavaria. Massena and Oudinot retreated to the left bank of the Lech: while Davoust and Ney, who were posted on the north of the Danube, marched towards Nuremberg. Upon the first intelligence of the movement of the Austrians, Bonaparte left Paris, on April 12, and arrived at Donaworth five days after. On April 19, Massena met with a body of Austrians, at a village called Pfessing, when an action took place, in which the Austrians were defeated: a sad omen of the issue of the campaign.

At Ebensberg, Bonaparte gave battle to the Archduke Louis, and took eight standards, twelve pieces of cannon, and eighteen thousand prisoners. Bonaparte immediately marched on to Landshut, where both the Austrian cavalry and infantry were driven from before the town, which was take, and with it thirty pieces of cannon: and nine thousand men were made prisoners.

The Archduke Charles having descended upon the Danube, took possession of Ratisbon, and made one thousand Frenchmen prisoners.

On April 22, Bonaparte arrived at Eckmuhl, where the Austrian army, consisting of one hundred and ten thousand men, were disadvantageously posted. Bonaparte immediately ordered the Duke of Montebello, to attack them, when an obstinate and sanguinary engagement took place; they were driven from all their positions; and in their endeavors to effect a retreat, were completely cut off. The Archduke Charles very narrowly escaped being taken prisoner. The fragments of the discomfited army were collected together at Ratisbon: here the Austrians were again unfortunate, and near eight thousand of them cut to pieces: and Ratisbon surrendered. In the battle of Eckmuhl, and the actions at Ratisbon, the French took near twenty thousand men prisoners.

Bonaparte arranged his plan now for marching direct to Vienna, and near Ebensberg, the rear guard of the Archduke Louis's army was attacked, and near four thousand of them taken prisoners. And on May 10, the Emperor of France appeared before Vienna, the suburbs of which he took possession of. Some resistance was

made by the troops in the city, where the Archduke Maximilian had the chief command; but the city, at length, surrendered.

Having now obtained possession of the Austrian capital, Bonaparte issued a proclamation, addressed to the Hungarian nation. The Archduke Charles was on the other side of the Danube, and Napoleon crossed that river, with the determination of bringing him to action. No opposition was made to the French in effecting their passage across, and Bonaparte advanced with the right wing of his army to Esling, while his left was posted on the village of Aspern. The Archduke having summoned a council of war, resolved to begin an attack with five columns: the first and second columns were ordered to endeavour to recapture the village of Aspern; a dreadful scene was now exhibited of carnage and slaughter, and after a desperate conflict, the Austrians succeeded in getting possession of the village. The left wing of the French now advanced upon the main body of the Austrians, who acted with great judgment in receiving their fire, till that of the French had been nearly exhausted, when they succeeded in routing that part of the army of the enemy. The approach of night terminated this tremendous conflict for a time. The Archduke during the night made due arrangements for the renewal of the battle on the next day. The operations of the day commenced with a severe struggle for the possession of the village of Aspern; this place, which seemed destined to concentrate within itself all the horrors, rage, and fury of the battle, once more fell into the hands of the French; and again, by the persevering valor of the Austrians, it became their unmolested possession. The village of Esling was the only post now held by the enemy, and the Prince of Romberg made many a gallant attempt to take it, but in vain. The French retreated in the night to the isle of Lobau. In this grand battle, in which the Austrians displayed a considerable degree of heroism, and the evolutions of which reflected great honor on the military science of the Archduke Charles, the French sustained immense loss in killed and wounded: five of their Generals were slain, eight were wounded, one mortally, the Duke of Montebello; two were taken. In addi-

tion to eight thousand men, prisoners. The loss of the Austrians was great, but comparatively trifling when compared with that of the French.

The Archduke Ferdinand had the command of the Austrian troops in Poland; and in the middle of April he crossed the river Perica, and entered the Duchy of Warsaw. The base conduct of the new made King of Saxony, drew down upon him the just vengeance of the armed force of his *late master;* he was dispossessed of Dresden, and Leipsic; and a powerful diversion was made in favor of Austria, by the celebrated Schill, a commander of singular enterprise, who made himself master of Mecklenburgh; his good fortune, however, forsook him, and he was compelled to take refuge in Stralsund,† where he was besieged, when the town was taken, and the brave Schill was numbered among the dead.

In contemplating the campaign in Italy, we find the Imperialists eminently successful: they gained possession of Padua and Vicenza; crossed the river Adige, and menaced Venice. The Archduke John was the successful Generalissimo of the forces in Italy. Eugene Beauharnois having received considerable succours, recaptured the places above-mentioned, and crossed the Brenta. The Austrians being encamped beyond the river Piave, the French army crossed it, commenced an immediate attack, and made four thousand prisoners; they also took sixteen pieces of cannon. The Austrians crossed the river Taghamento, and were pursued by the French, who overtook them at Tarvis. The Imperialists had formed a double line of redoubts, raised in a deep valley, intersected by a small river; the French made an attack upon this position, and carried it solely by effect of the bayonet. The Archduke John viewed it requisite now to retreat into Hungary, as the French army of Italy had formed a junction with the main army under Bonaparte. Beauharnois followed the Archduke, and another engagement took place at Raab, when there were three thousand Austrians taken prisoners; four

† Stralsund is a seaport town of Upper Saxony, and the capital of Swedish Pomerania, it is accessible only by means of bridges. It is 40 miles N. E. of Gustrow.

standards, and six pieces of cannon were also taken. Raab was then invested, and after standing out eight days, surrendered. The Archduke John now pursued his road to Hungary, with the design of effecting a junction with his brother Charles.

The Archduke Charles had greatly reinforced his army by drafts of troops from Germany, Hungary, and Poland.

Bonaparte was employed in constructing bridges for crossing the Danube, and on July 5, the whole French army crossed that river. Bonaparte now attempted to gain possession of the village of Wagram; and circumstances presaged a great battle. On the 6th of July, at dawn of day, the battle commenced. The Archduke Charles had weakened the centre of his army, on which Napoleon made a most formidable attack; the Austrians were unable to sustain the shock, and precipitately gave way, consequently Wagram fell into the hands of the French; and the Imperialists fled towards Moravia. In the battle of Wagram twenty thousand Austrians were taken prisoners: and the French had a great number, upwards of fifteen hundred, killed; and four hundred wounded.

The fugitive Austrians were again attacked at Znaim; but soon after the commencement of the engagement, proposals arrived for an armistice, from the Emperor Francis; and on July 12, it was signed: this was followed by a definitive treaty, which took place in October, 1809; and the principal articles of which were as follow:

Austria ceded Saltzburg, and a portion of territory extending along the banks of the Danube, from Passage to the vicinity of Litz, to the King of Bavaria. To France, Fiume and Trieste, and the whole of the country to the south of the river Save, until that river enters Bosnia, was also yielded. The King of Saxony, as a reward for his treachery, received some villages in Bohemia; and the whole of Western Gallicia, in Poland, from the frontiers of Silesia, to the river Bog; together with the city of Cracow, and the district surrounding it, in Eastern Gallicia. And Russia obtained a portion of this latter territory. The Emperor Francis also agreed to recognize Joseph Bona-

parte, as King of Spain. And the whole population of the Tyrol was consigned over to Napoleon, upon condition of his granting the inhabitants a free and unconditional pardon.

CHAP. XIV.

Divorce of Bonaparte from the Empress Josephine. Marriage of Napoleon to the Arch-Duchess of Austria. Campaign in the Peninsula.

1809, 1810. THE Emperor Francis II. had been reduced to the vilest degree of abasement. He had licked the dust of the French usurper's shoes; he had submitted to the most infamous degradation; but he had yet greater to undergo. Bonaparte had long conceived an idea of exalting his rank among the sovereigns of Europe, by uniting himself to a princess of illustrious birth. Hence after the decisive battle of Wagram, and the treaty which followed it, he cast his eyes upon the lovely and interesting Maria Louisa, daughter of the Emperor of Austria. One obstacle, and that no inconsiderable one, lay in the way of his ambition; the present Josephine. Napoleon was very adroit in removing persons *secretly*, who obstructed his views and designs. How to get rid of Josephine required not a little deliberation. She had been solemnly crowned Empress, and she was universally respected by the French nation, ever since she had been the wife of Bonaparte; her behaviour was truly exemplary. Napoleon had held out to the French people the prospect of a dynasty being established not by a collateral branch of his family, but by a son and heir to his crown; but all his hopes and expectations proved abortive, for Josephine had no child: this dexterously served as a pretext for Bonaparte's procuring a divorce. Henry VIII. of England, wished to be divorced for love; Napoleon Bonaparte for glory.

On December 16, the project of a decree on the subject of the proposed dissolution of his marriage was

formally announced to the senate; and a decree was also submitted to that body for their approbation: and the law authorizing the decree was passed.

The Emperor assembled around his person the different branches of his family, to whom he made a florid address, explanatory of the motives he had in view in this separation; namely, his anxiety to promote the interests of France; which, in his opinion, would be best promoted by giving stability to the throne, by leaving children who should inherit it; and who, brought up according to the vast plans he had projected for the prosperity of the French nation, and inheriting from him an ardent love for the French people, would be best calculated to promote the glory and happiness of the country. To accomplish so desirable an end, he was obliged, most reluctantly, to separate himself from the Empress Josephine, by whom he had no hopes of issue; and unite himself with one from whom he might rationally entertain hopes of a family. He finished this artful harangue by complimenting the Empress for her virtues; and expressing his determination, that when divorced, she should still retain that title. The Empress now stepped forward, and declared her full satisfaction in consenting to the measure proposed. *A procès verbal* was now drawn up, declaratory of the divorce; and which being signed by all present, and the parties more immediately concerned, terminated this singular business.

Early in 1810, the Prince Archchancellor of the empire transmitted a message to the senate, relative to his projected union with the Archduchess of Austria; couched in the following terms:

"Senators, We have dispatched to Vienna, as our Ambassador Extraordinary, our cousin the Prince of Neufchatel, to solicit the hand of the Archduchess Maria Louisa, daughter of the Emperor of Austria. We have given orders to our minister of foreign relations to lay before you the articles of the treaty of marriage between us and the Archduchess Maria Louisa, which has been concluded, signed, and ratified. We have been desirous of eminently contributing to the happiness of the present generation. The enemies of the continent have founded their prosperity upon its dissensions and divisions. They can no longer nourish war, by imputing to us projects

incompatible with the ties and duties of affinity, which we have just contracted with the imperial house reigning in Austria. The brilliant qualities which distinguish the Archduchess Maria Louisa, have acquired her the love of the people of Austria. They have fixed our regards. Our people will love this Princess from their love for us, until, being witnesses of all the virtues which have given her so high a place in our thoughts, they shall love her for herself.

"Given at our palace of the Thuilleries, the 37th of February, 1810.

(Signed) "NAPOLEON."

The marriage with Maria Louisa was solemnised at Paris on April 1. It would be superfluous to enlarge on the infinite advantages Bonaparte gained by this union with a Princess of one of the most illustrious royal houses in Europe; it was a master stroke of policy; and by this alliance he placed himself on a level, as to *ties* of blood, with the first potentates in christendom, who, confused and abashed, might pointedly exclaim, "Art thou become like unto us?"

The Emperor of France, immediately upon his marriage, by a decree of the senate, incorporated the city of Rome with the French empire. The following constituted the articles of this union:

1. The state of Rome is united to the French empire, and forms an integral part thereof. 2. To be divided into two departments; Rome and Trasimene. 3. The department of Rome shall send seven deputies to the legislative body; Trasimene four. 4. The department of Rome shall be classed in the first series; Trasimene in the second. 5. A senatory shall be established in the departments of Rome and Trasimene. 6. The city of Rome is the second of the empire. The mayor of Rome is to be present when the Emperor takes the oaths on his accession; and is to rank, as are also all deputations from the city, on all occasions, immediately after the mayors or deputations of the city of Paris. 7. The prince imperial is to assume the title, and to receive the honors of King of Rome. 8. A prince of the blood, or a grand dignitary of the empire, shall reside at Rome, who shall hold the Emperor's court. 9. The property which composes the

endowments of the imperial crown shall be regulated by a special *senatus consultum*. 10. After having been crowned in the church of Notre Dame at Paris, the Emperor shall, previous to the tenth year of his reign, be crowned in the church of St. Peter. 11. The city of Rome shall enjoy particular privileges and immunities, to be determined by the Emperor Napoleon. 12. Every foreign sovereign is incompatible with the exercise of any spiritual authority within the territory of the empire. 13. The Popes shall, at their elevation, take an oath never to act contrary to the four propositions of the Gallican church, adopted in an assembly of the clergy in 1682. 14. The four propositions of the catholic church are declared common to all the catholic churches of the empire. 15. Palaces shall be prepared for the Pope in the different parts of the empire in which he may wish to reside. He shall necessarily have one at Paris, and another at Rome. 16. Two millions in rural property, free of all imposition, and lying in different parts of the empire, shall be assigned to the Pope. 17. The expences of the sacred colleges, and of the Propaganda, shall be declared imperial. 18. The present organic *senatus consultum* shall be transmitted by a message to his Majesty the Emperor and King."

The total annihilation of trade in Holland, had reduced that wretched country to the verge of ruin. There was nothing in Louis Bonaparte to recommend him to his subjects, but his lenity and moderation; he had more of the milk of human kindness flowing in his heart than his brother Napoleon; the latter wished a number of rigid impositions to be imposed, which the former considerably mitigated and softened; which so enraged the Emperor of France, that he summoned him to Paris, to receive fresh instructions on the subject. Napoleon had a design to incorporate Holland with France; and accordingly, in a state paper, which developed the existing state of the kingdom of Holland, the following observations were made:

"Holland is truly only a department of France; that country may be defined as a continuation of the great sources of the French empire; the Meuse, the Rhine, and the Scheldt. The inactivity of her custom-house; the disposition of her agents; the sentiments of her inha-

bitants, tend incessantly to carrying on a fraudulent trade with England. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary to exclude them from all commercial intercourse with the Rhine. Thus placed in a state of morbid compression between France and England, Holland is deprived equally of those advantages which clash with our general system, and which she must relinquish: as also of those which, by a contrary line of conduct, she might acquire. It is time that all this should be set right."

The campaign in Spain opened auspiciously for France. The French entered Andalusia, and forced the line of defence on the Sierra Morena. The members of the supreme junta were accused by the populace of treachery, as was General Venegas also. At Cadiz there was a general apprehension of an attack; and the whole of the Spanish fleet in that harbour, was placed under the protection of Admiral Purvis. In Catalonia, the Spanish army, commanded by O'Donnel, was defeated by General Souham, with great loss, and obliged to retreat to Tarragona.† General Bonnet had an action with the patriots at Oviedo, in which they were routed. General Ballasteros being attacked by the enemy at Santa, Olalla defeated them, and drove them from all the strong posts in the neighbourhood. Ciudad Rodrigo, after a gallant defence, surrendered to the Prince of Essling: in this place the garrison, consisting of seven thousand men, were made prisoners; and there were taken six stands of colours, one hundred and twenty-five pieces of artillery, two hundred thousand weight of powder, and twelve hundred thousand cartridges.

On July 29, Count Serras, with a detachment of French troops, made an attack upon the fort of Senebrea, which was captured. In Portugal, Almeida was besieged by the Prince of Essling, which capitulated to Massena; a great quantity of provisions were found in this place. The gallant commander in chief of the British forces, Sir Arthur Wellesly, recently called up to the house of peers, by the style and title of Lord Viscount Wellington, gained a complete victory over Massena, at

† Tarragona, an ancient seaport of Spain, with an university, in Catalonia. It is seated on a hill, in the Mediterranean. It is 220 miles E. by N. of Madrid.

Busaco, two thousand of the French were left dead, and an immense number were wounded.

Bonaparte issued a decree from Fontainbleau, Oct. 19, 1810, which evidently shewed the hatred he entertained to British manufactures. Like to the elegant apologue of the Fabulist of Antiquity,* he malignantly and wantonly ordered all English manufactured goods found in France to be burnt: thus resolving, that if he could not profit by English manufactures, no other notion should. Another measure which Bonaparte took to evidence his inveteracy against England, was the annexation of his Britannic Majesty's dominions in Hanover, to the newly erected kingdom of Westphalia, of which Jerome Bonaparte had been made king. This upstart sovereign, who had decoyed the fair beauty of Baltimore† into a surreptitious marriage, issued a proclamation in March 1, 1811, in which he informed his Hungarian subjects, that his brother Napoleon had consigned them over to him. He, therefore, from a paternal solicitude for their welfare, engaged to protect them from all attacks of hostile and invading powers. Hanover, in consequence of this new arrangement, was to be divided into three departments. That of the Aller, of the Flunnau, and of the mouths of the Elbe and the Weser.

Sir John Stuart, having dispatched General Oswald from Messina, against the Greek island of St. Manra, it was captured, and the garrison amounting to sixteen hundred men, were made prisoners. The Island of Amboyna in the East Indies appertaining to the Dutch, was captured by Captain Montague Spencer, and Secker: Captain Court of the Honorable East India Company, after meeting with the most determined opposition from the enemy, and undergoing incredible fatigue, summoned the garrison to surrender; and on February 19th, the island was delivered up to the British forces. A quantity of shipping was also taken. The Island of Bourbon in the Indian Seas was taken by commodore Rowley and Colonel Keating.

* Æsop in his fable of the Dog in the Manger.
† Miss Paterson.

CHAP. XXV.

Indisposition of his Britannic Majesty. Prince of Wales appointed Regent of the united kingdom. Operations of Lord Wellington in the Peninsula.

1810, 1811. His Majesty King George III. had on the 25th of October, 1809, entered into the fiftieth year of his reign: great rejoicings took place throughout the kingdom, in celebration of the Jubilee year of his reign. All the places of public worship were opened in the morning, and sermons appropriate to the happy occasion were delivered. The Lord Mayor and corporation of London, attended service at St. Paul's Cathedral. The whole of the day exhibited the most heartfelt joy of a loyal, brave, and enlightened nation, at beholding the life of their venerable and beloved Sovereign, extended to so lengthened a period of human existence; and the day closed with illuminations upon a most splendid and magnificent scale. The ways of Divine Providence are inscrutable and past finding out: scarcely had this ebullition of national joy subsided, but in that very year an awful breach was made in the Royal Family, by the death of the amiable and truly excellent Princess Amelia; soon after which melancholy event, (and chiefly occasioned by it) His Majesty was seized with that malady with which he had been afflicted in 1789. In consequence of His Majesty's indisposition, after repeated adjournments of Parliament, Mr. Perceval brought in a bill for investing the Prince of Wales with the Regency of the united kingdom; to be under *certain restrictions* for the first *year of the regency:* His Royal Highness accordingly assumed the reins of government, and as we are approaching the close of our work, it will be our pleasing task to record events as glorious, under the Regency of His Royal Highness, as any the annals of our history afford.

Massena, who had occupied a strong position near the British lines at Torres Vedras, was under the necessity of retreating from thence to Santarem: this retreat augured well, and evidenced how greatly the French interest was declining in the Peninsula. Lord Wellington

received intelligence, that a body of fifteen thousand men were marching to join Massena. The Portuguese General Silveira, was unable to cope with this detachment, and Massena received an augmentation of forces. Such was the situation of the two rival armies at the commencement of 1811. In waiting for the reinforcements he had lately received. Massena evidently wished only to cover his retreat: and consequently, with profound secresy he broke up his camp, and began his march from Santarem; he continued his march along the river Mendego.

Lord Wellington directly ordered an immediate and rapid pursuit: and the detachment of his army sent on that service, fell in with the rear of the French army, and took two hundred prisoners. Massena had now arrived at Pombal, where some of the French corps took up a strong position near to the river Redentra. Here they were attacked by Lord Wellington, whose army soon drove the enemy from the heights above the Redentra, and obliged them to cross the River closely pursued by the British, who forced them to fly to Cuduxa. General Picton, however, soon dislodged them from that position to another more distant. On March 14, the retreating French army took up a very strong position in Cazac Nova. Lord Wellington declined to attack to dislodge them, but contented himself with harassing the flanks of the army. On the 18th of March, the French having attempted to make a stand in the Serra de Moita, were dislodged from the position they had taken, with the loss of six hundred prisoners. On the 28th of the same month, Massena's army occupied a strong position on the Guarda; but perceiving from the movements of the British army, that Lord Wellington was about to attack them, they hastily removed from that station, having marched upon Sabugal on the river Coa. Lord Wellington on April 3rd, resolved to dislodge them, a detachment from his army was ordered to ford the Coa, and the British troops, notwithstanding a heavy fire from the enemy, crossed the River in very fine style, and charged the French with the bayonet: the enemy were forced at length to retire from the Portuguese frontiers. In this retreat, Massena displayed great judgment; and Lord Wellington, ever the first to discover merit in an adversary, in his dispatches spoke in high terms of it.

"They retreated from Portugal, as they entered it, in one solid mass; covering their rear, on their march, by the operations of either one or two corps d'armes, in the strong positions which the country afforded; and these corps d'armes were closely supported by the main body." The French army, during the retreat of Massena, was guilty of the most horrid excesses. The towns and villages through which it passed, exhibited a frightful scene of devastation, truly, in numerous instances, might it be affirmed, that before the French retreating army, was the garden of Eden, which soon became a desolate wilderness!

On April 7th, Lord Wellington dispatched Sir William Erskine to reconnoitre Almeida. Soon after the attention of our illustrious Commander was again called to arrange measures for another contest with the French in Portugal. Sir Brent Spencer sent an express to Lord Wellington at Estramadura, informing him, that he had received intelligence that the French were again advancing, with a design, as it was supposed, to relieve Almeida. This in fact, was the case, for on May 2nd, Massena having reinforced his army with a great number of cavalry, and by nine hundred of the imperial guard; this army crossed the river Agueda at Cinidad Rodrigo. Massena made an address to his army, composed in language well adapted to excite a spirit of bold enterprize among his soldiers. Lord Wellington perceiving the vast superiority of the enemy in respect of cavalry, removed his army to a stronger and more tenable position. The French on May 3rd, attacked the village of Fuentes de tenor, as this was a place of importance, Lord Wellington detached a reinforcement to resist the enemy. Colonel Cadogan bravely repelled the French, and drove them out of the village. On the day following, the enemy made another effort to regain the possession of the above-mentioned village: they crossed the river Duas Cassas. A grand charge was now made by the French cavalry, who were received with uncommon gallantry by the British, and defeated with the loss of many slain, and others taken prisoners. During the whole of this day's engagement, the village of Fuentes de honor was the primary object of contention; but at the close of the engagement it remained in the hands of the allies. On May 9th, the French army retired, crossing

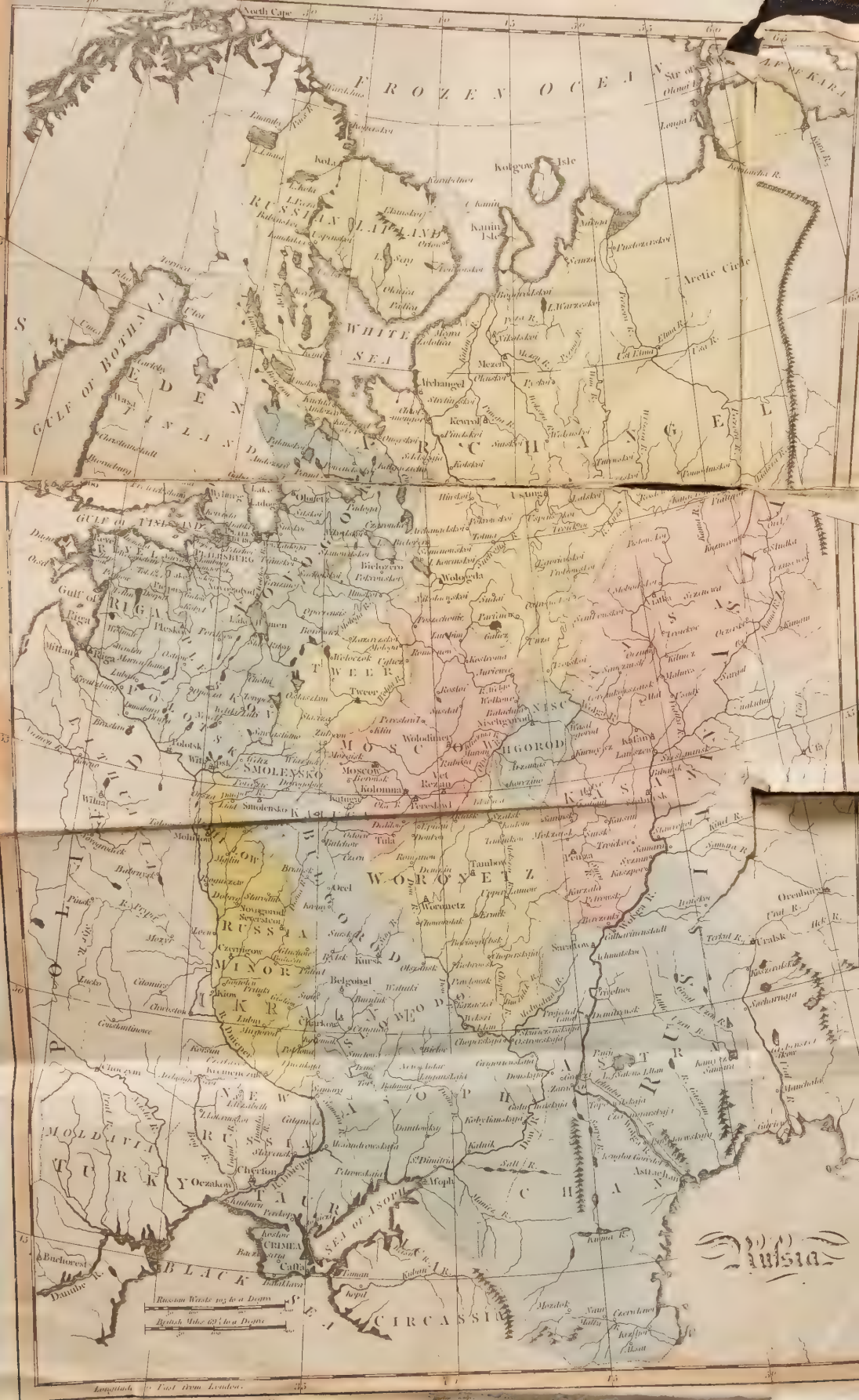
the river Azara. In the action of May 3rd, the loss sustained by the British, amounted to twenty-two killed, and one hundred and seventy-one wounded; the Portuguese had fourteen killed, and thirty-three wounded. And in the action on the 5th, one hundred and forty-eight of the British were killed, and one hundred and seventy-two wounded; while the Portuguese had fifty killed, and one hundred and fifty-eight wounded. The loss of the French was very great.

In June 1811, Marshal Soult made his re-appearance in Spain, Lord Wellington laid siege to Badajoz; but in consequence of the movements of the enemy, he abandoned the siege. The force of the French was very great, exclusive of Soult. There was Marmont and Massena, both at the head of large armies: the French now raised the siege of Cadiz, and Marshal Victor advanced with his army to form a junction with Soult: the advanced guard of the contending armies had an action near Albuera, in which the French had two thousand men in killed and wounded. In Catalonia, Tarragona fell into the hands of the French. Agueras also surrendered on July 19th, the garrison consisted of three thousand five hundred men, and nearly three hundred and fifty officers. Figueras was blockaded four months, and during that period of time, two thousand men perished within the walls. Lord Wellington had besieged Cinidad Rodrigo, the French army marching to the relief of that place; a battle ensued, in which the allies were defeated; and Lord Wellington in consequence of this event, raised the siege of Cinidad Rodrigo. In the dispatches of his Lordship relative to this battle, it is asserted, "That the Portuguese artillerymen attached to the guns, which were for a moment in the enemy's possession, were cut down at their guns, the enemy having collected for the object of relieving Cinidad Rodrigo, the army of the North; which were withdrawn from the attack which they commenced on General Abadia in Gallicia; in which are included, twenty-two battalions of the imperial guard; and General Souterin's division of infantry composed of troops recently arrived in Spain from the army of Naples; and now driven from the frontiers of Navarre: where they had been employed in operations against Mina, together with five divisions, and all the cavalry of the army called of Portugal, composing an army of not

less than sixty thousand men, of which six thousand were cavalry; and one hundred and twenty-five pieces of artillery. I could not maintain, (adds his Lordship) the blockade of Cinidad Rodrigo, nor could any efforts which I could make, prevent or materially impede the collection of the supplies; or the march of the convoy for the relief of that place. I did all that I could expect to effect without incurring the risk of great loss for no object: and as the reports as usual were so various in regard to the enemy's real strength, it was necessary that I should see their army."* Marshal Suchet, after relieving Cinidad Rodrigo, marched against General Blake, and completely defeated the Spanish army under his command, and then made an attack upon Saguntum: Blake advanced with an intent to relieve that place, when a battle ensued on October 24th, which lasted seven hours, when the Spanish army was routed with the loss of six thousand five hundred killed, four thousand six hundred and thirty-nine were made prisoners: amongst whom, were two field-marshals and forty colonels: four stand of colours were also taken. This battle was fought, October 25, 1811. Saguntum immediately surrendered. The French General Girard having crossed the river Guadiana, and encamped at Caceres, General Rowland Hill was dispatched by Lord Wellington to dislodge him from his position, but before the arrival of General Hill; Girard had removed his quarters to Arroyada Molinos, where General Hill attacked him on October 28th, and defeated his army: two hundred of the French were killed, and one thousand made prisoners, amongst whom were the Prince D'Aaremberg, General Biron, two colonels, and forty subordinate officers. General Girard was wounded. After the fall of Saguntum, Blake marched his army into Valencia, where he was again furiously attacked by the French, and again routed. General Hill captured Merida with very trifling loss.

A brilliant naval exploit took place on September 20th, Captain Castrit of his Britannic Majesty's ship Naiad, made a most gallant attack on a part of the Boulogne Flotilla. What tended to heighten the grandeur of the scene was, that Napoleon beheld the action, and was

* London Gazette.


FROZEN OCEAN
RUSSIAN LAPLAND
WHITE SEA
GULF OF BOTHNIA
SWEDEN
FINLAND
RUSSIA
ARCHANGEL
GULF of FINLAND
LIVONIA
ESTONIA
COURLAND
PRUSSIA
POLAND
WOLHYNIA
PODOLIA
MOSCOW
SMOLENSKO
WORONETZ
NOVOGORODSKOI
RUSSIA MINOR
NEW RUSSIA
MOLDAVIA
TURKY
CRIMEA
SEA of AZOF
CIRCASSIA
CHAN
Russia
Arctic Circle
North Cape
Archangel
Petersburg
Moscow
Riga
Smolensko
Orenburg
Astrachan
Bucharest
Danube
Russian Werste 105 to a Degree
British Miles 69 ½ to a Degree
Longitude from London

witness of that unparallelled bravery which has ever been the distinguishing characteristic of British sailors. The vain-glorious Emperor had actually caused this display of English valor. Having expressly ordered the attack upon the captain of the Naiad. But what must have been his chagrin and disappointment: instead of seeing that ship brought into Boulogne, to behold one of the first rate ships of his boasted Flotilla towed away in triumph by the victorious crew of the Naiad.

CHAP. XXVI.

Campaign in the Peninsula. War between France and Russia.

1812. The inordinate ambition of Bonaparte had deluged the Peninsula with blood. The brave and noble resistance of the Portuguese and Spaniards, aided by the powerful arm of Great Britain, and supported by the military science, the unprecedented skill, the unrivalled valor of a hero unequalled in the annals of the world, forms a most interesting in the history of mankind, which will be celebrated ages yet to come.

Suchet had unfortunately made a rapid progress in Valencia, the capital of that province, had fallen into his hand on January 9, 1812. The French took in that city, three hundred and seventy-four pieces of artillery, one hundred and eighty thousand pounds of powder, three millions of cartridges, sixteen thousand, one hundred and thirty-one prisoners of the line: one thousand nine hundred and fifty sick in the hospitals: one thousand eight hundred cavalry and artillery horses: twenty-one stands of colours, eight hundred and ninety-three officers and twenty-two brigadier-generals. In consequence of this valuable service rendered by Suchet, his Imperial Master created him duke of Albuera. On January 29th, Cinidad Rodrigo, which had so long been besieged, was taken by storm by Lord Wellington, and his lordship immediately after laid siege to Badajoz. On

March 25th, the batteries were opened, and on April 6th. Badajoz was taken by storm. In this brilliant affair the loss of the British was severe: according to the lists returned annexed to his Lordship's dispatches, there were killed, seventy-two officers, and fifty-one non-commissioned officers, and nine hundred and ten rank and file. Three hundred and six officers, and two hundred and six non-commissioned officers, and three thousand two hundred and forty-three privates wounded. The storming of this important place occupied six hours; the most energetic efforts had been made by the enemy to render it impregnable. The British were forced to scale the walls, and as soon as the ladders were raised, the enemy contrived to throw them down: and when the walls were scaled, our brave troops fell upon a "chevaux de frize" composed of swords with the keenest edge. During the siege of Badajoz, Marshal Marmont made an extensive range with his army, and traversed the country to Abrantes, the depredations he committed were of a most destructive nature. Soult having advanced as far as Villa Franca, was encountered by a detachment of British forces under the command of Sir Stapleton Cotton, who obtained a complete victory over the enemy, whose loss was considerable in killed, and those made prisoners.

The gallant Sir Rowland Hill had a splendid action with the French at Almarez on the 19th of May, in which one hundred of the French were killed, and three hundred taken prisoners, the loss of the English amounted to two hundred and ninety-seven. Lord Wellington now advanced to Salamanca,* which the French, instantly on his approach, abandoned, leaving about eight hundred men in some fortifications which they had erected. On June 17th, the British troops entered that town. In an action which took place between General L'Allemand, and General Slade, the latter experienced a defeat. The men that were left by the French at Salamanca, capitulated to Lord Wellington on June 27th. The meritorious services of Lord Wellington occasioned the Prince Regent in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, to elevate

* Salamanca is an ancient, large, rich, and populous city in Leon. It has a famous university, which Le Sage, in his exquisitely fine novel of "Gil Blas" has celebrated. It consists of twenty-four handsome colleges. There were formerly seven thousand students.

him to the dignity of Marquis. He was also created by the existing authority of Spain, Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo.

On July 21, his Lordship defeated Marshal Marmont, on the plains of Salamanca, in an engagement which lasted seven hours, and which was carried on with unabated vigor, and unprecedented valor. The French, in this great battle, lost twelve thousand men, including those killed and made prisoners, the number of the latter amounting to four thousand: the loss of the allies was five thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine. General Marmont was wounded, and carried off the field. The army of the allies now obtained possession of the capital of Spain, and the Marquis of Wellington entered Madrid on August 12: in this city two thousand five hundred prisoners were taken, one hundred and eighty-nine pieces of cannon, nine hundred barrels of powder, twenty-three thousand two hundred and fifty-four stand of arms; and vast magazines of ammunition, clothing, provisions, &c.

The Marquis of Wellesley had laid siege to Burgos, and in October, 1812, he had prepared a mine, which was to be sprung as on an appointed day; the explosion took place; as also that of a mine sprung by the French at the same time. The storming of Burgos now commenced, but proved inefficient, and a loss was sustained of one hundred killed, and many wounded. While engaged in this enterprise, Marshal Soult, with Joseph Bonaparte, marched on the road to Madrid, of which being apprised, the Marquis left Burgos, and advanced towards the capital. On October 21, he left Burgos, having instructed Sir Edward Paget to continue the blockade; but finding it inexpedient to attempt the relief of Madrid, which fell again into the hands of the French, he continued his retreat to Portugal.

We have had occasion to remark that great jealousies prevailed amongst the members of the supreme junta, and the commanders of the Spanish armies, with respect to the English. The Marquis of Wellington had been appointed by the junta Generalissimo of the Spanish forces; this occasioned a great spirit of dissatisfaction. General Ballesteros absolutely refused to serve under the Marquis, and stated his objections in very indecorous

and ungracious language. He addressed a letter, on October 24, to the war minister, expressing his dissatisfaction, and his determination not to serve under an English General: in consequence of this irregularity of conduct, the Spanish General was placed under arrest, and dismissed from his command.

It is very evident, that the alliance between Russia and France was *involuntary*, on the part of the former power. The Emperor Alexander was forced, under existing circumstances, to make peace with Napoleon; but he was too well convinced of the gigantic strides the Emperor of France was making to acquire universal despotism, long to remain an unmoved spectator of the scenes which opened to his view. The first symptoms of a change in his political sentiments were developed at the close of the year 1810. Alexander then published an ukase, which respected the commercial intercourse with France; and annulled that part of the treaty which had been made with Napoleon, prohibiting the admission of English ships into Russian ports. In addition to this, Russia had assumed, in 1811, a warlike attitude, as if she threatened an invasion of the Duchy of Warsaw. Bonaparte saw, with great concern, the change which evidently was demonstrated in the conduct of the court of St. Petersburgh. The Duke of Bassano, the French minister for foreign affairs, presented several strong remonstrances on the subject.

In February, 1811, some divisions of the Russian army marched into Poland; and a declaration was drawn up by the Russian court, explaining the cause of commencing hostilities against France; this declaration was sent to every court in Europe.

Napoleon was not inactive with respect to making vigorous preparations for the approaching war with Russia; he formed in March, 1812, an alliance with Austria, by which the Emperor Francis engaged to grant his son-in-law thirty thousand men: a treaty was also concluded between France and Prussia.

In April the campaign commenced, with four divisions of the French grand army taking the field. The first marched to the Oder; the second to the Elbe; the third corps to the Lower Oder; and the fourth crossed the Tyrol, and proceeded to Silesia. Alexander, on the 22d of the same month, placing himself at the head of his

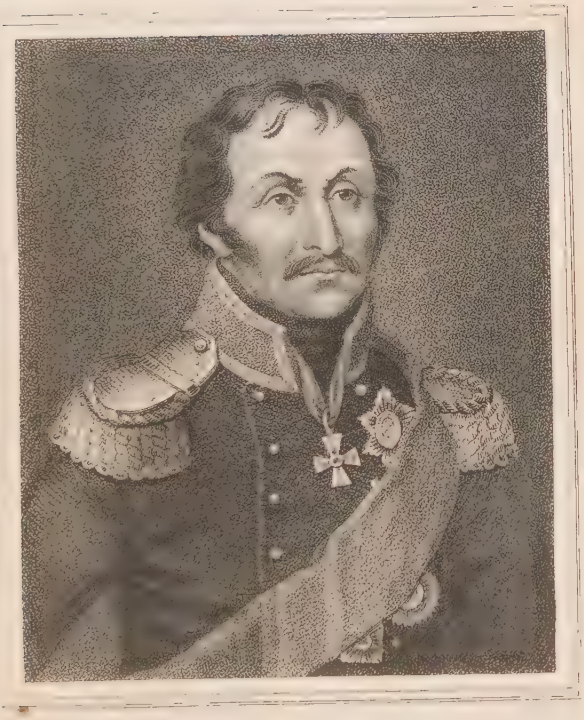
army, quitted St. Petersburgh, and marched to Wilna. Bonaparte also left Paris, crossed the Rhine on May 13, the Elbe on the 29th, and the Vistula on June 16. The first division of the French army, commanded by the Prince of Eckmuhl, encamped at Konigsberg; the second, commanded by the Duke of Reggio, established its head-quarters at Wehlau; the third, commanded by the Duke of Elchingsen, encamped at Soldass. Eugene Beauharnois had his head-quarters at Rastenberg: the King of Westphalia, Jerome Bonaparte, at Warsaw; and Prince Poniatowski, at Pultusk. Bonaparte arrived at Konigsberg on June 12, and at Gumbumen on the 19th of the same month. Bonaparte, while at this place, dispatched Count Lauristen to ascertain whether the terms he had before offered to the Emperor would be accepted; but Lauristen failing in his mission, Napoleon issued a proclamation, addressed to his army, in which were the following words: "At Tilsit Russia swore eternal alliance with France, and war with England. She now violates her oaths; she refusing to give any explanation of her strange conduct, until the eagles of France shall have repassed the Rhine, leaving by such a movement, our allies at her mercy."

On June 23, Murat, with his cavalry, established his head-quarters within two leagues of the river Niemen; and the Prince of Eckmuhl marched to the great forest of Pilwisky. Beauharnois led his troops on to Kalwarry; while Jerome Bonaparte proceeded to Novagrod. Prince Schwartzenberg, with the imperial troops, marched to Lublin. The Emperor Napoleon having arrived at Kowno, and inspected the army, hostilities commenced with an attack of the French upon the Russian General Bagansont, when several Cossack officers were captured. Napoleon put his army in motion for attacking the Russian army, on June 28; on the succeeding day Murat advanced, supported by the Prince of Eckmuhl; and the Russians retreated, crossing the Wilna in haste, burning the wooden bridge placed across the river, and set fire to a multitude of magazines. The same day Bonaparte crossed the Wilna. Count Bruyeres, with a division of the French army, fell in with the rear of the Russian army, and made many prisoners. The Russian commander, Prince Witgenstein, who was posted in Samogitia, abandoned that country, and retreated to

Wilkomery. On the 28th an action took place near Develtoro, in which the Russians lost three hundred men taken prisoners, and one hundred killed and wounded: a triple line of magazines, of immense value, were set fire to by the Russians, to prevent their falling into the hands of the French. On June 30, the advanced guard of the sixth division of the Russian army, entered Solkeniocki, but was driven out of that village by the French; Doctoraw, the Russian General then there, marched to Achmiana, where he was defeated by General Pajol.

The Russian army was at the opening of the campaign very numerous. The first corps commanded by Prince Witgenstein, consisted of eighteen thousand men, including artillery and sappers; the second corps, commanded by General Bagawout, consisted of the same force; the third division, commanded by General Schomuloff, amounted to twenty-four thousand men; the fourth corps, commanded by General Tutschkoff, consisted of eighteen thousand; the fifth division, under the command of General Bagrathron, amounted to forty thousand. Notwithstanding this immense army of the Russians, which was well trained and disciplined, the French, by their rapid movements, were enabled to make astonishing progress, and to cause the Russians to retreat before them, who viewed it as expedient to destroy every thing in their way: a mode of conduct unquestionably political, as it precluded the enemy from the enjoyment of great and important advantages which otherwise they must have possessed. The destruction of the magazines was a great temporary loss to the Russians, but a still greater to the French, into whose hands they must have fallen. Prince Bagrathron marched his division towards the Dwina; and Jerome entered Grodno, where the brave Hetman Platoff, with his gallant band of Cossacks, were stationed; Prince Poniatowski attacked him, and the Cossacks finding the inequality of the contest, took to flight. In Grodno the enemy obtained materials for one hundred thousand ratios of bread.

On July 5, Sebastiani arrived at Viozorie, from which place the Emperor Alexander had departed but the evening preceding: the Russians also sustained a defeat by General Rousel, who crossed the river Dziana, and



PLATOFF.

routed six squadrons of them: and General Nansouty, a Polish commander, took one hundred and thirty of the Russian cavalry prisoners. On the 8th of the same month, the Prince of Eckmuhl captured Minsk, where was a considerable quantity of clothing, hay, flour, &c. [illegible] Norogrodek the day following. Napoleon was [illegible] the right bank of the river Wilna, and he fortified [illegible] with strong redoubts, which surrounded it. Marshal Macdonald was quartered at Rossren, the capital of Samogitia, in Poland, upon quitting which, he ordered General Ricard, with a detachment of troops, to march against Ponuniez, in which place were magazines, with a considerable quantity of [illegible] he obtained possession of them, as also of one hundred and sixty prisoners.

The Russians were now compelled to retreat from the banks of the river Niemen, which the French immediately crossed. Borisow, upon the Beresina, fell into the hands of the enemy, and with it a great quantity of ammunition and military stores. A severe engagement occurred on July 10, between the Polish General Rosnicki, with a division of the Poles, and the Russians, chiefly Cossacks, in which fifteen hundred Russians were either killed or wounded; the loss of the French was estimated at only six hundred: the Russian General Count Paplon, the General of the Cossacks, and two Russian Colonels were slain. Sebastiani, on July 14, made an attack upon the rear guard of the Emperor Alexander's army, and killed four hundred Cossacks. The Duke of Reggio was successful in his advance upon Dunaburg, where he burnt the magazines, and made one hundred and fifty men prisoners.

Fortune, however, did not totally forsake the brave Russians. From their entrenched camp at Drissa, five thousand cavalry, and five thousand infantry, were dispatched against Sebastiani, and defeated him with considerable loss: and General St. Genies was mortally wounded. On July 18, the Russians abandoned their camp at Drissa; and on the 20th, Murat passed the river Dwina, covering the right bank of that river with his cavalry: on the same day the Prince of Eckmuhl advanced to Mohilow, which, although garrisoned with two thousand men, surrendered to the enemy. Diana, Orcha, and Politsk, were also captured by the French, who now

advanced to Witepsk. St. Petersburgh being viewed in danger, the Emperor, and his brother the Archduke Constantine, repaired thither, where Prince Witgenstein was posted with a body of forces. General Nansolitz had an action with the Russians, near Ostrovno, in which the advantage was decidedly in favor of the French: and on July 26, the Viceroy of Italy defeated the Russians. General Rousel, while visiting the advanced posts, was shot through mistake, by one of his own soldiers. The day succeeding, the Russian cavalry, amounting to ten thousand, was drawn up in battle array on the bank of the river Dwina; General Braussier made an assault, which proved injurious to the Russians; while Murat ordered the Russian batteries to be attacked: the Russians were now dislodged from their positions, and driven across the plain, in which their forces had been concentrated, and the army retreated on the road leading to Smolensk. In the above actions which took place near Ostrovno, the Russians lost, in killed or wounded, nearly six thousand men, amongst whom were three Generals, and about fifteen hundred prisoners. The French entered Witepsk, a place of considerable population: there was in this town a magazine of salt, estimated at fifteen millions value.

The Cossacks, so celebrated for the celerity of their movements, obtained, on June 23, a signal advantage over a French regiment of chasseurs, and took one hundred prisoners; the alarm spread through the French camp, and a battle commenced at eight o'clock in the morning, which continued, with unabated heat, until five o'clock in the afternoon; the Russians behaved with great intrepidity, but, notwithstanding, they experienced a very serious loss, the amount of their killed and wounded being more than two thousand, and near eleven hundred were taken prisoners. On the other hand, Generals Samenskoi and Tormansoff, gained a victory over General Klengel, in which the greater part of his advanced guard was cut to pieces.

On August 1, the Russians crossed the river Drissa, and formed into line of battle; the Duke of Reggio immediately ordered a battery to be opened upon them, with cannon furnished with grape-shot, which did great execution; at the same time they were charged with the bayonet, which drove a great number of the Russians

into the river; three thousand prisoners were taken, and more than three thousand men were either killed or wounded. On the same day General Baron Ricard entered Duraberg. The Russian cavalry made a successful attack upon Sabastiani's division, on August the 8th, when the French lost two hundred men in killed and wounded.

A grand engagement took place before the town of Krasnoi. The Duke of Elchingsen made a formidable attack upon the Russian army, when one thousand Russians were killed, and fifteen hundred prisoners were taken, with eight pieces of cannon. On August 16, the heights of Smolensk were occupied by the French; the walls of the town were twenty-five feet high, with towers armed with cannon; Napoleon reconnoitered the town, and placed his army in the following position: the Duke of Elchingsen was situated on the left, towards the Boristhenes; the Prince of Eckmuhl was posted on the centre, and Prince Poniatowski on the right; the Viceroy of Italy had an army of reserve on the right, at the extremity of which the cavalry under Murat was placed. Smolensk was occupied with thirty thousand men; and the residue of the Russian army was formed upon the right bank of the river. Napoleon marched on the right, and ordered Prince Poniatowski to change his front, to place his right to the Boristhenes; he was likwise instructed to destroy the bridge which the Russians had constructed, and to intercept the communication of the town with the right bank. The Prince of Eckmuhl was also commanded to attack two of the suburbs, which had been fortified by the Russians with trenches, defended by near eight thousand men, and several cannon. A battery of ten pieces of artillery was now opened upon the Russians, which obliged the Russian infantry to remove from the position they had taken. The entrenched suburbs was carried by assault, and howitzers were directed against the fortified towers, and the Russians were driven from them. This dreadful battle continued all the night; but the Russians finding all resistance ineffectual to preserve the town, abandoned it soon after midnight, and the town of Smolensk† was in the

† Smolensk, or Smolensko, is situated on the banks of the Duiepe

possession of the enemy. Four thousand seven hundred Russians fell in this sanguinary contest, amongst whom were five Generals; between seven and eight thousand were wounded, and two thousand were taken prisoners. The French, according to their own account, lost nine hundred men, killed, amongst whom was General Grabouski; and three thousand two hundred wounded, amongst whom were Generals Dalton and Grandeau.

After the taking of Smolensk, General Witgenstein, whose army had been considerably augmented, attacked General the Duke of Reggio, when he and General Verdier were severely wounded; the French lost one thousand men in killed and wounded: the loss of the Russians was considerable. General St. Cyr, who succeeded the Duke of Reggio in command, on the 18th made an attack upon the Russian army, and threw it into confusion; twenty pieces of cannon, and one thousand prisoners were taken. The Duke of Elchingen pursued the Russians across the Boristhenes, and the last column of the rear guard was overtaken by the enemy, when three hundred prisoners were taken. Another column of Russians was stationed on the heights of Valentina. In the evening of August 19, the battle of Valentina commenced. General Gudin advanced with a column against the centre of the Russians, in which attempt he was mortally wounded: his successor Girard, succeeded, and the Russians precipitately retreated. In this hard fought and tremendous battle the Russians lost fifteen hundred men; the French had seven hundred killed, and two thousand six hundred wounded.

General Caulincourt entered Viarma on August 29, which city he found in many parts in flames. The French army at the commencement of September, had advanced to Ghjat, which had also been fired by the Russians prior to their evacuating of it. The Russians had fortified a height situated between two woods, which was defended by near ten thousand men; Bonaparte, after minutely inspecting it, resolved to make an effort to dislodge them, in which the French were completely

and extends over two mountains and the valley between them. It contains 4000 inhabitants. It is 197 miles N. E. of Novogrodich, and 230 N. of Kiow.

successful. The Russians, who were encamped in a forest, were, on September 7, attacked by the Prince of Eckmuhl: the Duke of Elchingen bore down upon the centre of the army, and Murat with his cavalry made a desperate charge: when the Russians were finally defeated, and their loss was immense; near thirteen thousand men were killed, and five thousand were taken prisoners, with sixty pieces of cannon. The French had ten thousand men killed, amongst whom was Count Caulincourt, with Generals Compere, Huart, Marien, Monthrun, and Plauzonne. This great battle took place, near the river Markwa, twenty-five leagues from Moscow, which magnificent city was entered by the French on September 14, the Governor Rotopchin, made a magnanimous effort to preserve the city, by arming a considerable body of criminals who were released from prison. Napoleon took up his residence in that part of Moscow denominated the Kremlin, which was surrounded by high walls. Here the proud tyrant, whose wild ambition, had led him into the heart of the Russian empire, had the mortification to behold from the Kremlin, the sable city of Moscow, with its solemn temples, and its gorgeous palaces, in flames. It was wisely resolved to deprive the vain glorious Napoleon of those resources which he had so fondly expatiated upon in the official bulletin, announcing the capture of Moscow. The Russians set fire to the Exchange, and other public buildings. An infamous act of barbarity was perpetrated by Bonaparte; one hundred of those who had been concerned in setting fire to the city, were seized and immediately shot. Bonaparte, in consequence of the burning of Moscow, issued orders for his army to make preparations for leaving that city; from which he departed on October the 19th, and he fixed his head quarters that day at Disna.

The Cossacks, who had assembled in numerous squadrons, greatly harassed, and considerably weakened the French army: a division of them took the greatest part of Sebastiani's artillery, with one hundred baggage waggons, and more than one hundred prisoners. The Duke of Treviso was left with a garrison amidst the smoking ruins of Moscow, and by the express command

of Napoleon, he caused the Kremlin to be blown up, which took place on October 23: the Duke of Treviso, after this act of desperation, marched to Vesira, where also Prince Poniatowski marched. The Russian army had taken a position behind the town of Molayaroslavitz, where it was attacked by the French early in the morning of October 24, who gained possession of the town as well as the heights. In the battle which took place at this town, General Delzon was killed; and the French, according to their own statement, lost fifteen hundred men in killed or wounded: the Russians had three Generals killed, and suffered severely.

The winter season had now commenced, and the ground was covered with snow, which proved fatal both to the men and horses of the French, three thousand of the latter perished. The cold daily increased; the roads exhibited one continued sheet of ice; thousands of horses were killed, and the ground was strewed with the dead bodies of the frozen French. The distresses sustained by the French army, notwithstanding, all the glosses given to the events, depicts, in no trifling degree, the horrors of the scene. Let us mark the language of one of the bulletins:

"Without cavalry we could not reconnoitre a quarter of a league's distance; without artillery we could not risk a battle and firmly contest it: it was requisite to march, in order not to be constrained to a battle, which the want of ammunition prevented us from desiring; it was requisite to occupy a certain space not to be turned, and that too without cavalry, which led and connected the columns. This difficulty, joined to a *cold*, which *suddenly came on*, *rendered* our *situation miserable*. Those men whom nature had not sufficiently steeled to be *above all the chances* of *fate* and *fortune*, were desponding; they lost their *gaiety*, *their good humour;* and dreamed but of misfortunes and catastrophies: those whom nature created superior to every thing, preserved their gaiety and their ordinary manners; and *saw* fresh glory in the different difficulties to be surmounted.

"The enemy who saw upon the roads *traces* of that frightful calamity which had overtaken the French army, endeavored to take advantage of it. He surrounded all his columns with Cossacks, who carried off, like the

Arabs of the desert, the trains and carriages which separated. This *contemptible cavalry*, which only create *noise*, and are not capable of penetrating through a company of Voltigeurs, rendered *themselves formidable* by favour of circumstances. Nevertheless, the enemy had to repent of all the serious attempts which he wished to undertake; they were overthrown by the Viceroy, before whom they were placed, and lost many men.

" The Duke of Elchingen, with three thousand men, had blown up the ramparts of Smolensk, he was surrounded, and found himself in a *critical* position, but he extricated himself from it, with that intrepidity by which he is distinguished. After having kept the enemy at a distance from during the whole of the 18th, and continually repelled him, he made a movement at night towards the right, crossed the Boristhenes, and deceived all the calculations of the enemy. On the 19th, the army passed the Boristhenes at Circa, and the Russian army being fatigued, and having lost a great number of men, ceased from the attempts to annoy us.

" The army of Volhinia had inclined on the 16th upon Minsk, and marched to Borisow. General Dumbrowski defended the bridge of Borisow with three thousand men. On the 23rd, he was forced to evacuate that position. The enemy then passed the Beresina, marching upon Bohr, the division of Lambert formed the advanced guard.

" The second corps, commanded by the Duke of Reggio which was at Tancherum, had received orders to march upon Borisow, to secure to the army the passage of the Beresina. On the 24th, the Duke of Reggio met the division of Lambert, four leagues from Borisow, attacked and defeated it, took two thousand prisoners, six pieces of cannon, five hundred baggage waggons of the army of Volhinia, and threw the enemy on the right bank of the Beresina.

" On the 26th, at break of day, the Emperor after having deceived the enemy by different movements made during the 25th, marched upon the village of Soudzeanea, and in spite of a division of the enemy, caused two bridges to be thrown over the River. The Duke of Reggio having passed, attacked the enemy and led him on fighting for two hours. The enemy retired upon the

tete-du-pont of Borisow. General Legrand was badly but not dangerously wounded.

" The Duke of Belluno, commanding the ninth corps, had received orders to follow the movements of the Duke of Reggio to form the rear guard, and keep in check the Russian army from the Divina, who followed him. Partonneaux's division formed the rear guard of his corps.

" On the 27th at noon, the Duke of Belluno arrived with two divisions at the bridge of Studzeanea, Partonneaux's division set out at night for Borisow. A brigade of this division, which formed the rear guard, and which was charged with burning the bridge, marched at seven in the evening, and arrived between ten and eleven o'clock: it sought its first brigade and General, who had departed two hours before, and which it had not met with in its route. All researches were in vain, great uneasiness was excited. All we have since been able to learn is, that the first brigade set out at five o'clock, misled its way at six, went to the right instead of the left, and marched two or three leagues in this direction: that during the night, when benumbed with cold, it sallied at perceiving the enemy's fires, which it mistook for those of the French army. Thus surrounded it was taken. This *cruel mistake* must have caused us a loss of two thousand infantry, three hundred cavalry, and three pieces of artillery.

" All the army having passed, on the morning of the 28th, the Duke of Belluno guarded the *tete-du-pont* upon the left bank, the Duke of Reggio, and behind him all the army was upon the right bank. Borisow having been evacuated, the armies of the Divina and Volhinia communicated: they planned an attack on the 28th, at the break of day. The Duke of Reggio caused the Emperor to be informed that he was attacked. Half an hour afterward, the Duke of Belluno was on the left bank. The Duke of Elchingsen immediately followed the Duke of Reggio, and the Duke of Treviso followed the Duke of Elchingsen; the battle became warm. The enemy wishing to turn our right, General Doumere ordered a change of cavalry at the moment when the legion of the Vistula was engaged in the woods to pierce the centre of the enemy. The Russians were defeated, and put to the route together with their cavalry, which came to the

assistance of their infantry. Six thousand prisoners, two standards, and six pieces of cannon, fell into our hands. On this side, the Duke of Belluno vigorously charged the enemy, defeated him, and took from five to six hundred prisoners, and did not suffer him to advance within reach of the cannon of the bridge. General Tournier made a fine charge of cavalry.

" In the battle of the Beresina, the army of Volhinia suffered much. The Duke of Reggio was wounded, but not dangerously. He received a ball in his side.

" The next day the 29th, we remained on the field of battle, we had to make our choice between two routes, that to Minsk, and that to Wilna. The road to Wilna led through a very fine country. The army being without cavalry, deficient in ammunition, and *horribly fatigued*, by fifty days march, carrying in its train all the sick and wounded of so many battles; stood *greatly in need* of getting to its magazines."

On December 3rd, the French army reached Molodi-tichno, where all the wounded men, baggage, &c. were sent to Wilna. Napoleon having left the skeleton of his army in a state of the most horrible suffering, and nominated Murat to succeed him in command, set off for Europe travelling in a sledge, under the assumed name of Duke of Vizenza, by this pusillanimous artifice, he evaded pursuit: and while the remnant of his faithful, but abandoned army, were left perishing with cold and hunger, he arrived safe at Warsaw, where he remained a few hours on December 14th, he arrived at Dresden, and on the 18th of the same month he arrived in the capital of his dominions. Thus terminated with respect to Napoleon Bonaparte, his unprovoked, cruel, and absurd invasion of Russia, in which he wantonly sacrificed the lives of more of his soldiers, than in any former campaign: the Omnipotence marked the nefarious deed, and the retributive justice of Divine Providence failed not as the sequel will shew failed not to punish the offender.

CHAP. XXVII.

Operations of the Russian army. Battle of Lutzen. Campaign in the Peninsula. Battle of Vittoria.

1813. THE flight of Bonaparte, and the miserable state army inspired the Russian with renovated vigour, and the Emperor Alexander now determined to retaliate upon his ungenerous adversary: and instead of a *defensive*, to make an offensive war. A circumstance at this time occurred, which was highly favorable to the Russian interest. Two large divisions of Prussians consisting of thirty thousand men, commanded by General D'Yorck, stationed at Tauroggen, capitulated to General de Decotsch the Russian General: this convention not only related to D'Yorck's own troops, but to those also of General Massenbuch, which were in the actual service of Macdonald, Duke of Tarentum, who was incapable of hindering the Prussians from quitting his army. Upon Frederick William being apprized of D'Yorck's conduct, he was proclaimed a traitor: and orders were given to meet him, and send him to Berlin for trial. The King of Prussia also refused to ratify the convention that had been entered into. The Russian army made considerable progress, it got possession of Elbing, Koningsberg, Marienberg, and Marienwarder; and Dantzick was also blockaded. The Russians advanced to Warsaw, from whence they marched to Posen, to attack the French troops collected there. An action ensued, in which the Russians were victorious, after which on February 20th, the Russian army entered the capital of the Prussian monarch, and from thence the victorious dispatched troops to occupy Hamburgh. Ferdinand William saw no alternative now, but to throw himself upon the mercy of the mighty Conqueror. Alexander, whose generosity and magnanimity was equal to his valor, the situation of a Prince whom he viewed as his ignoble captivity, and an alliance founded upon the principles of political integrity, honor, and friendship was made between the two sovereigns.

The Russians having crossed the Elbe, found the

French posted at Lunenberg, to the amount of three thousand five hundred men, under General Morand. A battle took place, in which the Russians were eminently victorious. The Russians being now joined by the Prussians, marched to Dresden the capital of Saxony, which opened the gates to the conquering army. Napoleon set out from Paris on April 15, for the purpose of putting himself at the head of his army at Magdeburg, the French recaptured Lunenburg, and marched into Hamburg, to counterbalance this temporary success of the French Spandau, and Thorn* surrendered to the allies.

Bonaparte on May 1st, had a slight engagement with the Russians, in which Marshal Bessieres was killed. This took place at Wessenfels, the French now advanced on the road to Lutzen. The Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia having consulted relative to the situation of the enemy's army, resolved upon giving battle to the French on the plain of Lutzen, where they were posted. The army of the allies crossed the River Elster, and took possession of the village of Tasteneou, and the bridges leading to Leipsic. Napoleon marched his army to the right bank of the Elser, and the allies took the road to Kara, which village was taken and retaken several times. General Drouet now opened a heavy fire from a battery of eighty pieces of artillery on the allies, the Duke of Treviso having obtained possession of Kasa, pressed hard upon the Russians and Prussians, who now precipitately retreated, and were pursued by the enemy for near two leagues. In this battle, the loss of the French in killed and wounded, amounted to ten thousand men: and that of the allies was estimated at twenty thousand. The Prince of Hesse Homberg, and the Prince of Mecklenberg Sehlitz were killed, and the Prince Royal of Prussia wounded. Bonaparte marched into Dresden on May 8th. The King of Saxony, who had fled at the approach of the Allies to Prague, now returned to his capital, and hastened to pay his homage to his Imperial Master, to whom he made renewed protestations of attachment and affection. Having quitted

* Thorn is a city of Western Prussia, and the chief city of Polish Prussia. In 1793, the Prussian troops took possession of Thorn, from which time it was annexed to the dominions of that kingdom. It is seated on the Vistula, and is 70 miles S. of Dantzick.

Dresden, the French Emperor marched to Bautzen, the neighbourhood of which was occupied by the troops of the Allies, who were again defeated, and Bautzen remained in possession of the French: and the Allies retreated until they had reached the heights in the rear of Reekinbach. General Desnonnettes with a large body of Polish lancers made a severe attack upon the Russians at Rettinbach. From May 20th to the 24th, there were very sanguinous actions between the rival armies: the French lost on the 20th, and 21st, no less than twelve thousand men in killed and wounded. On the 23rd, Duroc, who had been created Duke of Trioul, was killed, as also General Kirgener, and the Duke of Treviso was wounded. General Reynier entered Goulitz on May 23rd, and the 30th of the same month, a French General commanding an army of Danes entered Hamburgh.

The influence of the French at the court of Stockholm, after the elevation of Charles XIIIth. to the throne, was greater than it ever had been, and Bonaparte adroitly managed to have Marshal Bernadotte elected Crown Prince of Sweden. A treaty was made between England and Sweden, by which "England engaged to pay one million of pounds sterling per annum as a subsidy, that Guadaloupe should be ceded to Sweden: and that the English should assist the Crown Prince in furthering his views on Norway, with a sufficient naval force. Guadaloupe to be delivered to the Crown Prince, three months after the Swedes should make good their landing in Germany." Agreeable to the stipulations of this treaty, Berdadotte collected an army of twenty-four thousand men, and eighty pieces of artillery, with which he entered Germany; when applied to by the senate of Hamburgh for assistance, he answered, "That Hamburgh was at present but a minor object, compared with his ulterior movements by the general welfare."

The campaign of the Peninsula was replete with glory to the British arms. On Saturday, July 3rd, Captain Freemantle arrived with dispatches from the Marquis of Wellington to Earl Bathurst, dated Salvatierra, June 22, 1813, transmitting an account of a most splendid and glorious victory obtained by that illustrious hero on the plains of Vittoria. We shall give a full detail of this ever memorable battle, by presenting our readers with the luminous account given of it by his Lordship himself.

MY LORD,—The enemy's army, commanded by Joseph Bonaparte, having Marshal Jourdan as the Major-general of the army, took up a position, on the night of the 19th inst. in front of Vittoria, the left of which rested upon the heights which end at Puebla de Arlanzon, and extended from thence across the valley of Zadora, in front of the village of Arunez. They occupied with the right of the centre a height which commanded the valley of Zadora, and the right of their army was stationed near Vittoria, and was destined to defend the passages of the River Zadora, in the neighbourhood of that city: They had a reserve, in rear of their left, at the village of Gomecha.

The nature of the country through which the army had passed since it had reached the Ebro, had necessarily extended our columns, and we halted on the 20th, in order to close them up, and moved the left to Margina, where it was most likely it would be necessary: I reconnoitred the enemy's position on that day, with a view to the attack to be made on the following morning, if they should still remain in it.

We accordingly attacked the enemy yesterday, and I am happy to inform your Lordship, that the allied army, under my command, gained a complete victory; having driven them from all their positions, having taken from them one hundred and fifty-one pieces of cannon, four hundred and fifteen waggons of ammunition, all their baggage, provisions, cattle, treasure, &c. and a considerable number of prisoners.

The operations of the day commenced by Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill obtaining possession of the heights of La Puebla, on which the enemy's left rested, which heights they had not occupied in great strength.

He detached on this service one brigade of the Spanish division under General Murillo; the other brigade being employed in keeping the communication between his main body, on the high road from Miranda to Vittoria, and the troops detached to the heights. The enemy, however, soon discovered the importance of the heights, and reinforced their troops there to such an extent, as that Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill was obliged to detach, first, the 71st regiment, and the light infantry battalion of Major-General Walker's brigade, under the

command of the Hon. Lieutenant-General Cadogan, and successively other troops to the same point, and the Allies not only gained, but maintained possession of these important heights throughout their operations, notwithstanding all the efforts of the enemy to retake them. The contest here, however, was very severe, and the loss sustained considerable. General Murillo was wounded, but remained in the field; and I am concerned to have to report, that the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Cadogan has died of a wound which he received. In him his Majesty has lost an officer of great zeal and tried gallantry, who had already acquired the respect and regard of the whole profession, and of whom it might be expected, that if he had lived he would have rendered the most important services to his country.

Under cover of the possession of these heights, Sir Rowland Hill successively passed the Zadora, at La Puebla, and the defile formed by the heights and the River Zadora, and attacked and gained possession of the village of Sabijana de Alava, in front of the enemy's line, which the enemy made repeated attempts to regain.

The difficult nature of the country prevented the communication between our different columns moving to the attack from their stations on the River Bayas at as early an hour as I had expected, and it was late before I knew that the column composed of the 3rd and 7th divisions, under the command of the Earl of Dalhousie, had arrived at the station appointed for them.

The fourth and light divisions, however, passed the Zadora immediately after Sir Rowland Hill had possession of Sabijana de Alava, the former at the bridge of Nanclaus, and the latter at the bridge of Tres Puentes, and almost as soon as these had crossed, the column under the Earl of Dalhousie arrived at Mendonza, and the 3d division under Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton, crossed at the bridge higher up, followed by the 7th division, under the Earl of Dalhousie.

These four divisions, forming the centre of the army, were destined to attack the heights on which the right of the enemy's centre was placed, while Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill should move forward from Sabijana de Alava to attack the left. The enemy, however, having weakened his line to strengthen his detachment on the hills, abandoned his position in the valley as soon as he

saw our disposition to attack it, and commenced his retreat in good order, toward Vittoria.

Our troops continued to advance in admirable order, notwithstanding the difficulty of the ground.

In the mean time, Lieutenant-general Sir Thomas Graham, who commanded the left of the army, consisting of the 1st and 5th divisions and Generals Pack's and Bradford's brigades of infantry; and General Brook's and Anson's brigades of cavalry, and who had been moved on the 20th to Margina, moved forward from thence on Vittoria, by the high road from that town to Bilboa. He had besides with him the Spanish division under Colonel Longa, and General Giron, who had been detached to the left under a different view of the state of affairs, and afterwards been recalled, and had arrived on the 20th at Orduna, marched that morning from thence, so as to be in the field in readiness to support Lieutenant-general Sir Thomas Graham, if his support had been required.

The enemy had a division of infantry, and some cavalry, advanced on the great road from Vittoria to Bilboa, resting their right on some strong heights covering the village of Gamarra Maior. Both Gamarra and Abechuco were strongly occupied, as tetes dupont to the bridges over the Zadora at these places. Brigadier-general Pack, with his Portuguese brigade, and Colonel Longa, with the Spanish division, were directed to turn and gain the heights, supported by Major-general Anson's brigade of light dragoons, and the 5th division of infantry, under the command of Major-general Oswald, who was desired to take the command of all these troops.

Lieutenant-general Sir Thomas Graham reports, that in the execution of this service, the Portuguese and Spanish troops behaved admirably. The 4th and 8th Cacadores particularly distinguished themselves. Colonel Longa being on the left, took possession of Gamarra Menor.

As soon as the heights were in our possession, the village of Gamarra Maior was most gallantly stormed and carried by Brigadier-general Robinson's brigade of the 6th division, which advanced in columns of battalions, under a very heavy fire of artillery and musketry, without firing a shot, assisted by two guns of Major Lawson's

brigade of artillery. The enemy suffered severely, and lost three pieces of cannon.

The Lieutenant-general then proceeded to attack the village of Abechuco, with the 1st division, by forming a strong battery against it, consisting of Captain Dubourdien's brigade, and Captain Ramsay's troop of horse-artillery, and, under cover of this fire, Colonel Halket's brigade advanced to the attack of the village, which was carried, the light battalion having charged and taken three guns and a howitzer on the bridge: this attack was supported by General Bradford's brigade of Portuguese infantry.

During the operation at Abechuco, the enemy made the greatest efforts to repossess themselves of the village of Gomarra Maior, which were gallantly repulsed by the troops of the 5th division, under the command of Major-general Oswald. The enemy had, however, on the heights on the left of the Zadora, two divisions of infantry in reserve, and it was impossible to cross by the bridges till the troops which had moved upon the enemy's centre and left had driven them through Vittoria.

The whole then co-operated in the pursuit, which was continued by all till after it was dark.

The movement of the troops under Lieutenant-general Sir Thomas Graham, and their possession of Gamarra and Abechuco, intercepted the enemy's retreat by the high road to France. They were then obliged to turn to the road towards Pampeluna; but they were unable to hold any position for a sufficient length of time, to allow their baggage and artillery to be drawn off. The whole, therefore, of the latter, which had not already been taken by the troops in their attack of the successive positions, taken up by the enemy in their retreat from their position on Aruney, and on the Zadora, and all their ammunition and baggage, and every thing they had, were taken, close to Vittoria. I have reason to believe that the enemy carried off with them one gun and one howitzer, only.

The army under Joseph Bonaparte, consisted of the whole of the armies of the South and of the centre, and of four divisions, and all the cavalry of the army of Portugal, and some troops of the army of the North. General Foix's division of the army of Portugal was in the neigh-

bourhood of Bilboa; and General Clausel, who commands the army of the North, was near Logrono, with one division of the army of Portugal, commanded by General Topin, and General Vandermasen's division of the army of the North.

The 6th division of the allied army, under Major-general the honorable Edward Pakenham, was likewise absent, having been detained at Medina del Pontar for three days, to cover the march of our magazines and stores.

I cannot extol too highly the good conduct of all the General officers, and soldiers of the army, in this action. Lieutenant-general Sir Rowland Hill speaks highly of the conduct of General Murillo, and the Spanish troops under his command, and of that of Lieutenant-general the honorable W. Stewart, and the Conde d'Autarante, who commanded divisions of infantry under his directions. He likewise mentions the conduct of the honorable Lieutenant-colonel O'Callagan, who maintained the village of San Jana de Alava, against all the efforts of the enemy to regain possession of it; and that of Lieutenant-colonel Brooke, of the Adjutant-general's department; and Lieutenant-colonel the honorable Alexander Abercromby, of the Quarter-master-general's department.

It was impossible for the movements of any troops to be conducted with more spirit and regularity than those of the respective divisions of Lieutenant-general the Earl of Dalhousie, Sir Thomas Picton, Sir Lowry Cole, and Major-general Charles Baron Alten. These troops advanced in echelons of regiments, in two, and occasionally in three lines; and the Portuguese troops, in the 3d and 4th divisions, under the command of Brigadier-general Power, and Colonel Stubbs, led the march, with a steadiness and gallantry never surpassed on any occasion.

Major-general the honorable C. Colville's brigade of the 3d division, was seriously attacked in its advance, by a very superior force, well formed; which it drove in, supported by General Inglis's brigade of the 7th division, commanded by Colonel Grant, of the 82d: these officers, and the troops under their command, distinguished themselves.

Major-general Vandeleur's brigade of the light division

was, during the advance upon Vittoria, detached to the support of the 7th division, and Lieutenant-general the Earl of Dalhousie has reported most favorably of its conduct.

Lieutenant-general Sir Thomas Graham particularly reports his sense of the assistance he received from Colonel Delancy, Deputy Quarter-master-general; and from Lieutenant-colonel Bouverie, of the Adjutant-general's department, and from the officers of his personal staff; and from the honorable Lieutenant-colonel Upton, Assistant Quarter-master-general, and Major Hope, Assistant Adjutant, with the 1st division: and Major-general Oswald reports the same of Lieutenant-colonel Berkesey, of the Adjutant-general's department, and Lieutenant-colonel Gomm, of the Quarter-master-general's department.

I am particularly indebted to Lieutenant-general Sir Thomas Graham, and Lieutenant-general Sir Rowland Hill, for the manner in which they have respectively conducted the service entrusted to them since the commencement of the operations, which have ended in the battle of the 21st, and for their conduct in that battle; as likewise to Marshal Sir William Beresford, for the friendly advice and assistance which I have received from him upon all occasions, during the late operations.

I must not omit to mention likewise, the conduct of General Giron, who commands the Gallician army, who made a forced march from Orduna, and was actually on the ground in readiness to support Lieutenant-general Sir Thomas Graham.

I have frequently been indebted, and have had occasion to call the attention of your Lordship to the conduct of the Quarter-master-general, Major-general George Murray, who, in the late operations, and in the battle of the 21st instant, has again given me the greatest assistance. I am likewise indebted much to Lord Aylmer, the Deputy Adjutant-general, and to the officers of the Adjutant and Quarter-master-general's departments respectively; and to Lieutenant-colonel Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Lieutenant-colonel Campbell, and the officers of my personal staff; and to Lieutenant-colonel Sir Richard Fletcher, and the officers of the royal engineers.

Colonel His Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Orange, was in the field as my Aid-de-camp, and

conducted himself with his usual gallantry and intelligence.

Mareschal del Campo Don Luis Wimpfen, and the Inspector-general Don Thomas O'Douoju, and the officers of the staff of the Spanish army, have invariably rendered me every assistance in their power in the course of these operations, and I avail myself of this opportunity of expressing my satisfaction at their conduct; as likewise with that of Mareschal del Campo Don Miguel de Alava, and Brigadier-general Don Joseph O'Lawlor, who have been so long and so usefully employed by me.

The artillery was most judiciously placed by Lieutenant-colonel Dickson, and was well served, and the army is particularly indebted to that corps.

The nature of the ground did not allow of the cavalry being generally engaged, but the General officers, commanding the several brigades, kept the troops under their command respectively close to the infantry to support them, and they were most active in the pursuit of the enemy after they had been driven through Vittoria.

I send this dispatch by my Aid-de-camp, Captain Freemantle, whom I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship's protection: he will have the honor of laying at the feet of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the colors of the 4th battalion of the 100th regiment, and Marshal Jourdan's Baton, of a Marshal of France, taken by the 87th regiment.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

MY LORD, *Iranzun, June* 21, 1813.

The departure of Captain Freemantle having been delayed to this day, by the necessity of making up the returns, I have to report to your Lordship, that we have continued to pursue the enemy, whose rear reached Pampeluna this day. We have done them as much injury as has been in our power, considering the state of the weather and of the roads; and this day the advanced guard, consisting of Major-general Victor Baron Alten's brigade, and the 1st and 3d battalions of the 95th regiment, and Major Ross's troop of horse artillery, took from them the remaining gun they had. They

have entered Pampeluna, therefore, with one howitzer only.

General Clausel, who had under his command that part of the army of the North, and one division of the army of Portugal, which was not in the action of the 21st, approached Vittoria on the 22d, when he heard of the action of the preceding day, and finding there the 6th division, which had just arrived under the command of Major-general the honorable E. Pakenham, he retired upon la Guardia, and has since marched upon Tudela de Ebro. It is probable that the enemy will continue their retreat into France.

I have detached General Giron, with the Gallician army, in pursuit of the convoy which moved from Vittoria on the morning of the 20th, which I hope he will overtake before it reaches Bayonne.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

The loss sustained on both sides in the battle of Vittoria was very great: that of the allies was estimated at eleven hundred and forty officers and men, and thirty-three horses, killed; and four thousand one hundred officers and men, wounded. The loss of the French was almost incalculable; the Baton, or Staff, of Marshal Jourdan, was sent by the Marquis of Wellington to the Prince Regent, who immediately created the hero of the peninsula, a Field Marshal in the army.

The news of this splendid victory caused the most lively effusions of joy throughout the British empire. The metropolis was illuminated three nights successively. The thanks of both houses of parliament, so repeatedly given to Lord Wellington, were again voted to his Lordship.† Joseph Bonaparte had a very narrow escape from being made prisoner by the Marquis of Worcester, who closely pursued him with a detachment of cavalry.

The Marquis of Wellington also conveyed an account of the enterprising Spanish General Mina having taken

† The glorious battle of Vittoria, occasioned the production of a Poem singularly elegant, incomparably beautiful, and abounding with rich poetic imagery, called, "Vittoria," by W. Hersee, Esq. the friend of *Hayley*, and whose poems equal those of the bard of Chichester.

three hundred French prisoners at Tudela, with some stores. The gallant Sir Rowland Hill besieged Pamplona. Sir Thomas Graham, on June 23 and 24, marched towards Villa Franca, with General Anson's regiment of light dragoons, the light battalions of the King's German legion, and two Portuguese brigades. The enemy was posted on the right of the river Oria, in front of the village of Olaviena, and about one mile and a half from the Villa Franca. The brigade of British troops, under the command of General Bradford, was ordered to dislodge the enemy; when Colonel Halket, aided by Major-general Pack's Portuguese brigade, forced the enemy to retire from the village of Veassean, and Villa Franca was evacuated. On June 25, the French retreated from Caloguia, and took up a strong position between that place, and Tolosa. The French were now driven from the summit of a hill between Pamplona and Vittoria, by Colonel Williams, with two companies of the grenadiers of the 7th regiment, and part of General Pack's brigade; a general attack took place; Colonel Halket's light battalion, and Captain Childers' light dragoons, fired with powerful effect. General Bradford drove the enemy on the front of the road leading to Pamplona; while Colonel Longe compelled the enemy to remove from some very strong positions they had taken up. The French still kept possession of the town, which was extremely well fortified, but was soon made to surrender. The enemy on seeing some British ships off Deha, evacuated the town, and fort of Guettaria, and the garrison was sent to Saint Sebastian; Castro was likewise taken, and the garrison sent to Saint Sebastian.

The Count de Abisbal, who commanded the army of reserve of Andalusia, was ordered by the Marquis of Wellington to make himself master of the town of Miranda, which the Count effected on June 28.

Sir G. B. Collier, Captain in the royal navy, in the following letter to Lord Keith, gave a satisfactory detail of the evacuation of the whole line of coast by the enemy, from Guetaria to Santona.

His Majesty's Ship Surveillante, at anchor off Castro, June 25, 1813.

"MY LORD,

"I have the satisfaction to acquaint your Lordship, that the supplies of the garrison of Castro de Urdeales, having been cut off by his Majesty's cruisers on the coast, and the total want of meat, obliged the commanding officer to evacuate the castle on the 22d instant, and retire to Santona. The Sparrow bearing in sight at the same moment, obliged the commandant to do this so precipitately, as to prevent his destroying his artillery and powder, or doing any mischief to the castle itself. Captain Taylor, very properly, immediately garrisoned the castle, and this day we have had a party of the army under General Mendizabel.

"I am sorry to say, five-sixths of this town is in ruins, and that the dreadful barbarities committed by the French-Italian troops, as detailed by the few surviving old women, are too shocking to be made the subject of a public letter; nor was the carnage confined to the evening of the storm alone. The inhabitants who fled, are now returning, but misery and poverty are at an acme. Fourteen of the savage authors of these excesses were taken in Bilboa, since the evacuation, and were deservedly put to death.

"I have now the pleasure of saying, that the whole line of coast, from Guetaria to Santon, is evacuated by the enemy.

"I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) "GEORGE COLLIER."

And on July 1, Captain Collier transmitted the following letter, relative to his operations at Guetaria:

"I have the honor to report, that Guetaria was evacuated by the enemy this morning at day-break, and soon afterwards occupied by a garrison under Baron de Mereglana. The enemy appear to have been so pressed by the appearance of the shipping, after his determination had been taken, that most of the cannon were left serviceable; and all his provisions, calculated for some months: but it is with regret I mention, that about three o'clock, P. M. we witnessed a most awful explosion, which, by a refinement in cruelty, appears to have been

intended to destroy all the poorer inhabitants at a blow. The magazine, containing nearly two hundred barrels of gunpowder, and dug in the solid rock, connected with the Mole, where the fishing-boats lay, had been prepared, and a lighted match left with it; two casks of wine, previously broached, were also left by the wall, offering a temptation to the lower orders of the inhabitants; but this circumstance, most providentially, proved their great preservation. The Spanish commandant on entering, observing the confusion likely to ensue, ordered the inhabitants from the Mole into the town, and while means were taking to force the door, the explosion took place, and destroyed about twenty of the garrison and fishermen, as well as the boats in and near the Mole.

"I have the pleasure to acquaint your Lordship, that the castle, town, and fort of Passages, were recovered yesterday from the enemy, and its garrison of a hundred and thirty-six men, cut off from St. Sebastian, were taken by a part of the Spanish brigade of Longa, under the immediate order of Don Gaspar, attached to Sir Thomas Graham's division: the Spanish loss on this occasion was very trifling."

Affairs in Catalonia, had a very unfavorable aspect. Lieutenant-general Sir John Murray raised the siege of Tarragona, and embarked his troops. The cause of this sudden retreat was thus accounted for: Suchet, whose cruel and vindictive character spread terror throughout Catalonia, had marched from Valencia with a considerable body of troops; and General Matthieu had also arrived with another corps from Barcelona, for the purpose of impeding Sir John Murray's operations, who, upon being apprised of the circumstance, precipitately raised the siege of Tarragona. Lieutenant-general Lord William Bentick, who took the command of the army, led it back to Alicant: when Marshal Suchet marched into Catalonia. The Duke del Parque had established his head-quarters on the river Ancar. Sir John Murray soon after delivered to Field-marshal the Duke of Wellington, the following narrative of his operations:

His Majesty's Ship Malta, June 14, 1813.

"MY LORD,

'Admiral Hallowell has just decided on sending a

ship to Alicant; and I have merely time to state to your Lordship, and I do it with regret, that I have been under the necessity of raising the siege of Tarragona, and embarking the army under my command. In my private letter of the 7th instant, I mentioned to your Lordship, the reports of the assemblage of the French forces at Barcelona; and that Marshal Suchet was likewise in march from Valencia; and stated it, as my opinion, that should these reports be confirmed, the object your Lordship had in view, could not be accomplished. Unfortunately these rumours proved true, and reluctantly I resolved upon raising the siege, and embarking the army, as the only means of avoiding a general action, which must have been fought under every disadvantage. I cannot, at this moment, refer to dates, but it is sufficient for the present to state, that the French army at Barcelona, was never rated to me at less than eight thousand, and that previous to their march it would amount to ten thousand, with fourteen pieces of artillery. I have, however, no account that it ever exceeded eight, and that is the number on which my calculation was formed. This force upon the evening of the 9th, or morning of the 10th, marched out from Barcelona, and entered Villa Franca, at four o'clock in the evening of the 11th; from whence it was reported to me to march at twelve o'clock at night, for Vendrilla, distant only eighteen or twenty miles from Tarragona, by the great road, and a few miles further by another road, by which cannon can easily pass. On the 9th, or 10th, the arrival of Marshal Suchet at Valencia, was made known to me; his exact force was perfectly ascertained, but from the intelligence received from Valentia, he marched from thence with nine thousand men, and certainly in the rear of that place, had the power of drawing great reinforcement to his army.

"To these corps must be added, a body of one thousand men, which had previously arrived at Tortosa; and another corps, independent of the garrison, of two thousand five hundred men, who had arrived at Lerida. These corps, which I am sure I do not exaggerate, amount to twenty thousand five hundred men, with which in four or five days, Marshal Suchet could attack the allied army, if he thought proper; or avoid an action, if he wished still more to reinforce his army. Your Lord-

ship, on the other hand, will observe, that I could scarcely bring into the field twelve thousand men; and that the army of Catalonia was stated to me at eight thousand five hundred, making twenty thousand five hundred; of which two British, and two Spanish divisions were at the Col de Balagouer, and could not be withdrawn; and I could not leave less than two thousand five hundred to cover the artillery and stores, and to contain the garrison of Tarragona; the two corps, at least, would amount to upwards of four thousand five hundred men, leaving me sixteen thousand men, to meet the best French troops in Spain, amounting to upwards of twenty thousand men.

"I am sure there is nobody more willing to give full credit to the gallantry of the Spanish troops than I am, but your Lordship knows that they are unable to move; and I could not, therefore, depend upon the execution of any order which necessarily obliged them to make a movement; and of troops of this description I had about thirteen thousand men: unless, therefore, I could place them in position, which as the French had the option of fighting when and where they pleased, it was impossible I could place any reliance upon them. My British and German troops amounted only to four thousand five hundred. Perhaps your Lordship may be of opinion, that under these circumstances, I ought to have risked an action, had no other unfavorable objections existed; but when your Lordship is informed, that I had no possibility of retreat if unsuccessful; that there would have been no hopes of embarkation, if followed; and that the army must have been unavoidably lost, if beat. I venture to hope, that your Lordship will think, however much it is to be regretted, that I have adopted the only means of maintaining entire, or indeed of saving, an army on which so much depends. I feel the greater confidence in this hope, on reverting to the thirteenth paragraph of your Lordship's general instructions for the conduct of the campaign.

"I am fully aware there are many circumstances which may require further information, and upon all parts I shall be happy to give every explanation in my power.

"Your Lordship, perhaps, may be of opinion, that the place should have been taken; but it was far too strong

to storm; I believe it not only to have been impossible, but that we should not have taken it in eight or ten days: my only regret is, that I continued the siege so long; induced by the hopes of the reinforcements I expected, I continued it to the last moment, and fortunately the weather proving favorable, the troops were embarked without molestation. On this favorable circumstance I could not depend for another day; and, therefore, having taken my post, I immediately put it into execution; and I regret to say, that I was, in consequence, obliged to leave the guns in the most advanced batteries. Had I remained another day, they might have been brought off: but this risk I could not run, when the existence of the army was at stake, not only from unfavorable weather, but from the appearance of an enemy, in whose presence I could not have embarked perhaps at all, certainly not without suffering great loss, and without the possibility of deriving any advantage.

"I have only further at this time to add, should blame be attached to the failure of the expedition, no share of it can fall on Admiral Hallowell, who conducted the naval branch of it; from that distinguished officer I have met with every assistance and co-operation in his power: and I think it only justice to him to state, that it was his opinion, that the cannon in the batteries might have been saved by remaining till the night; and that they then could have been brought off. This, however, was a risk I did not wish to run for so trifling an object; and preferred losing them to the chance of the embarkation being opposed, and of an eventual much more serious loss.

"I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) "J. MURRAY."

To the Marquis of Wellington, K. G. &c. &c.

Whatever unfavorable impression was made on the public mind, by the conduct of Sir J. Murray, we cannot but admire the candour and frankness displayed in the above letter. The conduct of Admiral Hallowell is properly elucidated in the subsequent letter, from Captain Adams, of his Majesty's ship the Invincible, and transmitted to the Secretary of the Admiralty, by Admiral Hallowell:

His Majesty's Ship Invincible, off the Cold de Balaguer, June 8, 1813.

"SIR,

"In pursuance of your directions to take the ships and vessels named in the margin,† under my orders, and co-operate with Lieutenant-colonel Prevost, in the siege of the fort of Col. de Balaguer, I have the honor to inform you, that the troops were landed about noon of the 3d instant, and the Lieutenant-colonel immediately invested the fort: the rifle men of De Roll's regiment, and other light troops, being pushed up to the walls.

"The fort is situated in a most difficult pass, through which the high road from Tortosa to Tarragona winds; and it is absolutely the key of the only road for cannon into this province from the westward, without going round by Lerida. It is armed with twelve pieces of ordnance, including two ten-inch mortars, and two howitzers; and the surrounding heights are so difficult of access, that it has been a work of the greatest labour to establish the necessary batteries before it.

"Two six-pounder field-pieces, and a howitzer, were landed on the evening of the 3d instant, dragged up, and placed on the ridge of a steep and rugged mountain, to the S. E. of the fort; two twelve-pounders were added to the former by noon of the next day. The whole remained under the command of Lieutenant Corbyn, first of the Invincible, having under his orders a detachment of midshipmen and seamen from this ship, and a most excellent firing was kept up from them, which considerably damaged the defences of the fort, and checked its fire upon our working parties.

"In the mean time three Spanish twenty-four pounders were landed, and two more guns of the same calibre, from this ship, to be got up by the high road, to the foot of a very steep height, on the crest of which the breaching battery was to be constructed, at about five hundred yards from the eastern fall of the fort.

"In the afternoon of the 4th instant, the fort was summoned to surrender, and the commander answered, 'That he should defend the place committed to his charge.'

"During the night of the 4th, every exertion was used

† Thames, Volcano, Strombolo, Brune, and eight gun-boats.

to bring the guns up the hill, and to complete the breaching battery; but as it could be completed by daylight, the men were withdrawn.

"The seamen and marines were landed early in the afternoon of the 5th, and carried up the stores for the battery, under a brisk fire of shot and shells from the fort.

"The three Spanish twenty-four pounders, notwithstanding their immense size and weight, were conveyed up to the side of the hill, over the most rugged ground, by the united exertions of the soldiers, seamen, and marines, under the immediate directions of Captain Carroll, of the Volcano; the two eight-inch mortars were brought as far along the road as was practicable before dusk, and the iron twenty four pounders were conveyed to the foot of the hill as soon as it was dark.

"The work of the battery advanced rapidly, although it was necessary to fill all the sand bags at the bottom of the hill, and I was in confident expectation that the battery would be open soon after daylight; but by ten o'clock the rain fell in torrents, attended by the most violent thunder and lightning I ever experienced.

"The quantity of ammunition which had been brought up for the battery, being in an exposed situation, made it the more awful; and the enemy kept up an incessant fire of shells and grape-shot.

"In defiance of all these obstacles, two of the guns were got high enough to mount on the platforms, but all our exertion was unequal to place them there, owing to the violence of the rain, and the excessive difficulty of working in the extreme darkness of the night. From the same reason too the mortars could not be brought forward; and after a night of the most excessive labor, we had the mortification of being again obliged to retire, the officers and men being quite worn out.

"The weather continued very bad until the afternoon of the 6th instant, when a party was landed, and the mortars were got forward; before daylight the seamen and marines were on the pile, and all the guns were placed on the battery, ready for mounting. The two mortars opened soon after daylight, and the shells were thrown with great precision, by Lieutenant James, of the royal marine artillery, landed from the Strombolo, who worked the mortars with his party; and the fire from

Lieutenant Corbyn's battery was resumed with great effect. This united force made a very considerable impression on the fort; an expensive magazine was blown up, and the enemy's fire was very much altered.

"At seven o'clock, just before the breaching battery was ready to open, a white flag was shewn from the fort. Captain Stoddart of the Strombolo, and Captain Letrupfenning were immediately sent to the fort; and the latter returned in a few minutes with an offer from the commandant, to surrender the fort and garrison upon condition of marching out with the officers and men procuring their private property.

"This was immediately acceded to by Lieutenant Colonel Provost, and myself, the fort was taken possession of by the advance of the troops. The garrison marched out, grounded their arms on the glacis, and were immediately embarked.

"I have great satisfaction in stating, that during this service, which has so much depended upon the united exertions of the army and navy; the most perfect cordiality has existed among all ranks, and have met in Lieutenant Colonel Provost, all that openness of communication and confidence which an acquaintance with the character of this excellent officer gave me reason to expect.

"In an operation where the laborious exertions of the captain, officers, seamen, and marines, under my orders, have been most conspicuous; I hope I shall be excused for having gone so much into detail, but it is my duty, and a most agreeable one, to bring under your view, the praiseworthy conduct of all ranks and descriptions. I must particularly draw your attention to the zeal and activity displayed by that valuable officer, Captain Carroll of the Volcano; his conduct was the admiration of every body, and he was ably supported by Lieutenant Pidgeby of the Invincible, and the other officers, seamen, and marines, under his direction. From the explosion of a shell near him the night before, Captain Carroll was obliged to suspend his service until the morning of the 7th, (but I am happy to state, he is perfectly recovered) and Captain Stoddart of the Strombolo succeeded him in the direction of getting up the guns, &c. for the breach-

ing battery, and deserves every credit for his active services. I am also much obliged to Captain Badcock of the Brune, for the assistance he afforded me, &c.

"I have inclosed you a list of the garrison of the fort, consisting of two lieutenants, a surgeon, and Gardonagozie, sixteen artillerymen, and thirty-eight non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the eleventh French regiment of the line, of whom two were killed, and eleven wounded.

"During the siege of the fort, the gun-boats were stationed in Ampulo Bay, to observe the road from Tortosa as we had constant reports of the enemy being in motion from that quarter.

I have the honor to be,

CHARLES ADAM, Captain.

The affair at Tarragona excited astonishment throughout Europe, and was pointedly animadverted upon in the British Parliament by the members both of the House of Peers and Commons. To elucidate every part of this mysterious business, we shall insert the Duke of Albufera's statement as it appeared in the Moniteur.

Valencia, June 3, 1813.

"I have just this moment (four p. m.) received a letter from Tortosa, dated June 3, three quarters past 9 o'clock, a. m. of which the following is a copy.

"MONSEIGNEUR,

"The enemy's fleet was yesterday in sight before Tarragona at 5 o'clock; it consists of about one hundred and eighty sail; it appears to steer in the direction of Vellanora de Sitges.

"In this state of things, I have determined to march with six hundred infantry, and eight hundred horse, to the lower Catalonia, in order to rally the troops of General Decaen, and if it is possible to endeavour to fight the English.

To the Minister at War.

(Signed) "MARSHAL THE DUKE OF ALBUERA.

Extract of a letter from the same to the same.

Tortosa, June 21, 6. A. M.

" MONSIEUR LE DUC,

I informed your Excellency of the Anglo-Sicilian army at Alicant, of its departure from that place on the 21st of May, and of its rapid arrival on the 2nd of June, under Tarragona. The army landed during the night, hastened to invest Fort St. Philippe, as the Colonel de Balaguer, and the inclosure, without a fosse, which at present constitutes the defence of Tarragona. The forts and extensive fortifications having been razed. A fire from several batteries began on the 3d; during five days Balagua held out, made an honorable resistance, and killed or wounded of the enemy more than three hundred men. On the morning of the 7th, the explosion of a powder-magazine caused the surrender of Fort St. Philippe.

" The enemy by a fire kept up from the sea and land attacked Tarragona. At the departure of the Anglo-Sicilian army, the Duke del Parque had arrived from Conobin, to replace General Murray in his camp at Castella: Elro, with the second Spanish corps, was close upon our posts.

" As soon as I was informed that the enemy had sailed from Alicant, I made dispositions upon the coast of Valencia, to receive prompt information, whilst I charged General Decaen to collect troops to fall upon the English. He eagerly executed that disposition, and on the first information detached from Gerona, Beurmann's brigade upon Barcelona, where he arrived the 10th of June. On the 2nd of June I had dispatched from before the Xucar, Musnie's division, and the brigades of Bannitier and Agrement; they proceeded by forced marches towards Tortosa.

" I learned, at ten leagues from Valencia, that the fort of Balaguer had capitulated. I lost the only cannon road by which I could act, but it was of importance to stop the enemy's success, and on the 10th I proceeded to Tortosa; I learned, the head of my column overthrew the English Dragoons near Puello; on the 11th my troops arrived; I pushed forward on the 12th upon the Tarragona road; and not being able to act on the high

road, I determined to seek a bye-road across impracticable mountains, in order to announce my arrival to the brave garrison of Tarragona, which refused all summons, and defended itself with high valor. In short, on the 12th, I made fires on the mountains, and advancing on the 13th beyond the village of Vallidellos, my troops could see and be seen from Tarragona.

" In the mean time, General Maurice Matthieu set out from Barcelona, and pushed forward to Arbos. The resistance of the place, and the march of columns from Barcelona and Valencia, frightened the enemy, and obliged him precipitately to raise the siege, and re-embark the greater part of his troops, abandoning under the place twenty-seven pieces of artillery, and an immense number of bombs, bullets, &c. all of which have been conveyed into Tarragona. The convoy of one hundred and eighty sail left the shore of Salus, and came to anchor under Balaguer; this mass of vessels presented a fine spectacle. On the 14th, I advanced my troops to reconnoitre the fort, some battalions defended the approaches to it, and the fire of the fleet was more hot than murderous upon us. Near Valladellos the English Dragoons were roughly handled by the Westphalian light-horse; and the 5th light infantry obliged five English battalions to fall back under Hospitalet, and the fire of the English ships.

" On the 15th and 16th, there were slight skirmishes, and the report of twenty-five deserters proved to me, that the enemy, either covered by the fort of Balaguer, or embarked, were placed out of the reach of any attempt on the part of the land army.

" Whilst I was acting in Catalonia, I had left General Harespi, with the 2nd and 3rd divisions before the Xucar. On leaving him, I directed he should draw in his advanced posts, and establish himself in works, prepared for some time behind the river: this movement being executed with precision, when on the 11th, General Elro with a numerous cavalry attempted to press on our rear-guard. General Meselop, who commanded it, turned, and at the head of a squadron of the fourth Hussars, vigorously charged the enemy, killed or wounded fifty men, and brought back sixty horses, and as many prisoners. The Irish Colonel Oronan was of the number.

" On the 18th in the morning, a double attack was

maintained on the points of Alberique and Alara; General Henrion sustained in a great part of the day, the enemy's demonstrations, a brisk cannonade took place, but the enemy refused to engage. The Duke del Parque, with the divisions of the Prince D'Anglona, and of the English Roche, attacked in two columns, General Habert, before Careaxento, who did not hesitate to march against the enemy at the head of a squadron of the fourth regiment of Hussars, and the whole of the 14th and 15th of the line. He reached and broke the enemy in the streets and garden of Careaxento; more than four hundred Spaniards were killed or wounded, seven hundred soldiers, and thirty officers made prisoners; the colours of the Carmona regiment taken, and the enemy put completely to route. From this time up to the 18th, the enemy had undertaken nothing serious against the troops of Valencia.

"The expeditionary fleet continues at anchor off Balaguer, keeping battalions near Hospitalet, and under the fort. My troops being acting in deserts, I decided upon bringing them towards Corapolle, upon the Tarragona road, to procure them water, of which we had been deprived for two days, where I have been informed, that General Matthieu informed of the raising of the siege of Tarragona, had advanced to that town and to Reuo. I, however, persisted in prolonging my stay in Catalonia, in order to unravel the enemy's projects, when yesterday I learned, that the English had resolved to blow up the fort of Balaguer; this resolution, which entirely entered into my projects, proves to me, that the enemy will not renew his attacks upon Tarragona, nor seriously not in Catalonia, which sufficiently informs me of what remains to be done.

"Thus M. le Duc, the first operation of the English upon a line of eighty leagues, has been confined to the taking of a fort, and a garrison of eighty-three soldiers, commanded by a Lieutenant, whilst they have lost in killed, wounded, prisoners, or deserters, upon the Xucar, or at Tarragona, above one thousand six hundred and sixty men, and a flag: whilst they have raised the siege, and abandoned twenty seven pieces of cannon, before a dismantled place without fosses, but defended by a small, but very valiant garrison." Such was the account given

by Marshal Soult of the raising of the siege of Tarragona, and the taking of Fort St. Philippe.

Valencia was evacuated by Marshal Soult, on July 5th, and the brave General of the Spanish Guerilla's Mina, took Saragossa from the French on the 30th of the same month. The garrison consisting of five hundred men, were made prisoners; forty-seven pieces of cannon were taken, and a vast quantity of ammunition, clothing, &c.

Marshal Soult having been appointed commander-in-chief of the French armies in Spain, he took the general command on July 13th. On July 24th, Marshal Soult collected the right and left wings of his army, with one division of his centre, and two divisions of cavalry, at St. Jean de pied de Port, and on the 25th, attacked with between twenty and thirty thousand men, General Byng, who was posted at Roncesvalles. Lieutenant-General Sir Lowry Cole marched to his assistance, but afterwards withdrew in the night, and marched to the neighbourhood of Zubiri. In the actions which took place on this occasion, the twentieth regiment eminently distinguished itself. Two divisions of the centre of the enemy's army attacked Sir Rowland Hill's position in the Puerto de Maya, at the head of the valley of Bastan. The brigades of General Pringle, and General Walker, gallantly repelled the fierce attack of the enemy; animated by the heroic conduct of their superior officer, Lieutenant-General the Hon. William Stuart, brother of Lord Viscount Castlereagh, who was wounded slightly, all the regiments charged with the bayonet. On July 27th, Sir Lowry Cole and Sir Thomas Picton took up a position to cover the blockade of Pampeluna, they were joined by the Marquis of Wellington. The enemy attacked the hill on the right of the fourth division of the allied troops, which was then occupied by one battalion of the fourth Portuguese regiment, and by the Spanish regiment of Pravia. These troops defended their ground, and drove the enemy from it with the bayonet. Sensible of the importance of this eminence, Lord Wellington reinforced the foreign troops with the fortieth regiment. The sixth division of the British army were attacked by a very large force of the enemy, assembled in the village of Sorausen, but the French were driven back with an immense loss from a fire on their front, both flanks and

rear. The battle now became general, and was in favor of the Allies uniformly, excepting in one instance, where a battalion of the tenth Portuguese regiment of Major General Campbell's brigade was posted, this battalion having been overpowered. The twenty-seventh and forty-eighth regiments were now ordered to charge, and they acquitted themselves with great honor, driving the enemy away with great loss. In the further operations of the allied army, the brigade of Major General Byng, attacked, and took possession of the village of Osiz. In the different attacks on the enemy, the Earl of Dalhousie, General Byng, Sir Lowry Cole, Sir Thomas Picton, and Hon. Edward Pakenham were eminently distinguished. General Byng took in Elizando, a large convoy going to the enemy, and made many prisoners; this distinguished officer also gained possession of the valley of Bastan. The French made a formidable attempt to relieve the blockade of Pampeluna, which was entirely frustrated by the operations of a part only of the allied army.

An attack was made on St. Sebastian, on June 25th, in which the troops under the command of Sir Thomas Graham behaved with distinguished gallantry, but the resources of the enemy were such as rendered it necessary to desist from the assault. The loss sustained was severe. Major Fruzey was killed.

Lieutenant-General Lord William Bentinck, (who succeeded General Sir John Murray in the command of the Catalonian army,) having received information, that Suchet had returned from Villa Franca to Barcelona with five thousand men: and that he had been joined by Decaen with six thousand more, suspended operations for the siege of Tarragona. Suchet continuing to advance upon Tarragona, Lord Bentinck resolved upon retiring in the night, and his army arrived at Cambrilla on August 16th. Tarragona was blown up by the French on the 18th.

Notwithstanding the late ineffectual assault upon St. Sebastian, operations were carried on to gain possession of it with unabated vigor. Batteries were re-opened against that place on August 26th, and on the following day, the island of Santa Elara at the entrance of the harbour, was taken. On August 31st, the storming of St. Sebastian took place, and it was carried. The loss

of the English was very [illegible]. Colonel Sir Richard Fletcher was killed, and Generals Leith, Oswald, and Robinson, wounded. Sir Thomas Graham's account of the storming of St. Sebastian is too important not to present it to our readers.

Oyarzun, Sept. 1, 1813.

"MY LORD,

"In obedience to your Lordship's order of the preceding day, to attach and form a lodgment in the breach of St. Sebastian which now extended to the left, so as to embrace the outermost tower, the end and front of the curtain immediately over the left bastion, as well as the faces of the bastion itself: the assault took place at eleven o'clock, A. M. yesterday, and I have the honor to inform your Lordship, that the heroic perseverance of all the troops concerned, was at last crowned with success.

"The column of attack was formed of the second brigade of the fifth division commanded by General Robinson, with an immediate support of detachments, namely, one hundred and fifty volunteers of the light division, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Hunt, four hundred of the fourth division under Major Robinson, and two hundred of the fourth division under Major Rose: and having in reserve the remainder of the fifth division, consisting of Major General Spry's Portuguese brigade, and the first brigade under Major General Hey; as also the fifth battalion of Cacadores of General Bradford's brigade under Major Hill: the whole under the direction of Lieutenant General Sir James Leith, commanding the fifth division.

"[illegible]ng arranged every thing with Lieutenant Leith, I crossed the Urumea to the batteries of the right attack, where every thing could be most distinctly seen, and from whence the order for the fire of batteries, according to circumstances would be immediately given.

"The column, in filing out the right of the trenches, was as before exposed to a heavy fire of shell and grape-shot, and a mine was exploded on the left angle of the counterscarp of the horn work, which did great damage, but did not check the ardor of the troops in advancing to the attack. There was never any thing so fallacious as the external appearance of the breach; without some

description, the almost insuperable difficulties of the breach cannot be estimated. Notwithstanding its great extent, there was but one point where it was possible to enter, and there by single files. All the inside of the wall to the right of the curtain itself, formed a perpendicular scarp, of at least twenty feet to the level of the streets, so that the narrow ridge of the curtain itself, formed by the breaching of its end, was the only accessible point. During the suspension of the operations of the siege, from the want of ammunition, the enemy had prepared every means of defence which art could devise, so that great numbers of men were covered by intrenchments and traverses, in the horn work, on the ramparts of the curtain; and inside the town opposite to the breach, and ready to pour a most destructive fire of musketry on both sides of the approach to the top of the narrow ridge of the curtain.

"Every thing that the most determined bravery could attempt, was repeatedly tried in vain by the troops, who were brought forward from the trenches in succession. No man outlived the attempt to gain the ridge; and though the slope of the breach afforded shelter from the enemy's musketry, yet still the nature of the stone rubbish prevented the great exertion of the engineers and working parties, from being able to form a lodgment for the troops, exposed to the shells and grape from the batteries of the castle, as was peculiarly directed in obedience to your Lordship's instructions: and at all events, a lodgment could never have been obtained without occupying a part of the curtain.

"In this almost desperate state of attack, after consulting with Colonel Dickson, commanding the royal artillery, I ventured to order the guns to be turned against the curtain. A heavy fire of artillery was directed against it, passing a few feet only over the head of our troops on the breach, and was kept up with a precision of practice beyond all example. Meanwhile I accepted the offer of part of Major General Bradford's Portuguese brigade to ford the river near its mouth. The advance of the first battalion, thirteenth regiment, under Major Snodgrass, over the open breach, and across the river; and of a detachment of the twenty-fourth regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel Mc Kean in support, was made in the

handsomest style under a very severe fire of grape. Major Snedgrass attacked, and finally carried the small breach on the right of the great one, and Lieutenant Colonel Mc Bean's detachment occupied the right of the great breach. I ought not to forget to mention, that similar offers were made by the first Portuguese regiment of Brigadier General Wilson's brigade under Lieutenant Colonel Fearon: and that both Major General Bradford, and Brigadier General Wilson, had from the beginning, urged most anxiously the employment of their respective brigades in the attack.

"Observing now the effect of the admirable fire of the batteries against the curtain, though the enemy was so much covered, a great effort was ordered to be made to gain the high ridge at all hazards, at the same time, that an attempt should be made to storm the horn work.

"It fell to the lot of the second brigade of the fifth division, under the command of Colonel the Hon. Charles Greville, to move out of the trenches for this purpose, and the third battalion of the Royal Scots, under Lieutenant Colonel Boures, supported by the thirty-eighth, under Lieutenant Colonel Miles, fortunately arrived to assault the breach of the curtain about the time, when an explosion on the rampart of the curtain, (occasioned by the fire of the artillery) created some confusion among the enemy. The narrow pass was gained, and was maintained after a severe conflict, and the troops on the right of the breach having about this time succeeded in forcing the barricades on the top of the narrow line wall, formed their way into the house that joined it. Thus, after an assault, which lasted above two hours under the most trying circumstances, a firm footing was obtained.

"It was impossible to restrain the impetuosity of the troops, and in an hour more, the enemy were driven from all the complication of defences prepared in the streets, and leaving the whole town in our possession, &c.

"I have the honor, &c.

(Signed) "T. GRAHAM."

The following is a distinct abstract of the killed, wounded, and missing in the assault of Fort St. Sebastian, and also in the actions on the frontier.

Before St. Sebastian's,—British killed	-	571
Portuguese	-	189
In the Actions,—British killed,	-	51
Portuguese	-	88
Spanish	-	261
Total		1160
The total amount of the British, Portuguese, and Spanish - - -		3664
Missing	-	130
		3794
Killed		1160
Total of killed, wounded, and missing		4954

Some idea of the horrors of such a scene as that terrific one of the storming of St. Sebastian, may be formed from the following passages, from a letter of an officer who was engaged in that service.

"Fifty-three forty-eight pounders completed the breach in St. Sebastian, and a general assault was given, in which we succeeded after a considerable slaughter on both sides. That part of the garrison which had reached the castle, immediately on finding our troops in full possession, fired shells on it, and in a few moments the city was in flames. A few days after, it was a heap of ruins, and there is nothing now remaining of one of the handsomest towns in Spain, to mark the spot where it once stood, but ruins; the church, alone it was thought would have escaped, but the flames which still continue, are fast approaching it. The castle still holds out, and is being bombarded. It is supplied with water by only one well: yesterday our batteries directed their shot to that part, when the French officer commanding, resorted to a method of stopping our fire, unheard of in war. He placed our men which he had taken prisoners round the well, of course the firing ceased. Only conceive the cruelty of such a proceeding! The plunder taken at St. Sebastian is said to be very great."

On September 27th, the Marquis Wellington transmitted an account to the British government of the ope-

rations of Lord William Bentinck. The enemy having collected a very considerable force in front of his Lordship's guard posted at the pass of Ordal. The advance consisted of the second battalion of the twenty-seventh regiment, the Calabrian free corps, four rifle companies of the King's German Legion, a brigade of Portuguese artillery, amounting altogether to one thousand, one hundred men, and three Spanish regiments, who made a most gallant resistance; but being overpowered by the numbers opposed to them were forced to give way. On the 11th, Lord Bentinck deemed it advisable to retreat to Vendrella; and from thence to the neighbourhood of Tarragona: this retreat was effected without any loss in Catalonia.

With heartfelt emotions of joy and exultation, we turn our attention to the progress of the allied arms under the command of the immortal Wellington. The Marquis having deemed it expedient to cross the Bidassa with the left of the army, Sir Thomas Graham directed the first and fifth division of the army: and the first Portuguese brigade under General Wilson, crossed that river in three columns below; and in one above the site of the bridge under the command of General Hay. Hon. Colonel Greville, Hon. General Stopford, General Harvard, and Lieutenant General Don Manuel Freyre. A brilliant attack was now made upon the enemy: the British and Portuguese troops took several pieces of cannon in the redoubts and batteries which they carried: and the Spanish troops one piece of cannon in those by them. The ninth British regiment was very strongly opposed. The Spanish troops under General Don Freyre behaved admirably, and carried the enemy's entrenchments on the hill with great dexterity. Sir Thomas Graham having fixed the British troops on the French territory, he resigned the command of the army to Lieutenant General Sir John Hope, who had arrived from Ireland the preceding day. Major General Baron Alten attacked with the light division, the enemy's entrenchments in the Pueta de vera, supported by the Spanish division under General Longa, and Marshal Don Pedro Giron attacked the enemy's entrenchments on the mountains called La Rhun immediately on the right of the light division, with the army of reserve of Andalusia. Colonel Colborne of the fifty-second regiment, attacked

the enemy's right in a camp which was strongly entrenched; and Major Mien with the fifty-second regiment charged the French in a most gallant style, and carried the entrenchment with the bayonet. The right division under Major General Alten took twenty-two officers, four hundred men prisoners, and three pieces of cannon. Brigadier General Campbell carried off the enemy's pickets in his front: a fortified post on the mountain of Arolla was likewise stormed, and the whole garrison put to the sword.

On October 12th, the French attacked and carried the redoubt in the camp of Serre, and made one hundred and forty prisoners, and on the 13th, the French made an attack on the advanced posts of the army of Andalusia. The passage of Lord Wellington's grand army across the Bidassoa, is finely depicted in the following description.

"The passage of the Bidassoa was one of the most gallant feats, and one of the finest sights ever seen. The allied forces entered the stream at the different fords assigned to them, with three muskets slung at their backs, regardless of a galling fire of musketry with which the enemy peppered them all the time, and in return only looking up occasionally at the Frenchmen, when the bullets rippled the waters near them, with the most perfect contempt and coolness, saying in a good humoured way among themselves, "Only wait a little while good friends, and we will be with you presently." In this manner holding each other's hands, to make their footing more secure, they made their way through the waters, which were almost breast high, till they gained the French bank, where they formed themselves with astonishing quickness, and with the utmost order as fast as they came up, without waiting for any word of command; and as soon as they were formed, moved forward to the several points of attack which they carried in the most gallant style. Soult who commanded the French on this occasion, was very conspicuous, being splendidly dressed and mounted, and decorated with all his orders. He was extremely active, but all to no purpose. All that he or his men could do, had not the least effect in keeping back ours. Lord Wellington, who attended merely as a spectator, to see the execution of his orders under General Graham, was dressed in a plain brown

great coat; he had the gratification of seeing every thing done to his utmost wishes, without finding it necessary, in the least degree, to interfere personally: he wished to let Sir Thomas Graham, whose services had been so great at St. Sebastian, have the credit of fixing the British standard on French ground."

The attention of the Marquis of Wellington was now directed towards Pampeluna, which place, after a blockade of three months, surrendered, when the garrison, amounting to about four thousand men, were made prisoners of war.

On November 10, the Marquis of Wellington made an attack upon the French, in which he was eminently successful.

CHAP. XXVIII.

Assassination of Mr. Perceval. Marquis of Wellington's Proclamation on entering France. Battle near Bayonne.

WE have now beheld, and all Europe, and the world beheld, with astonishment, mingled with admiration, the French driven from the peninsula, by the matchless abilities, the transcendent talents, the invincible valour, of one of the greatest military heroes the annals of the world record.* While the war had thus been conducted in Spain and Portugal, in a manner so honorable to the military genius of Great Britain, an event of a most distressing nature occurred at home. On May 11, 1812,

* The following lines, so truly characteristic of the person to whom they were addressed, were presented to the Marquis, when Duke of Wellington, on his return to England:

"Not Philip's great and warlike son,
Nor he who pass'd the Rubicon,
Cæsar and Pompey, great in arms;
Who shook the world with wars alarms;
Nor Hannibal, nor Scipio,
Such skill and valour ere did show:
Nor he who shines so bright in history,
Marlbro' himself, was but a *Type of Thee.*"

the right honorable Spencer Perceval,† Chancellor of the Exchequer, was assassinated in the lobby of the House of Commons, by John Bellingham. The assassin had furnished himself with a loaded pistol, and took his station so as immediately to perceive the approach of the prime minister, who, receiving the fatal shot, fell, and instantly expired. The whole nation was petrified with horror at this foul murder; and every honor was paid to the memory of Mr. Perceval, which his great talents, his indefatigable exertions, and his incorruptible integrity merited. The right honorable Nicholas Vansittart, was appointed his successor in office.

The Marquis of Wellington, upon entering the French dominions, issued the following proclamation, addressed to the French people:

"Upon entering your country, know that I have given the most positive orders to prevent those evils which are the ordinary consequences of the invasion, which you know is the result of that which your governors made into Spain, and of the triumphs of the allied army under my command.

"You may be certain that I will carry these orders into execution; and I request of you to cause to be arrested, and conveyed to my head-quarters, all those who, contrary to those dispositions, do you any injury. But it is required, that you should remain in your houses, and take no part whatever in the operations of the war, of which your country is going to become the theatre. (Signed)

"WELLINGTON."

The following were the admirable orders given by the Noble Marquis on this proud occasion:

"Although the country which is in front of the army be an hostile one, the General in chief anxiously desires,

† The administration of Mr. PERCEVAL was marked with great political energy: he formed himself upon the model of his illustrious friend, Mr. Pitt. Mr. Perceval was amiable in private, as he was great in public life. In a monody on his death, by an anonymous writer, it is truly said:

"Yes, Perceval, thy name shall be
Honor'd for ages yet to come;
And every nation, brave and free,
Shall scatter laurels o'er thy tomb."

that the inhabitants should be well treated, and properly respected, as has hitherto been the case.

"The officers and soldiers must remember, that their nations are at war with France, only because he who is at the head of the government of the French nation, will not permit them to be at peace, and wishes to oblige them to submit to his yoke. They must not forget that the greatest evils which the enemy has suffered in his shameful invasion of Spain and Portugal, have proceeded from the disorders and cruelties which the soldiers authorized, and even encouraged, by their chief, committed upon the unfortunate and peaceable inhabitants of the country.

"It would be inhuman, and unworthy of the nations to which the General in chief alludes, to revenge that conduct upon the peaceable inhabitants of France; and this vengeance would, in every case, cause the army evils similar, or even greater, than the enemy has suffered in the peninsula, which would be very opposite to the public interest.

"The same regulations must, therefore, be observed in the cities and villages of France, as have heretofore been practised by the requisitions and receipts for provisions which may be drawn from the country: and the commissaries belonging to each army of the different nations will receive, from their respective General in chief, orders relative to the mode of payment for the provisions, and the time within which the payments must be made."

General Sir Rowland Hill reconnoitred the enemy's posts at the *tete de ponte* at Cambo, on November 12. and again on the 16th, when the French withdrew, having blown up the bridge. On the 18th, the enemy reconnoitred Sir John Hope's advanced posts, on which occasion General Wilson was wounded. Sir William Beresford drove the French from their posts across the river Urdaines, and established his own there. The French now occupied a position in front of Bayonne. The enemy having moved out of their camp with their whole army, they drove in the pickets of the right division, and of Sir John Hope's corps; and made a most desperate attack upon the post of the former, at the chateau and church of Arcangues, and upon the advanced

posts of the latter, on the high road from Bayonne to St. Jean de Luz, near the mayor's house of Biaritz. Both attacks were repulsed in the most gallant manner by the troops, and Sir John Hope's corps took about five hundred prisoners: the brunt of this action fell upon the first Portuguese brigade, under Brigadier-general A. Campbell; and upon Major-general Robinson's brigade of the fifth division, which moved up to their support. Sir John Hope received a severe contusion. When night closed the operations, the enemy were still in large front of the allies; and on the following day, they made another attempt to drive in Sir John Hope's pickets, and attacked his posts, and were again repulsed. The attack was recommenced on the succeeding morning, with the same want of success.

The French now withdrew into their entrenchments, and passed a large force through Bayonne, with which they made a desperate attack upon Sir Rowland Hill. The Marquis of Wellington dispatched Marshal Beresford to reinforce Sir Rowland, with the sixth division; the fourth division was also sent to his assistance. Prior to Sir W. Beresford's arrival, the troops of General Hill had defeated and repulsed the enemy with great loss. The principal attack was made along the high road from Bayonne to St. Jean de Port. The French retreated to Bayonne.

On January 21, 1814, the enemy withdrew all their outposts in front of the entrenched camp at Bayonne, between the river Adour, and the left of the river Nive. On March 14, Sir Rowland Hill passed the Gave d'Oleron, at Villenave, with the light, second, and Portuguese divisions, under Baron Alten, General Sir William Stewart, and Marshal Don Frederick Lecor; while General Sir Henry Clinton passed with the sixth division between Montfort and Laas; and General Sir Thomas Picton, with the third division, made a feint to attack the enemy's divisions at the bridge of Sanveterre, which caused the French to blow up the bridge. Don Murillo drove in the enemy's posts near Navarrens, and blockaded that place. On March 23, Marshal Beresford attacked the French in their fortified posts, and obliged them to retire; he then took possession of the village of St. Boes. Colonel Colbourne, with the 52d regiment

was ordered to attack the enemy who were posted on the heights; he was supported by brigades of the third division, commanded by General Brisbane, and Colonel Kean, by Major-general Anson's brigade of the fourth division; General Picton's third division, and Sir Henry Clinton with the sixth division: the French retreated with the greatest precipitation, and in the utmost confusion. A great number of prisoners were taken, and six pieces of cannon. The whole country was covered with their dead, and the desertion from the enemy was immense. The allied army now passed the Adour, and Marshal Beresford made an attack upon Mont de Marsan, where he took a large quantity of provisions. The citadel of Bayone was invested by Sir John Hope, who also took the village of St. Etienne.

On March 7, Lord Wellington dispatched General Fane to take possession of Pone; and on the 8th he sent Marshal Beresford to Bourdeaux, which city the Marshal triumphantly entered, the inhabitants having declared for Louis XVIII. and hoisted the white flag. A grand deputation, headed by M. Lynch, the mayor of Bourdeaux, met the victorious army, and conducted it into the city amidst every demonstration of joy. His Highness the Duke D'Angouleme had been sent for express to Bourdeaux. The deputies repaired to his Royal Highness at the head-quarters of the Marquis of Wellington, at St. Jean de Luz; and his Royal Highness soon after repaired to Bourdeaux.

CHAP. XXIX.

Operations of the Russian and Prussian Armies. Battle of Haynau. Battle of Leipsic. Entrance of the Allies into Paris.

1813, 1814. THE allied Russian and Prussian army, had its head-quarters at Wartzen, near Bautzen, on May 20. General Count Witgenstein now proposed to take up a position in Upper Lusatia. The

enemy did not interrupt this operation, but slowly followed the army. The intelligence that the King of Saxony had delivered up Torgau to the French, determined the allies to evacuate the Middle Elbe, and to concentrate the army at Bautzen. General Lauriston was attacked at Konigswerde, by Generals D'York and Tolly, when the enemy was driven back, with the loss of fifteen hundred men, made prisoners, amongst whom was one General; also eleven pieces of cannon were taken. The French then endeavored to cross the river Spree, and gain the heights, and, after a severe contest, they succeeded. General Milarodovitch withdrew from that river, and evacuated Bautzen. These operations preceded the battle of Lutzen, which we have narrated.

Brigadier-general Lyon, while on his march to Burgstall, received secret information, that a large convoy of artillery, escorted by about two thousand men, was expected at Halberstadt, he dispatched General Czernicheff to intercept them; and when he had arrived near that place, he heard a second convoy was on the road, which was escorted by four thousand infantry, and five hundred cavalry. General Czernicheff having obtained possession of the town of Halberstadt, and being assisted with a detachment of Cossacks, he made a brilliant attack, and the carnage was great; but the General took the enemy's batteries, when fourteen guns, and twelve ammunition waggons were carried off, and the rest blown up.

Count Witgenstein having resigned the command of the allied armies, General Barclay de Tolly was appointed his successor in command of the Russians, and General Blucher of the Prussians: the latter gained a splendid victory over the enemy at Haynau, at the head of the Prussian cavalry. The Russian corps under De Tolly, formed a junction with General Blucher, and on the 26th of May, they marched towards Leignitz. The rear guard, composed of the Prussian cavalry, under General Blucher, halted on the other side of Haynau. At eleven o'clock the enemy began a cannonade against the Prussians who were on the posts on the heights of Hanau; when, towards evening, the Prussians impatient of delay, rushed furiously upon the French, and thirteen hundred prisoners, belonging to General Maison's army,

with a battery of twelve guns were taken: the battle lasted only half an hour, and was limited to the Prussian cavalry alone.†

On August 17, Prince Schwartzenburg issued an address, or order of the day, to the army under his command, in which, in the name of his imperial master, he stated:

"We stand in the same ranks with all that Europe has to oppose, of greatness and activity, against the powerful opponent of her peace and liberty. Austria Russia, Prussia, Sweden, England, and Spain, all join their united endeavors for the same end; for a well-founded and durable peace; a reasonable distribution of strength among the different states, and independence of every single power. It is not against France, but against the domineering power of France, out of her own borders, that this great alliance has raised itself."

On August 15, the French General of division, De Jomini, went over to the allies, and proceeded to the Russian head-quarters.

Napoleon having concentrated, on August 21, an army of eighty thousand men, in the environs of Bayreuth, under the command of Oudinot, Duke of Reggio, with the design of making an attempt on Berlin; they advanced by way of Trebbin, and attacked the Prussian General Thumen, and obliged him to abandon his post; they then advanced and occupied all the country between Mothenwalde and the river Saare. General Bertrand, in making an attack upon Blakenfelde, was repulsed. Oudinot now advanced upon Arendorff. An attempt to drive the enemy from the village of Gros Beven, brought on a general action, and the Crown Prince, Bernadotte, sent a force to take the enemy in flank, in consequence of which a considerable number of the French were killed and wounded; fifteen hundred men were made prisoners; and twenty-six pieces of cannon, thirty chests, and a great quantity of baggage was taken.

General Vandamme, who commanded the French army in Bohemia, was totally defeated, with the loss of six thousand men, thirty pieces of cannon, and three hundred ammunition waggons. The Duke of Reggio

† London Gazette, June 22, 1813.

having dispatched General Girard on an expedition, he was attacked by the Crown Prince of Sweden, who totally routed his army, taking three thousand five hundred prisoners, eight pieces of cannon, with ammunition and baggage. Bernadotte captured the city of Luckaw, and made one thousand men prisoners.

On August 16, Marshal Macdonald was totally defeated with great loss, by General Blucher, between Katsbatch and the river Bober; the gallant commander took fifteen thousand prisoners, one hundred and three pieces of cannon, four hundred and fifteen ammunition waggons, four Generals, and five eagles.

Bonaparte dispatched Marshal Ney, to intercept the Crown Prince of Sweden, who was marching towards Leipsic. On September 6, the Prince marched with seventy battalions of Swedish and Russian infantry, ten thousand cavalry, and one hundred and fifty field-pieces, to assist the Prussian army, which, consisting of about forty thousand men, which had held out without yielding, against the repeated attacks of the enemy's army, seventy thousand strong, under the command of the Prince of Morkwa. At the sight of these fresh troops, the enemy fled, pursued on all sides by the cavalry and light infantry, when, from sixteen to eighteen thousand prisoners were taken; more than sixty pieces of cannon, and four hundred ammunition waggons were also captured from the enemy: such was the pleasing result of the battle of Dennentz.

The allied armies now *debouched* from Bohemia, by the several passes, into Saxony. General Blucher advanced in three columns from Leignitz, Goldberg, and Jawer, on Buntzlau and Lowenburg: the French abandoned the latter place, destroying their works, and blowing up their magazines. General Blucher now advanced to the Bober, where he was attacked by the enemy on August 21, who moved in great force on Buntzlau, Lowenburg, and Laun. Bonaparte commanded in person at the head of one hundred and ten thousand men. The allied troops behaved with astonishing bravery, but as General Blucher had received orders to avoid a general engagement, he withdrew in the best order to Haynau, Pilgramsdorff, Hirshberg, and behind the Katzbach. General Blucher sustained a loss of near two thousand men; he took, however, several prisoners.

August 22, Count Witgenstein's corps fell in with the enemy, and had a very considerable encounter with them near Bergishabel and Zchista, when the French were beaten back from all their positions, to Dresden. The enemy, fifteen thousand strong, under General St. Cyr, supported by six thousand men under General Bonnet, attacked Count Witgenstein, who, ater a sharp action, defeated the French, who had a considerable number of killed and wounded, and four hundred men made prisoners; the loss of the allies was not severe.

The enemy having abandoned all the ground in advance of the city of Dresden, which they occupied, withdrew into the suburbs and works. On August 27, it was resolved to make a grand assault on the city; a tremendous cannonade commenced the operation; the Austrians took an advanced redoubt with eight guns; the enemy attempting to make a sortie, the allied troops were drawn off, about four hundred of which suffered in this attack. On the following morning, Napoleon having arrived in Dresden, determined to make an attack upon the allies. Bonaparte displayed an immense number of pieces of artillery, and a heavy cannonading commenced: there was an incessant rain during the whole of the action. About the middle of the day, a dreadful catastrophe occurred; General Moreau, who had joined the allies, while engaged in earnest conversation with the Emperor Alexander, had both his legs carried off with a cannon-shot, the ball going through his horse: he underwent amputation with unequalled fortitude, and not long after expired. In this battle before Dresden, the allies lost between six and seven thousand men.

On August 29, a Russian column under Count Ostermann, fell in with the enemy between Toplitz and Peterswalde, and being reinforced with a body of Russians under his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine, the Russians attacked the French with unprecedented bravery; Prince Galitzin was wounded, and Count Ostermann had his arm carried off by a cannon-shot. In this action the Russians lost three thousand men, and the French double that number; the former took four hundred prisoners, and two standards.

The enemy's army having advanced from Kenigstein, and Pivna, on the great chaussee leading from Peterswalde to Toplitz, the allies resolved to make an attack.

The French had arrived three miles from Toplitz, when the assault was resolved upon; six thousand Russian grenadiers, two thousand infantry, and four thousand cavalry, under General Miloradovitch; and twelve thousand Austrians, under Count Colloredo and General Bianchi, commenced the action; the remainder of the troops being formed in columns of reserve upon the adjacent plain. The enemy had taken a most eligible position on the heights of Kulm. The battle having commenced, the left wing of the enemy was turned by the Austrians under Count Colloredo, the cavalry charging repeatedly; while upon the other flank, General Miloradovitch forced every point, which the enemy attempted to defend in vain: on this occasion forty pieces of artillery, sixty tumbrils, a great quantity of baggage, and the whole equipage of General Vandamme, fell into the hands of the Russians. The French being thus routed, precipitately fled in every direction; General Vandamme with the whole of his staff, and six other General officers, with ten thousand prisoners, sixty pieces of artillery, and six standards, were taken by the allies.

On August 25, the Russian and French outposts having had a trifling affair at the village of Langefuhr,† the enemy came out in force, attacked, and cannonaded the whole line. In this affair the French lost four hundred men, and the allies three hundred. On September 2, the allied troops moved in three columns to the attack, the right consisting of two regiments of infantry, and a body of Cossacks, were commanded to gain possession of a hill opposite to the ground they were on; while the centre, consisting of infantry, supported by cavalry, was to advance through a plain to the left of the village, to drive the enemy from a mill in which he was entrenched: the different attacks were made in the finest style, and the French lost one thousand men, with seven officers, and two hundred and fifty men were made prisoners. The allies lost only three hundred men in killed and wounded.

On September 21, Lieutenant-general Count Walmoden, engaged Marshal Davoust, at Villahn; the battle

† Langefuhr is a village situated on the high road from Dantzic to Berlin.

continued till night, with the loss of some hundreds on each side, both retaining their position: Count Walmoden, however, thought it requisite to march and join the Swedes at Rostock, he then passed the Elbe at Domitz.

Count Witgenstein, and General Zicthen, advancing on the road towards Dresden, were attacked on September 8, by a very superior force of the enemy; the village of Dohna was the point most contested; but the numbers of the French augmenting, the Count retired towards Peterswalde. The allies lost in this action a thousand men in killed and wounded, and the French considerably more. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland was in the field, and assisted in the action. Count Walmoden having crossed the Elbe, attacked the enemy on the road leading to Daunenberg, and defeated them, near two thousand men being killed, and fifteen hundred made prisoners. Count Walmoden repassed the Elbe, and re-established his head-quarters at Domitz.

On September 16, the French occupied the mountains and heights in front of Nollendorf, and they soon made an attack upon the allies before Culm. On the 17th an engagement took place, General Colloredo attacked the advanced column of the French, and completely defeated it, taking near three thousand prisoners.

The gallant Hetman Platoff, had an action on September 29, in which he defeated General Lefebre, at Altenberg; his force consisted of eight thousand cavalry, and seven hundred infantry, with one squadron of Mamelukes, and a small party of Tartars of the guard. In this action fifteen hundred prisoners, including five staff-officers, were taken; as also five guns.

Information having been received that the enemy was withdrawing from the right bank of the Elbe, to collect in Leipsic, General Blucher moved his head-quarters on October 14, to Groskugel, pushing his advance on the great road to Leipsic, and occupying the villages on each side of it. General Blucher found the enemy's forces under under Marshals Marmont and Ney, and General Bertrand, occupying a line, with their right at Freyroda, and their left at Lindenthal; the French were posted strong in front of a wood of some extent. Every arrangement being made, the attack commenced, and the French gave up the advanced villages, and retired

to some distance, but still held the woody ground on their right, and several villages on their left: at Mockern, one of these villages, a bloody contest ensued, it was taken, and retaken, by D'Yorck's Russian corps, five times; the victorious Silesians carried all before them, and drove the enemy beyond the Partha: the Brandenburgh regiment of hussars charged a battery of eight pieces of cannon, which they carried; and General Kalp's cavalry carried a battery of thirteen guns. The enemy drew off, and passed the river Partha; and night alone put a close to this memorable battle. His Serene Highness the Prince of Mecklenburgh Strelitz was wounded, and had two horses shot under him; the Russian General Chinchin was killed; and General Blucher's loss was between six and seven thousand men: the loss of the French was immensely great. This victory of Blucher's was followed by one of the most splendid victories that had graced the annals of the war of the allies against France.

The allied sovereigns had announced to Prince Schwartzenburg, that it was their intention to renew the attack on the 18th, and the armies of the North and Silesia were directed to co-operate. The grand army was to commence its operations on the morning of the 18th, by an attack from three different points of assent, on the principal villages, situated on the roads leading to Leipsic. The Swedish army was directed to force the passage of the river Partha, at Ploun and Mockau; the passage was effected without much opposition; and General Winzinzerode took about three thousand men prisoners, and some guns. Blucher put his army in motion, as soon as he found the grand army engaged very hotly in the neighbourhood of the villages of Stolnitz and Probesthryda. The Prince Royal's army had not sufficient time to make their flank movement, before the enemy's infantry had abandoned the line of the river, and retired over the plain in line and column, towards Leipsic. General Winzinzerode's cavalry marked chiefly at this post, the events of the day; except towards the close, when General Langeron, who had crossed the river, attacked the village of Schenfeldt, where he met with considerable resistance; he, however, took it, but was driven back, when the most positive orders were sent to

him by General Blucher, to re-occupy it at the point of the bayonet, which he accomplished. Some Prussian battalions of General Bulow's corps, were warmly engaged also at Phunsdorf, and the enemy were retiring from it, when the Prince Royal directed the rocket brigade, under Captain Bogue, to form on the left of a Prussian battery, and open upon the retiring columns. The Congreve's rockets had scarcely accomplished the point of spreading terror and consternation amongst the enemy's infantry, when Captain Bogue received a shot in his head, which deprived him of life. The Grand Duke Constantine, with Generals Platoff and Milaro, now joined the Crown Prince of Sweden, and the different columns of the allies carried every thing before them; General Beningsen taking the villages upon the right bank of the river Pentschere, while General Guilay manœuvred with twenty-five thousand Austrians upon the left bank of the Elster. General Threlman, and Prince Maurice of Lichtenstein's corps, moved upon the same river. The result was, that the enemy lost above forty thousand men in killed, wounded, and prisoners; also sixty-five pieces of artillery. Twenty-two guns of Saxon artillery seceded from the enemy; as also two battalions of the Saxons, two Westphalian regiments of hussars, and seventeen battalions of German infantry, with their staff and Generals. The armies remained on the ground the whole of the night of this tremendous battle. The Prince Royal had his bivouac at Paunsdorff, General Blucher remained at Wiltnitz, and the crowned heads at Roda. On the next morning Leipsic was attacked and carried, after a short resistance, by the armies of General Blucher, the Prince Royal, General Beningsen, and the grand army. Macdonald and Marmont commanded in the town; they with Marshals Augereau and Victor, narrowly escaped being taken prisoners. The Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and the Crown Prince of Sweden, each heading their respective troops, entered the town at different points, and met in the great square. The acclamations and rejoicings of the people were indescribable. The degraded and ignoble King of Saxony, viewed the entrance and meeting of the allied sovereigns, in the great square, and repeatedly bowed from the balcony in which he stood; but his forced politeness was treated, and himself

also with that contempt his conduct merited. While the illustrious sovereigns were on the field of battle, an officer arrived from General Tettenborn, with an account of the capture of Bremen; and the keys of the town were presented by the Crown Prince to the Emperor Alexander.

The news of the ever memorable and glorious battle of Leipsic diffused the most unbounded joy throughout Europe; and in England it was hailed with the warmest and most rapturous demonstrations of joy.

The Emperor of Russia assembled the captive Polish Generals at Leipsic, and declared, that the allied powers had come to a resolution of setting all the Polish prisoners at liberty, and sending them back to their country, if they could be assured that they would not again take up arms against the general welfare of Europe. The Generals gave their paroles of honor, and trusted that they could answer likewise for the sentiments of their soldiers. The Emperor accepted of their word of honor, and dismissed them with these words: "Take back to your native country, the weak remains of a numerous army, which has been misapplied by a conqueror for the oppression of nations. They may still become good citizens; they have learned that courage alone does not forward nations, but rather that benevolence with which every individual applies his valor, his powers, and his liberty towards the general happiness." What a magnanimous declaration! How worthy of a Prince, every trait of whose character evidently demonstrates, that he has formed himself upon the model of those great and excellent Princes, who, like Titus Vespasian have been the delight of mankind!

Napoleon quitted Leipsic with considerable difficulty. Prince Ponatowski, and Marshal Macdonald, finding it impossible to escape, spurred their horses and leaped into the Pleiss:† Ponatowski perished, but Macdonald gained the land. Twenty-seven Generals were taken. General Manbouy, and General Souham, died of their wounds. The King of Prussia, in return for the extraordinary services of General Blucher, constituted him a Field-marshal: this distinguished hero captured Weissenfels immediately after the battle, and took two thou-

† Earl of Aberdeen's Letter, Oct. 22, 1813.

said prisoners, as well as sixteen hundred wounded, which the enemy left in their flight.

On October 30, General Winzingerode entered Capel; and General Count Wrede attacked and captured the town of Hanau, on October 28. The allied forces now entered in triumph the electoral dominions of his Britannic Majesty: they entered Hanover on November 1. Bonaparte, in his retreat, was dreadfully harassed by Generals Czivinicheff and Wrede. In an engagement which took place on October 19, between Rottenbach and Geluhaczen, General Delamotte took from the French two cannon, and four thousand prisoners, among whom were two Generals, and one hundred and fifty officers. On October 30, General Wrede was attacked by Bonaparte in person, who brought up one hundred and eight pieces of cannon to compel him to give way. In this object Napoleon failed, as the combined army remained in possession of the field of battle until night; the enemy then retreated, but attempted to carry Hanau by assault: to save that town from bombardment, General Wrede withdrew his garrison; but the French having begun to pillage that place, the allied army recovered it by assault, though with the irreparable loss of General Wrede, the commander in chief, who was mortally wounded. The troops of this brave and excellent commander were so incensed at his loss, that they put every Frenchman in the town to the sword. The combined troops lost seven thousand men in killed and wounded: that of the enemy was fifteen thousand killed and wounded, and fifteen thousand prisoners were taken,† amongst whom were Generals Aresani and Morsell, and two hundred and eighty officers.

The Emperor Francis made his public entry into Frankfort on November 6; he was met at some distance from the town by the Emperor Alexander, and his attendants.

On November 9, Prince Schwartzenberg attacked the French who were posted at Hockheim; the enemy's lines were carried by assault, and he was driven into the works of Cassel, with the loss of several hundred prisoners, and four pieces of cannon. The Austrian flag now waved triumphant over the Rhine. The city of

† Frankfort Gazette, Nov. 13, 1814.

Dantzic also capitulated to the Allies. The Emperor Alexander arrived on December 22, at Freyberg: the Austrian forces crossed the Rhine at Schaffhansen, Basle, and intermediate places, under the command of Prince Schwartzenberg. The Austrians observed the strictest discipline in passing through Switzerland. General Count de St. Priest obtained possession of Coblentz on January 2, 1814, taking seven pieces of cannon, and five hundred prisoners. Count Langeren attacked on January 3, Bengero, which place was defended by a General of Brigade with cannon and infantry; the Count made some prisoners. General Sachen crossed the Rhine on January 1, 1814, in presence of his Majesty the King of Prussia, near Oppinheim, and having stormed a redoubt, took six cannons, and seven hundred prisoners.

An event at this glorious æra of no small importance, was the occupation of the city of Geneva by the troops of the allies, when the forces arrived within cannon-shot of that city; Count Butina, the commander, was informed, that it was intended to surrender the place. The columns were nevertheless supplied with artillery, ladders, fascines, &c. and advanced within grape-shot of the place, when they saw the white flag hoisted, and at the same time, the enemy's cavalry retiring towards Chamberry. Major Count St. Quintin, who had been sent into the town, reported, That the commandant General Jordis was laying ill of violent cramps, surrounded by his staff; and in such a state as to be unable either to resist or to capitulate. The gates were opened, and the troops marched in, and occupied the town and the passage over the Avre. On December 29, fifty artillery men had arrived. In the fortress was found a very valuable park of artillery, one hundred and seventeen cannon.

On January 11, the Emperor of Russia arrived at Lorrach, and his Imperial Majesty crossed the Rhine two days after, accompanied by his Majesty the King of Prussia. The Emperor of Austria, who had previously arrived at Basle, joined those sovereigns at that place. Marshal Blucher having obtained possession of Nancy, sent the keys of that town to the head quarters of the allied sovereigns. Wittenberg was captured by the arms of his Prussian Majesty on January 12. It was taken by assault in a most gallant manner. All of the garrison

who did not throw down their arms, were put to the sword. The siege of this place cost the Prussians three hundred men, and the French one hundred. Ninety-six pieces of artillery were taken, and two thousand prisoners. In Torgano, which was also taken, there were found three hundred and sixteen pieces of cannon and considerable magazines of corn, and gunpowder.

General Bulow having signified to Sir Thomas Graham, his intention of driving the enemy from their position at Hoogstraton, and Wortil on the Mork, in order to make a reconnoisance on Antwerp, Sir Thomas formed a junction of his form with those of the Prussian commander, and the enemy were driven back, and retired taking up a position near Antwerp. An attack was made on the 12th, by the Prussians and English: while the former were briskly engaged; the latter made an attack on the village of Merxem led on by General Mc Kenzie and Colonel Mc Leod, Captain Fullarten, Colonel Lindsay, Major Macdonnell, and Colonel Elphinstone. Colonel Lindsay ordered his regiment, the 78th, to charge with the bayonet, which soon decided the contest. The enemy were driven to Antwerp with considerable loss.

Another splendid victory was obtained by Field-marshal Blucher at La Rothiere, on February 1, 1814. They commenced precisely at twelve o'clock. The French were in possession of Dieuville, and La Rothiere, having his left at the small village of La Gibrie. His cavalry, as well as that of the allied forces, was drawn out in the plain between the two positions; his infantry disposed of in large masses on the flanks of, and within the villages which were lined with artillery. Skirmishing and cannonading in the plain were the preludes to the attack; but the attention was soon directed from this, to a very heavy cannonading and musketry from the small wood on the right, and the village of La Gabrie. The Prince Royal of Wirtemberg drove the enemy from the village; but they returned in force, and again expelled him. A brigade of Grenadiers was ordered to his support, but his own zeal and activity rendered this unnecessary. He again attacked, and made himself master both of the wood and the village. The enemy having moved a corps to his left, General Sachin drew all his force to the attack of La Rothiere, which formed the key of the

enemy's position. Count Guilaz attacked the town of Dionville, but met with very considerable opposition. The contest was long protracted, and it was near midnight before the enemy was expelled, leaving two hundred and eighty prisoners in Count Guilay's possession. Baron Sachen expelled the enemy from La Rothiere, but the French returned with heavy columns of infantry and batteries of artillery, renewing the attack with great vigour, gaining possession of the church and some of the houses, whilst the Russians occupied the others. Bonaparte in person led on the attack himself at the head of the young guard, and had a horse shot under him. The village was in possession of the allied troops at ten o'clock at night. On the right of the village General Sachen took upwards of twenty pieces of cannon, near a thousand prisoners were also taken, and the loss in killed and wounded was very great. The Prince Royal of Wirtemberg advanced upon Channinel, and took some cannon. Immediately after the battle commenced, the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and Prince Schwartzenberg came on the ground, Marshal Blucher immediately proceeded to carry into effect the dispositions he had made. He was among the foremost in the attack upon La Rothiere; a Cossack was shot by his side. Such were the chief events of the battle of La Rothiere, which, to use the emphatic and brilliant language of Lieutenant General Sir C. W. Stewart, That if Marshal Blucher had not long since been immortalized, this battle would have crowned him in the annals of fame.* Bonaparte after this grand defeat, decided upon a retreat, which was effected in two columns. The right advancing towards Lesmont, the left upon Lassicourt and Ronay. Lesmont was taken by assault by General Guilay. The town of Troyes was taken possession of by the Allies on February 7, the enemy retired from it the night preceding, and marched towards Nugent. The Prince Royal of Wirtemberg was the first who entered the town. Vitoy was likewise taken possession of by General D'Yorck on February 5; who also attacked and defeated the rear guard of Marshal Macdonald's army. General

* Sir Charles Stewart's dispatch. Supplement. London Gazette, February 12, 1814.

D'Yorck pursued the French to the gates of Chaloris, and bombarded that town; upon which Macdonald entered into a capitulation, evacuated the place, and retired to the left bank of the Marne. Chalons sur Saone was taken by the Austrians under the Prince of Hope Homberg, General Legrand retired with his army to Lyons. General Winzingerode on entering France, issued a proclamation to the French people, in which he announced the approach of the Crown Prince of Sweden, whom he designated as a French hero, who formerly fought for the liberties and glory of France; and who came to acquire new claims of gratitude from the people. The Crown Prince himself issued the following address to the French people.

"FRENCHMEN!

"At the command of my King, I have taken up arms for the purpose of defending the rights of the Swedish people. After having revenged the insults which they had suffered, and assisted in effecting the liberation of Germany, I have passed the Rhine.

"At the moment when I again see this River, on the borders of which I have so often and so successfully fought for you, I feel the necessity of again apprising you of my sentiments.

"The government under which you live has continually had it in view to treat you with contempt, in order that it might debase you; it is high time that this state of things undergo an alteration.

"All enlightened people express their wishes for the welfare of France; but they at the same time wish she may no longer be the scourge of the earth.

"The allied Monarchs have not united themselves to make war upon the people, but to force your government to acknowledge the Independence of other states; this is their sole motive and aim; and I will pledge myself for the integrity of their sentiments.

"Adopted son of Charles XIIIth, and placed by the citizen of a free people at the foot of the throne of the Gustavus's, I can henceforward be animated with no other ambition than that of seeing the happiness of the Scandinarian Peninsula: and at the same time, my principal happiness will consist (after having fulfilled this

sacred duty towards my adopted country) in securing the future happiness of my former countrymen."

"Given at my head quarters, Heulen, Feb. 12, 1814.

(Signed) CHARLES JEAN."*

We shall now direct our notice to some events which could not previously have been introduced without disorganizing the plan we have laid down. A very valuable naval service was performed by Captain Bruce, and the officers under his command. Between the 10th and 15th of May, 1813, the enemy's coasting trade, to and from Toulon to the Eastward, were collected in Cuvalacie road. Captain Bruce made the necessary arrangements for an attack. On the 16th, Lieutenant Sweedland and Captain Matthews of the Marines, were dispatched for that purpose; and in twenty minutes they executed their commission in the most gallant manner. There was found in the harbour twenty-eight vessels of

* Charles John Bernadotte was born January 26, 1763, at Pau, the capital of Bearne, the most southern Province of France. His father who was a professor of the law, wished to educate his son for that learned profession: but all his endeavours proved abortive at the age of fifteen, he eloped from his father's house, and enlisted in the regiment of Royal Marines, and he served in the East Indies during the American war with the French Admiral Suffrein, and was present at the battle of Cuddalere. He was appointed a colonel in the French army in 1793, and his courage and talents soon raised him to that distinguished eminence, when he made such a display of his abilities as ranked him amongst the first generals in Europe. At the siege of Charleroi, and the battle of Fleurus, he acquired high reputation. He was soon raised to the dignity of Field-marshal, and Bonaparte created him Prince and Duke of Ponto Corvo. In 1811, Prince Augustenberg, the Crown Prince of Sweden dying, Napoleon exerted his utmost endeavours to procure Bernadotte that appointment, in which he ultimately succeeded. Soon after he was elected Crown Prince, he was required to make a solemn renunciation of the doctrines of the Church of Rome, and to embrace the tenets of the Protestant religion. He was then baptized by the name of "Charles John." He was then in Denmark, but immediately sailed for Sweden. In consequence of the age and infirmities of Charles XIIIth. the management of the affairs of government devolved upon the Crown Prince. His first care was to restore the military strength of the country: and he introduced the French tactics, and French uniform. The Crown Prince, when a colonel in the French army, married at Marseilles, Mademoiselle Clary: the daughter of a merchant of that city, by whom he had one son, Prince Oscar, whose education he committed to Baron de Gedeheim. The conduct of the Crown Prince at the battle of Leipsic, was highly meritorious, but subsequently, an apparent degree of coolness has been manifested between Bernadotte and the allied sovereigns.

different descriptions, which were either taken or destroyed. In this affair, Captain Bruce lost only one one man killed, and another wounded. Fifteen of the captured vessels were chiefly laden with corn, lemons, oil, &c. Captain Taylor of the Apollo, early in February 1813, captured the two small islands of Augusta, and Cuzola in the gulf of Venice. The English forces had the satisfaction of returning a quantity of church-plate, bells, &c. which were ready to be carried away by the French. Captain Hoste of his Majesty's ship, the Bacchante, captured on February 14, two French gun-boats, and eight trading vessels, and a French courier gun-boat with dispatches, having on board a General of artillery and his staff. Captain Cadogan of the Havannah, on February 7, destroyed an enemy's convoy of twenty-five sail, four of them gun-boats, on the coast of Manfudonia. A battery of seven guns was discharged. The vessels were laden with ordnance stores. Captain Hoste on June 10, 1813, sent Lieutenant Hood against a convoy, anchored under the town of Gala Nova, on the coast of Abuzzo; the boats as they advanced were exposed to a heavy fire of grape and musketry: and it was not till they were fairly along side, that the enemy slackened their fire, and were driven from their vessels with great loss: the troops on the beach amounting to upwards of one hundred men, fled on the first fire, and the field pieces were destroyed. The English in this intrepid action, had only four men killed, and five wounded.

Bonaparte when he left France, had appointed the Empress Maria Louisa, Regent. On October 7, she repaired to the conservative senate, and delivered the following address to that body, requiring a new conscription of 280,000 men to reinforce the French armies.

"SENATORS,

"The principal powers of Europe, indignant at the pretensions of England, had last year united their armies to ours, to obtain the peace of the world, and the reestablishment of the rights of all nations. By the first chances of the war, England and Russia drew in Prussia and Austria to join their cause. Our enemies wished to destroy our allies, to punish them for their fidelity; they wished to carry the

war into the bosom of our beautiful country, to revenge the triumphs which led our victorious Eagles into the midst of their states. I know better than any one what they will have to dread, if they ever suffer themselves to be conquered. Before I ascended the throne to which I have been called by the choice of my august spouse, and the will of my father, I had the greatest opinion of the courage and energy of this great people. This opinion was every day increased by all that I have seen under my eyes. Acquainted for four years past with the most inmost thoughts of my spouse, I know with what sentiments he would be agitated on a degraded throne, and under a crown without glory. Frenchmen, Your Emperor, your country, and your honour call you." A singular circumstance in the month of September, 1813, occurred. Dispatches were forwarded to the Admiralty from the lamented Captain Wright, who died a victim to the cruelty of Bonaparte, in the prison of the Temple at Paris. In these dispatches which were dated, May 14, 1804, that meritorious officer gives a detail of an action, in which his ship, the Vincejo, was compelled to surrender to the enemy. Captain Wright states, that while watching the movements of a large ship of the enemy in Quiberon bay on May 8, the ship was becalmed at the mouth of the Morbitraro River: and by the time she was washed into a fair channel, he found himself pursued by a large division of the enemy's flotilla. The enemy soon opened their fire, and continued rapidly gaining upon the ship, which obliged him to engage under manifold disadvantages; the unequal contest was gallantly maintained for two hours, and a number of his men were either killed or wounded. In this painful situation, without a chance of escape, or hope of succour, closely pressed in a dead calm by seventeen gun-vessels, advancing to board with numerous troops, with a very reduced crew, this brave officer was forced to surrender.

The auspicious events which had recently occured in Europe, so prognostic of the fall of Napoleon, induced Louis XVIIIth. to issue the following proclamation from the place of his retreat in Buckinghamshire.

"Louis XVIII. &c.

"The moment is arrived, when Divine Providence appears ready to break in pieces the instrument of his

wrath. The usurper of the throne of St. Louis, the devastator of Europe, experiences reverses in his turn. Shall they have no other effect, but that of aggravating the calamities of France; and will she not dare to overturn an odious power, no longer protected by the illusions of victory? What prejudices, or what fears, can now prevent her from throwing herself into the arms of her King: and from recognising, in the establishment of his legitimate authority, the only pledge of union, peace, and happiness, which his promises have so long guaranteed to his oppressed subjects?

"Being neither able nor inclined to obtain, but by their efforts, that throne which his rights and their affections can alone confirm, what wishes should be adverse to those which he has invariably entertained? What doubt can be started with regard to his paternal intentions?

"The King has said in his preceding declarations, and he reiterates the assurance, that the administration and judicial bodies shall be maintained in the plenitude of their power: that he will secure their places to those who at present hold them, and who shall take the oath of fidelity to him: that the tribunals, depositaries of the laws, shall prohibit all prosecutions bearing relation to those unhappy times, of which his return will have for ever sealed the oblivion: that in fine, the code polluted by the name of Napoleon, but which for the most part contains only the ancient ordinances and customs of the realm, shall remain in force, with the exception of enactments, contrary to the doctrines of religion, which, as well as the liberty of the people, has long been subjected to the caprice of the tyrant.

"The senate, in which are seated some men so justly distinguished for their talents, and whom so many services render illustrious in the eyes of France, and of posterity, that corps, whose utility and importance can never be duly appreciated till after the restoration. Can it fail to procure the glorious destiny which summons it to become the first instrument of that great benefaction, which will prove the most solicitous as well as the most honorable guarantee of its existence and its prerogatives.

"On the subject of property, the King who has already announced his intention to employ the most proper means for conciliating the interests of all, perceives

in the numerous settlements which have taken place between the old and new landholders, the means of rendering these cares almost superfluous. He engages, however, to interdict all proceedings by the tribunals, contrary to such settlements, to encourage voluntary arrangements, and on the part of himself and his family, to set the example of all those sacrifices which may contribute to the repose of France, and the sincere union of all Frenchmen.

" The King has guaranteed to the army the maintenance of all the ranks, employments, and pay, which it at present enjoys. He promises also to the generals, officers, and soldiers, who shall signalise themselves in support of his cause, rewards more substantial, distinctions more honorable, than any they can receive from an usurper. Always ready to disown, or even to dread their service. The King binds himself anew to abolish that pernicious conscription, which destroys the happiness of families, and the hope of the country.

" Such always have been, such still are the intentions of the King. His re establishment on the throne of his ancestors, will be for France, only the happy transition from the calamities of a war, which tyranny perpetuates, to the blessings of a solid peace, for which foreign powers can never find any solid security, but in the word of the legitimate sovereign.

(Signed) " LOUIS."

Hartwell in Buckinghamshire, February 1, 1813.

The spirit of liberty which burst forth in Holland, was of the most exhilerating nature. The Count of Limburg, Governor of the Hague, issued the following animating address.

" *Orange Boven.*"

" Holland is free! The Allies advance upon Utrecht. The English are invited. The French fly on all sides. The sea is open. Trade revives. Party spirit has ceased. What has been suffered is forgiven, and forgotten. Men of consequence and consideration are called to the government. The government invites the Prince to the sovereignty. We join the Allies, and force the enemy to sue for peace. The people are to have a day of re-

joicing at the public expence, without being allowed to plunder or to commit any excess. Every one renders thanks to God,—Old times are returned. Orange Boven."

The Prince of Orange made his public entry into Amsterdam on December 2, 1813, and was saluted by the populace with the cry of "William the First, Sovereign Prince of the Netherlands." The Commandant of the Brill was taken prisoner, and conveyed to the Hague, with three tons of gold of which he had robbed the inhabitants. All Holland, with the exception of Bergen-op-zoom and Flushing, declared for the Prince of Holland.

On December 30, Bonaparte received the following address from the French senate, which was delivered by Lacepede the President.

"SIRE,

"The senate comes to offer to your Imperial Majesty, the tribute of its attachment and gratitude for the last communications which it has received by the medium of its committee. Your Majesty adheres to the proposal even of your enemies, which has been transmitted by one of your ministers in Germany. What stronger pledge could you give of your desire of peace?

"Your Majesty certainly believes that power is strengthened by being limited, and that the art of favouring the happiness of the people, is the chief policy of kings. The senate thanks you for it in the name of the French people.

"It is also in the name of the same people, that we thank you for all the legitimate means of defence, which your wisdom may take to insure peace.

"The enemy has invaded our territory. He designs to penetrate to the centre of our Provinces. The French united in sentiment and interest under a chief like you, will not suffer their energy to be cast down.

"Empires, like individuals, have their days of mourning and of prosperity; it is in great exigencies, that great nations show themselves.

"No, the enemy shall not tear asunder this beautiful and noble France, which for these fourteen centuries, has maintained itself with glory through such diversities of fortune; and which for the interest of the neighbouring nations themselves, can always throw a considerable

weight into the balance of Europe. We have for pledges your heroic firmness, and the national honour.

" We will fight for our dear country, between the tombs of our fathers, and the cradles of our infants.

" Sire, Obtain peace by an effort worthy of yourself, and of the French; and let your hand, so often victorious, let fall your arms, after having signed the repose of the world.

" This, Sire, is the wish of France, the wish of the senate; this is the wish and want of the human race."

To this address, Napoleon made the following answer.

" I am sensible of the sentiments which you express towards me.

" You have seen by the documents which I have caused to be laid before you, what I do for the sake of peace, I will make without regret, the sacrifices implied by the preliminary basis, which the enemy has proposed, and I have accepted. My life has but one object, the happiness of the French.

" Mean time, Bearn, Alace, Fruache Compte, Brabant, are invaded; the cries of this family rend my heart. I call the French to succour the French. I call the French of Paris, of Bretagne, of Normandy, of Champagne, and of the other departments, to the succour of these brethren. Shall we forsake them in their distress. Peace and the deliverance of our territory, ought to be her rallying end. At the sight of all this nation in arms, the enemy will fly or will sign peace, on the basis which he has himself proposed."

His serene Highness the Duke of Brunswick was at this time restored to his territories in Germany. After passing through Holland to congratulate the Prince of Orange, he proceeded to Brunswick, and was met a few miles before he came to that city, by a large troop of his nobility and gentry on horseback, who escorted him to the gates; he was then placed in a carriage, and drawn to the palace, amidst the acclamations of the populace, while three hundred young ladies of the city, clad in white, strewed the way with flowers.

Amidst the mighty changes which took place in Europe, and filled the world with astonishment! Denmark was at length compelled to listen to her true interests, and to renounce the degrading and ruinous friendship

of France. A treaty of alliance was concluded between Denmark and Great Britain, which was signed by Mr. Thornton on January 14, 1814, by which that power engaged to bring ten thousand men into the field against the common enemy, provided England paid a subsidy of £400,000, and also gave up all the places taken from Denmark, Heligoland excepted, a stipulation was made to concur in abolishing the slave-trade.

The French batteries of Phau and Napoleon at Cuxhaven capitulated on December 1, 1813, to a detachment of Russian forces commanded by Colonel Radinger, and a squadron of Englsh gun-brigs: the batteries consisted of fifty heavy guns, four mortars, and were manned with eight hundred men and officers.

The Prince of Orange soon after his arrival at the Hague, issued the following proclamation to his Batavian subjects.

"William Frederick, by the grace of God, Prince of Orange and Nassau, &c. to all those who these presents shall see, or hear read, greeting be it made known.

"Dear Countrymen,

"After nineteen years of absence and suffering, I have received with heartfelt joy, your unanimous, invitation to come amongst you. I am now arrived, and I trust, under Divine Providence, that I shall be the means of restoring to you your ancient independence and prosperity. This is my sole object, and I have the satisfaction to assure you, that it is equally the object of the allied powers. It is in particular the wish of the Prince Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, and Ireland, and of his government. Of this, you will be convinced by the unanimous assistance which that powerful country is going to make for your interest, and which I trust will lay the foundation of the renewal of those old intimate ties of friendship and alliance, which have so long made the happiness of both states. I am come disposed and determined to forgive and forget every thing that has passed. We have all but one common object, which is to heal the wounds of our native country; and to restore it to its rank and splendour amongst nations. The revival of trade and commerce will, I trust, be the immediate consequence of my return. All party spirit must be for ever banished from amongst

us. No effort shall be wanting on my part, and on that of my family, to assert and secure my independence, and to promote your happiness and welfare. My eldest son, who under the immortal Lord Wellington, has proved himself not unworthy of the fame of his ancestors, is on his way to join me. Unite, therefore, dear countrymen, with heart and soul with me, and our common country will flourish again, as in the days of old, and we shall transmit, unimpaired, to our posterity, the blessings we have received from our ancestors.

"Given under my seal and signature, December 1, 1813.

(Signed) W. F. PRINCE OF ORANGE.
(Signed) H. FAGEL."

Breda and Williamstadt, important places, which had held out for the French, were compelled to capitulate in December 1813, to General Benhendaff, the Russian commander; and Captain Lord George Stewart, took possession of the island of Schowen, in the same month. His Lordship also destroyed a battery of six twenty-four pounders on the island of Tholen.

Captain Sir Josias Rowley, of the America, formed an idea of a gallant enterprise, that was to surprise Leghorn, in co-operation with a battalion of Italian troops, under Colonel Catanelli. He anchored with the squadron off the town, and the troops and field-pieces were immediately landed; and possession was taken of two eighteen, and one twelve-pounder guns, which defended the entrance of the river: Colonel Catanelli also gained possession of Lucca; and a castle, capable of containing nearly one thousand men, was destroyed by the senior Lieutenant of the America. A detachment from the garrison of Leghorn, was dispatched to oppose the Italian and English troops, but were defeated by Colonel Catanelli, and a considerable number of them were killed, wounded, and taken prisoners; the remainder retired in confusion to Pisco. The Colonel then proceeded towards Leghorn, and the troops were embarked, and anchored before that place. Captain Dundas had the command of the troops, and, in conjunction with Colonel Catanelli, made himself master of the suburbs of Leghorn; the marines

were attacked by a considerable body of the enemy's troops, consisting of at least seven hundred men, cavalry and infantry, supported by two field-pieces: the cavalry received a heavy fire from the marines, when the whole body, with the exception of fourteen, were killed. The marines now attacked the enemy's infantry, and put them entirely to the rout, and from two hundred and fifty to three hundred were either killed, wounded, or made prisoners; the residue precipitately retreated to Pisa. The marines lost one man killed, and seven wounded. The victorious troops then withdrew, and re-imbarked.

Notwithstanding the auspicious situation of affairs in the Dutch Netherlands, there were many fortified places still in the hands of the French, among these Bergen op Zoom † was most eminent. Sir Thomas Graham was entrusted to make an attack on that place. Sir Thomas resolved to attack it by storm: the troops employed were formed in four columns, and they were commanded by Colonel Lord Proby, Colonel Maurice, Colonel Henry, General Gore, and Colonel Carlton; and the amount of the men was three thousand nine hundred and fifty. The left column attacked between the Antwerp and Water-port gates; another column attacked to the right of the new gate; another was to make a false attack at the Stanbergen gate; and the right column attacked at the entrance of the harbour. General Cooke accompanied the left column, and General Skerrett and General Gore

† Bergen op Zoom was first attacked by the Spaniards in 1588, and was gallantly defended by Morgan, an enterprising Englishman. The Duke of Parma, who was aware of the almost impregnable state of the fortress, endeavored to shorten the siege by bribery; but the officers who had been tampered with, disclosed the circumstance to the governor, who sent them to the Duke to enter into the negociation. The Duke, unsuspicious, entrusted them with four hundred men, with instructions to seize upon the town. Upon entering the place on their return, after forty men had passed the gate, the portculiis was suddenly dropped, when the whole of the cannon that could be brought to bear, was instantly poured upon the Spaniards who remained on the outside of the walls. In 1622, it was attacked by the celebrated Spinola, with an army of 60,000 men; when, after a siege of two months, he retired with the loss of ten thousand men. This glorious resistance caused the fortress to be designated "La Pucelle," or, "The Maiden." Bergen op Zoom was, however, taken by the French, under Count Lowendahl. This almost impregnable fortress was the *chef d'ouvre* of that unrivalled Engineer Cohorn. The account of the siege of this place, by Lowendahl, has been elegantly written by Voltaire.

accompanied the right, which was the first that forced its way into the body of the place. General Cooke did not gain the rampart for some time, during which the honorable Colonel Carlton and General Gore were killed; the column commanded by those able officers, fell into disorder, and suffered great loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The centre column was forced back, with considerable loss, by the heavy fire of the place. Major-general Cooke despairing of success, directed the retreat of the guards; but finding it impossible to withdraw battalions so weak and exhausted, he viewed it most expedient to surrender. The carnage was dreadful at the Antwerp gate, Colonels Carlton, Clifton, and the honorable James Macdonald, fell there. The column on this side got into the place. Colonel Rooke, with part of the third guards, was sent to the Antwerp gate, to drive the enemy from the intermediate rampart; but he found it useless to attempt any thing. In this ill-fated attack the loss of the British was great indeed, especially amongst the officers. General Bizanet, the governor of Bergen op Zoom, having allowed Lieutenant-colonel Jones to proceed to head-quarters with letters from General Cooke, Major Stanhope had been sent into the fortress, and an agreement for an exchange of prisoners was concluded, agreeable to which all, except the wounded, were marched out from Bergen op Zoom on March 10, 1814. The condition of this liberation was, an immediate release of French prisoners, of corresponding rank, in England. The wounded officers and soldiers who remained, to be attended by British officers, and supplied with provisions and necessaries from head-quarters; and to receive passports when sufficiently recovered, to quit the fortress, and join the British army.

Negociations had, for some time, been opened at Chatillon, which the ministers of the allied powers attended; Lord Viscount Castlereagh was the British Plenipotentiary. The negociations being broken off, the following declaration was published in consequence:

"The allied powers owe it to themselves, to their people, and to France, as soon as the negociations at Chatillon are broken off publicly, to declare the reasons which induced them to enter into negociations with the

French government, as well as the causes of the breaking off of the negociations.

"Military events, to which history can produce no parallel, overthrew in the month of October, last the ill-constructed edifice known under the name of the French Empire; an edifice erected on the ruins of states lately independent and happy; augmented by conquests from ancient monarchies, and held together at the expence of the blood, of the fortune, and the welfare of a whole generation. The allied Sovereigns, led by conquest to the Rhine, thought it their duty to proclaim to Europe anew their principles, their wishes, and their object.

"Far from every wish of domination, or conquest, animated solely by the desire to see Europe restored by a just balance of the different powers, resolved not to lay down their arms till they had obtained the noble object of their efforts, they made known the irrevocableness of their resolution by a public act; and they did not hesitate to declare themselves to the enemy's government in a manner conformable to their unalterable determination. The French government made use of the French declarations of the allied powers to express inclinations to peace. It certainly had need of the appearance of his inclination, in order to justify in the eyes of its people, the new exertions which it did not cease to require. But every thing, however, convinced the allied cabinets, that it merely endeavored to take advantage of the appearance of a negociation, in order to prejudice public opinion in its favor; but that the peace of Europe was very far from its thoughts.

"The powers penetrating its most distant views, resolved to go, and conquer in France itself, the long desired peace; numerous armies crossed the Rhine; scarcely were they passed the first frontier, when the French minister for foreign affairs appeared at the outposts.

"All the proceedings of the French government had henceforth no other object than to mislead opinion to blind the French people, and to throw on the allies the blame of all the miseries attendant on an invasion.

"The course of events had given the allies a proof of the full power of the European league; the principles which since their first union for the common good had

animated the councils of the allied Sovereigns were fully developed, nothing more hindered them from unfolding the conditions of the re-construction of the common edifice, these conditions must be such as were no hindrance to peace, after so many conquests.

"The only power calculated to throw into the scale indemnification for France, England, could speak openly respecting the sacrifices it was ready to make for a general peace. The allied Sovereigns were permitted to hope, that the experience of late events, would have had some influence on a conqueror exposed to the observations of a great nation, which was for the first time witnessed in the capital itself, to the miseries he had brought on France. This experience might have convinced, that the support of thrones is principally dependant on moderation and probity.

"The allied powers, however, convinced that the trial which they made must not endanger the military operations, saw that these operations must be continued during those negociations. The experience of the past, and afflicting recollections shewed them, the necessity of this step. Their plenipotentiaries met those of the French government; mean time the victorious armies approached the gates of the capital. The government took every measure to prevent its falling into the enemy's hands. The plenipotentiary of France received orders to propose an armistice, upon conditions which were similar to those which the allies themselves judged necessary for the restoration of general peace. He offered the immediate surrender of the fortresses in the country which France was to give up, all on condition of a suspension of military operations.

"The allied courts, convinced by twenty years experience, that in negociations with the French cabinet, it was necessary carefully to distinguish the apparent from the real intention proposed, instead of this immediately to sign preliminaries of peace. This measure would have had for France all the advantages of an armistice, without exposing the allies to the danger of a suspension of arms. Some partial advantages, however, accompanied the first motions of an army collected under the walls of Paris, composed of the flower of the present generation, the last hope of the nation, and the remainder of a million of warriors, who, either fallen on the

field of battle, or left on the way from Lisbon to Moscow, have been sacrificed for interests with which France had no concern. Immediately the negociations at Chatillon assumed another appearance. The French plenipotentiary remained without instructions; and went away, instead of answering the representations of the allied courts. They commissioned their plenipotentiaries to give in the *projet* of a preliminary treaty, containing all the grounds which they deemed necessary for the restoration of a balance of power, and which, a few days before, had been presented by the French government itself, at a moment, doubtless, when it conceived its existence in danger. It contained the ground-work for the restoration of Europe.

"France restored to the frontiers, which, under the government of its kings, had ensured to it ages of prosperity and glory, was to have, with the rest of Europe, the blessings of liberty, national independence, and peace. It depended absolutely on its government to end, by a single word, the sufferings of the nation; to restore to it, with peace, its colonies, its trade, and the restitution of its industry: What did it want more? The allies now offered, with a spirit of justification, to discuss its wishes upon the subject of mutual convenience, which should extend the frontiers of France beyond what they were before the wars of the revolution.

"Fourteen days elapsed without any answer being returned by the French government. The plenipotentiaries of the allies insisted on the fixing of a day for the acceptance or rejection of the conditions of peace. They left the French plenipotentiary the liberty to present a "*contre projet*," on condition that it should agree in spirit, and in its general contents, with the conditions proposed by the allied courts. The 10th day of March was fixed by the mutual consent of both parties. This term being arrived, the French plenipotentiary produced nothing but pieces, the discussion of which, far from advancing the proposed object, could only have caused fruitless negociations. A delay of a few days was granted at the desire of the French plenipotentiary. On the 15th of March, he, at last, delivered a *contre projet*, which left no doubt that the sufferings of France had not yet changed the views of its government. The French government receding from what it had itself proposed,

demanded in a new *projet*, that nations, which were quite foreign to France, which a domination of many ages could not have amalgamated with the French nation, should now remain a part of it; that France should retain frontiers inconsistent with the fundamental principles of equillibrium, and out of all proportion with the other great powers of Europe; that it should remain master of the same positions and points of aggression, by means of which its government, to the misfortune of Europe, and that of France, had effected the fall of so many thrones, and so many revolutions, that the members of the family reigning in France should be placed on foreign thrones; the French government, in short that government which for so many years has sought to rule, no less by discord than by force of arms, was to remain the arbiter of the external concerns of the powers of Europe.

"By continuing the negociations under such circumstances, the allies would have neglected what they owed to themselves; they would from that moment have deviated from the glorious goal they had before them; their efforts would have been turned solely against their people. By signing a treaty upon the principles of the French *projet*, the allies would have laid their arms in the hand of the common enemy; they would have betrayed the expectation of nations, and the confidence of their allies.

"It is in a moment so decisive for the welfare of the world, that the allied Sovereigns renew the solemn engagement, till they shall have attained the great object of their union.

"France has to blame its government alone for its sufferings. Peace alone can heal the wounds which a spirit of universal dominion unexampled in history, has produced. This peace shall be the peace of Europe, no other can be accepted. It is, at length, time that Princes should watch over the welfare of the people without foreign influence; that nations should respect their national independence; that social habitations should be protected from daily revolutions, property respected, and trade free.

"All Europe has absolutely the same wish to make France participate in the blessings of peace; France whose dismemberment the allied powers neither can

nor will permit. The confidence in their promises may be found in the principles for which they contend. But whence shall the Sovereigns infer that France will take part in the principles that must fix the happiness of the world, so long as they see, that the same ambition which has brought so many misfortunes on Europe, is still the sole principle that actuates the government; that while the French blood is shed in torrents, the general interest is always sacrificed to private. Whence, under such circumstances, should be the guarantee for the future, if such a desolating system found no check in the general will of the nation? Thus is the peace of Europe insured, and nothing in future shall be able to disturb it."

The army of Silesia effected its junction with the corps of Generals Winginzerode and Bulow, at Soissons, on March 3; and on the following day, Marshal Blucher took up a position to the left, and in the rear, of the town of Soissons. Bonaparte, with the whole of his guards, and the corps of Marshals Marmont and Mortier, with a considerable body of cavalry, had followed the army of Silesia, in its march from the river Marne to the Aisne. On the 5th he resolved on an attempt to regain possession of the town of Soissons; ten thousand Russian infantry, of the corps of General Count Langeron, defended it. Soissons is surrounded by a broken wall, and a ditch, passable in many places. The enemy attacked soon after daylight; they gained possession of the greater part of the suburbs, and twice attacked the town itself, on opposite sides, with heavy columns; he was both times repulsed with slaughter and loss, but still retained possession of the greater part of the suburbs, unroofed the houses, and kept up a constant fire upon the troops on the walls of the town, until night put an end to the contest. The Russians lost more than one thousand men in killed and wounded: the loss of the enemy was much greater. The next morning the French retreated. Bonaparte marched his army across the Aisne, and commenced an attack upon the left of the position occupied by the Field-marshal, who immediately directed a corps of ten thousand cavalry, under General Winginzerode, to march by the way of Chevregny and Presle, and throw itself in the line of the enemy's communications, across the road from Corbeny to Laon. Generals

D'Yorck, Kleist, and Sacken, were ordered to incline towards Winzingerode's infantry. The enemy approached under cover of the wood of Corbeny, and sent forth large bodies of skirmishers, supported by artillery, who were repulsed, and the skirmishing ceased with the night. Marshal Blucher now directed D'Yorck and Kleist to cross the river Delette, in the direction of Presle and Lemilly. The French began an attack with their whole force, calculated at sixty thousand men, against the point where General Winzingerode's infantry was posted; the cannonading became tremendous, but the enemy was resisted at all points: General Baron Sacken thought it expedient to make a retreat, which was admirably effected. The Russians lost about two thousand men; and the French suffered most dreadfully, four of their Generals, namely, Victor, Grouchy, La Salle, and Charpontras, were wounded.

Marshal Blucher having established his head-quarters at Laon, was attacked by Bonaparte on March 9, 1814, and repulsed with the loss of forty-five pieces of cannon, with baggage, and some prisoners. Before daylight the enemy began the attack under cover of a thick fog, and obtained possession of the villages of Lemilly and Ardon, which were close under the town, but the enemy were instantly driven from Lemilly. Count Woronzoff advanced with his infantry, and drove in the enemy's posts: the enemy was also driven by General Bulow from Ardon. The French now opened a battery of, at least, from forty to fifty pieces of artillery. Generals D'Yorck and Sacken, were sent to oppose the progress of the enemy, who, under the cover of this battery, was boldly leading a column of sixteen battalions of infantry forward; while pushing towards the village of Althes, Prince William of Prussia, who was advancing to the village at the same time, attacked and completely defeated the enemy, who precipitately took to flight, when forty-eight pieces of artillery were taken, with horses, baggage, and prisoners in vast numbers. The French were pursued as far as Corbeny, and the battle continued the whole of the day. A wood near the village of Clarcy was taken, and re-taken, four or five different times; near five thousand men were taken. The Cossacks,

under General Czerncheff, followed the fugitive army and took eight hundred prisoners.

After the important actions of the 9th and 10th of March, the corps of Lieutenant-general Count St. Priest, remained a short time at Rheims; the French were seen advancing in heavy masses of cavalry, and a numerous train of artillery: the advance of both armies were immediately engaged; a very vigorous attack was made on two Russian battalions, who were placed in advance, but they gallantly repelled the enemy. In the midst of a tremendous cannonade, Count St. Priest was struck from his horse by a cannon-ball, and carried off the field; the French, at length, obtained possession of Rheims. The allies lost in this engagement two thousand men. The remainder of Count St. Priest's corps joined Marshal Blucher, at Laon. The loss of the enemy was great. Bonaparte was present during the whole of the action.

The news of the defeat of St. Priest, and of the capture of Rheims, determined Prince Schwartzenberg to abandon the idea of assuming the offensive. General Bianchi defeated two divisions of Marshal Augereau's army, near Macon, on March 11; when a great number of the French were killed or wounded, and five hundred prisoners, with a quantity of cannons, remained in the hands of the allies.

On March 21, the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg made an attack on Arcis, which was defended with great obstinacy; but the Prince, by his good and able dispositions, carried every thing before him, and the enemy sustained an immense loss of men, in killed and wounded.

After the unfortunate affair of the Count St. Priest, and the junction of his corps with Marshal Blucher, the latter marched, having crossed the Aisne to Rheims; the gates of the town were blown up, and the allied troops entered without resistance. The corps of Marshals Marmont and Mortier, arrived within two leagues of Vitry: the advanced guard of the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg fell in with them soon after. The light cavalry division of Russian guards eminently distinguished themselves: they killed a great many of the enemy, wounded more, and took near a thousand prisoners, with ten pieces of cannon. The Austrian cuirassiers,

and the Wirtemberg cavalry, pursued the French to Sezame, taking above thirty pieces of cannon. Prince Schwartzenberg having arrived at Feu Champonoise, a cannonade was observed on the right, and soon after a body of infantry was seen moving upon the head-quarters. The Emperor Alexander, and the King of Prussia, immediately directed a train of artillery, which belonged to the sixth corps, and which was passing at the time, to place itself in position against this corps. The cavalry which was in rear of this body, was soon after discovered to belong to the army of Marshal Blucher, which had been pursuing it the greater part of the day. Prince Schwartzenberg immediately brought up a considerable portion of cavalry from the corps that were pursuing Marshals Marmont and Mortier. The Emperor of Russia directed the advance of the Russian guns, when the whole body of the French infantry was surrounded; they were charged on all sides, under the immediate direction of the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and Prince Schwartzenberg; after a resistance which did honor to the valor of the enemy, the whole of the two columns, amounting to four thousand eight hundred infantry, with twelve pieces of cannon, were taken.

Napoleon, completely baffled by the manœuvres of the victorious allies, was in a desperate situation; his die was cast, and the present crisis exhibited the hero of Lodi and Marengo, in so different a point of view to what he had been hitherto considered, as filled the world with astonishment, and plainly pointed out the *finger of God.*†

Bonaparte, after the numerous losses he had sustained, hoped to prevent the junction of Marshal Blucher with Prince Schwartzenberg. On the evening of March 21, he put the whole of his army in motion for Vitry; and on the following day the advanced corps arrived at that place. It was garrisoned with between three and four thousand Prussians. Marshal Ney endeavored by every menace to obtain a surrender, but the Prussian commander braved every threat, and the French commander was obliged to cross the Maul: this river Bonaparte passed on the 23d and 24th, and took the direction of St. Dizier.

† Romans, xi. 33.

The allies having crossed to the right of the Aube, were resolved, with an united force of, at least, 200,000 men, to penetrate to the capital of the French empire. His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Russia, by two extraordinary marches, established his head-quarters with those of the Field-marshal, at Vitry. On the 24th, a very brilliant capture of several pieces of cannon, and fifteen hundred men, was made by General Angeranski, of the cavalry guard. On the 25th, the combined army marched to Fere Champenoise. Generals Czernicheff and Winzinzerode entered Vitry: so ignorant was the enemy of this circumstance, that Marshal Marmont's advance was within a very short distance of Vitry, without knowing that it was in the possession of the allies. General Reuske drove the French back: and the Russian cavalry under the Archduke Constantine, made a brilliant charge on the enemy, taking eighteen cannon, and many prisoners.

After the allied troops had passed through Champenoise, a detached column of the enemy of five thousand men, under the command of General Ames, was marching to join Napoleon with the grand army. This detachment had an immense convoy, with one hundred thousand ratios of bread, and ammunition. Marshal Blucher dispatched General Basitchicoff, and General Kirt, with bodies of cavalry against them, and the French were driven upon Champenoise, as the grand army was advancing; they were immediately attacked, and, after a stubborn resistance, were obliged to surrender. General Ames, with six other Generals, five thousand men, twelve cannon, and the whole of the invaluable convoy, were taken.

The grand army crossed the Marne on March 28, 1814. The army of Silesia now advanced on the great road of Soissons to Paris. Count Langeron was on the right, near the village of La Vilettes. Generals D'Yorck and Kleist, moved from the road of Meaux, into that of Soissons, to make room for Prince Schwartzenberg's army; and Generals Sacken and Wouzou were in their rear.

On the 28th, in the evening, a very sharp affair occurred at Clargo, between General D'Yorck, and the enemy's rear; the ground they were posted on was very favorable for defence: General D'Yorck lost some hundreds of

men, but the enemy were driven back at all points. The sixth corps passed at Tuport, and reached Bondy at night, and the heights of Panten. The fifth corps crossed at Meaux, and remained on the left of the Marne, having their cavalry at Cressy and Colomius. The army now had its right towards Montmartre, and its left near the wood of Vincennes.

The following address was now issued in the form of a proclamation, by Prince Schwartzenberg,† to the inhabitants of Paris:

"*Inhabitants of Paris,*

"The allied armies are before Paris. The object of their march towards the capital of France, is founded on the hopes of a sincere and lasting reconciliation with France. The attempts made to put an end to so many misfortunes, have been useless, because there exists in the very power of the government which oppresses you, an unsurmountable obstacle to peace. What Frenchman is there not convinced of this truth? The allied Sovereigns wish in good faith, a *conservatory authority in France*, which may cement the union of all nations, and of all governments with her: it is to the city of Paris that it has fallen, under the present circumstances, to accelerate *the peace of the world*. The wish of this city is looked for with that interest, which a result of such importance must inspire. Let her declare herself, and from that moment the army before her walls becomes the support of her decisions. Parisians! You know the situation of your country: the conduct of Bourdeaux, the friendly occupation of Lyons, the evils brought upon France, and the real dispositions of your fellow-citizens. You will

† This celebrated General is a nobleman of one of the first families of Austria. He is a direct descendant of the house of Savoy; his grandfather having married a Princess of Lichtenstein, who was a granddaughter of the King of Sardinia. He derives his title from a principality of that name in the German empire, of which he is Sovereign Prince; he also possesses very considerable estates in Bohemia. He commenced his military career at an early period of his life. He was Ambassador to Bonaparte's court, and gave a grand *fete* at Paris, in celebration of the marriage of Napoleon to the daughter of his Sovereign. His Highness commanded the Austrian contingent in the Russian campaign: he afterwards returned to Paris in his former character as Ambassador; and was appointed Generalissimo of the armies when the Emperor Francis joined the coalition. Prince Schwartzenberg was born in 1769.

find in these examples, the termination of foreign war, and civil discord; you cannot search it elsewhere. The preservation and tranquillity of your city will be the object of the cares and measures which the allies are ready to take, in conjunction with the authorities, and Notables, who possess the largest share of public estimation. No troops shall be quartered upon you.

"In these sentiments, *Europe in arms*, before your walls, addresses you. Hasten to reply to the confidence which she places in your love for the country, and in your discretion.

"The Commander in Chief of the
Allied Armies,

"MARSHAL PRINCE OF SCHWARTZENBERG."

On March 29, the allied army advanced upon Paris. The Empress Maria Louisa, and the King of Rome, having left that city the preceding day, by order of Bonaparte, Joseph Bonaparte, to tranquilise the minds of the Parisians, published a proclamation, in which he made use of those expressions, "*I shall not quit you:*" two days after he fled from Paris, and sent one of his *aid-de-camps* to Paris, with this message, "*Defend yourselves.*" Joseph put himself at the head of about eight thousand regular troops, and thirty thousand national guards, under General Hulin; with that force he took up a position, with his right on the height of Belleville, occupying that town; his centre on the canal of L'Oruque, and his left towards Neuilty. The Prince Royal of Wirtemberg marched upon Vincennes; General Reiffsky upon Belleville; the guards and reserve upon the Chaussee, leading from Bondy to Paris; and Marshal Blucher marched upon Montmartre. General Reiffsky possessed himself of the heights of Belleville, and the village of Pantin was carried at the point of the bayonet; the heights of Belleville were carried in the same gallant manner, by the Prussian guards; they captured forty-three pieces of cannon, and took a great number of prisoners. Marshal Blucher now commenced his attack upon Montmartre. The regiment of Prussian black hussars made a most brilliant charge upon a column of the enemy, and took twenty pieces of cannon. At this moment Marshal Marmont sent a flag of truce, intimating a desire to receive any proposition that it

might have been intended to make by a *former* one, which had been refused admittance. An armistice was also proposed for two hours, in which case he consented to abandon every position he occupied without the barriers of Paris. Prince Schwartzenberg agreed to these terms. Count Nesselrode, and Count Par, were sent to demand the surrender of Paris.

The French army under Joseph Bonaparte, aided by Marshals Marmont and Mortier, occupied on the right the heights of Fontenoy, Romainville, and Belleville; their left was on Montmartre, and they had several redoubts in the centre; and on the whole line an immense artillery, of above one hundred and fifty pieces. In order to attack this position, the Silesian army was directed on Montmartre, St. Dennis, the village of La Velletio, and Pattin, while the grand army attacked the enemy's right. General Keiffski attacked the heights of Romainville, and Belleville. Prince Eugene of Wirtemberg's division, commenced the attack; his Serene Highness, after sustaining some loss, carried the heights of Romainville, the enemy retiring to those of Belleville; while the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg directed his attack to the heights of Rosny and Charenton. Generals D'Yorck and Kleist, attacked at Abeville and Pantin; Prince William of Prussia there greatly distinguished himself, the Brandenburgh and black hussars did wonderful execution amongst the enemy, they being defeated on every side; when a flag of truce arrived, requesting a cessation of hostilities upon giving up all the ground without the barrier of Paris: the heights of Montmartre were immediately to be surrendered. The city was now exposed to all the horrors of desolation and destruction. Now was the time when retributive justice might have been administered to its full extent, and not one stone of the proud city of Paris left upon another. One of the allied Sovereigns had a just right to call upon his royal coadjutors to inflict this summary vengeance. But Alexander, whose dominions had been so basely invaded by the armies of the tyrant, harbored no revenge; the milk of human kindness flowing in his bosom; he wept for the calamities which Napoleon had entailed upon degraded and enslaved France; animated with the sentiment, that to "Err is human, to forgive divine." He obtained the assent of his august allies,

that Paris should not be sacked, or destroyed. Colonel Orloff, and Count Par, were sent to arrange the cessation of hostilities. The loss of the allies in the above engagement was something considerable. Numerous pieces of artillery, and prisoners, were taken from the enemy.

On the next morning, the Emperor Alexander, with the King of Prussia, marched into Paris, where they were received by all ranks of the population, with the warmest acclamations; the windows of the best houses were filled with well dressed persons, waving white handkerchiefs, and clapping their hands. The populace, intermixed with many of a superior class, were in the streets pressing forward to see the Emperor, and to endeavor to touch his horse. The general cry was, "*Vive l'Empereur Alexandre!*" "*Vive Notre Liberateur!*" "*Vive le Roi de Prusse!*" The Emperor of Russia took up his abode in the house of Talleyrand, Prince of Benevento; the King of Prussia, in that of M. de Beauharnois; and Prince Schwartzenberg, at General Sebastiani's.

The Emperor Alexander issued the following Declaration on March 31:

"The armies of the allied powers have occupied the capital of France: the allied Sovereigns receive favorably the wish of the French nation.

"They declare, that if the conditions of peace ought to contain stronger guarantees, when the question was to bind down the ambition of Bonaparte; they may be more favorable, when by a return to a wise government, France herself offers the assurance of this repose.

"The Sovereigns proclaim in consequence, that they will no more treat with Napoleon Bonaparte, nor with any of his family.

That they respect the integrity of ancient France, as it existed under its legitimate Kings: they may even do more, because they profess it as a principle, that for the happiness of Europe, France must be great and strong.

"That they will recognise and guarantee the constitution which France shall adopt. They, therefore, invite the senate to name immediately a provisional government, which may provide for the wants of the admini-

tration, and prepare the constitution which shall suit the French people.

"The intentions which I have just expressed are common to all the allied powers.

(Signed) ALEXANDER."

On April 1, 1814, the members of the senate met, the Prince of Benevento, Prince Vice Grand Elector, president; when Talleyrand addressed the senate as follows:

"SENATORS,

"The letter which I have had the honor of addressing to each of you, to inform you of this extraordinary convocation, acquaints you with the object of it. It is intended to lay proposals before you. This one word points out the liberty which each of you brings into the assembly. It gives you the means to give a generous flow to the sentiments with which the soul of each of you is filled. The desire of saving your country, and the resolution of hastening to the assistance of a forsaken people.

"Senators, circumstances, however difficult they may be, cannot be above the firm and enlightened patriotism of all the members of this assembly. You have, doubtless, all equally felt the necessity of a deliberation which may shut the door against all delay, and which may not let a day pass without re-establishing the action of the administration, the first of all wants, for the formation of a government, whose authority founded on the necessities of the moment, cannot but re-assure people's minds."

The Prince of Benevento having ended his speech, several proposals were made by different members, and the senate decreed:

"1. That there shall be established a provisional government, charged to provide for the wants of the administration, and to present to the senate the plan of a constitution which may suit the French people.

"2. That the government shall consist of five members, namely, M. Talleyrand, Prince of Benevento; Count De Bournonville, Count De Jaucourt, Duke of Dalberg, and M. De Montesquieu."

It was then decreed by the senate,

"1. That the senate and legislative body are declared integral parts of the intended constitution; subject to the modifications which shall be judged necessary to insure the liberty of the suffrages and opinions.

"2. That the army, as well as the retired officers and soldiers, shall retain the ranks, honors, and pensions which they enjoy.

"3. That the public debts shall be inviolable.

"4. That the sale of the national domains, shall be irrevocably maintained.

"5. That no Frenchman shall be made answerable for the public opinions which he may have expressed.

"6. That the liberty of worship, and of conscience, shall be maintained, and proclaimed, as well as the liberty of the press; subject to the legal repression of the crimes which may arise from the abuse of that liberty."

On April 2, M. Barthelemy addressed, as president of the senate, the following letter to the provincial government:

"*Gentlemen, Members of the Provisional Government,*

"I am commissioned to request you to signify to the French people to-morrow, that the senate, by a decree passed in its sittings this evening, has declared, that the Emperor Napoleon, and his family, have forfeited all right to the throne; and, consequently, absolved the French people from their oath of allegiance. This act will be sent to you to-morrow, with motives and reasons of it.

"The President of the Senate,

"BARTHELEMY."

The Emperor Alexander having honored the senate with his presence, thus addressed the legislative body:

"A man, who called himself my ally, entered my states as an unjust aggressor: it is against him that I have made war, not against France. I am the friend of the French people; what you have just done redoubles this sentiment; it is just, it is wise to give to France strong and liberal institutions, which may be conform-

able to the present state of knowledge. My allies and myself come only to protect the liberty of your decisions.

"As a proof of the durable alliance which I mean to contract with your nation, I restore to it all the French prisoners which are in Russsia; the provisional government had already asked this of me, I grant it to the senate, in consequence of the resolutions which it has taken to-day."

On the same day, Marshal Count Barclay de Tolly, the commander in chief of the combined allied armies, issued the following general order:

"SOLDIERS!

"Your perseverance and bravery have delivered the French nation, oppressed by a tyrant, who acted only for himself; and who forgot what he owed to an esteemed and generous people. The French nation has declared itself for us, our cause is become theirs, and our magnanimous monarchs have promised them protection and support. From this moment the French are our friends; let your arms destroy the small number of unfortunates who still surround the ambitious Napoleon; but let the cultivator and peaceable inhabitant be treated with consideration and friendship, as allies united by the same interests.

"Given at head-quarters, Paris, April 2, 1814."

The provisional government then addressed the French army as follows:

Paris, April 2, 1814.

"Soldiers! France has just broken the yoke under which she has groaned with you for so many years.

"You have never fought but for the country; you can no longer fight, unless against it, under the colours of the man who leads you.

"Behold all that you have suffered from his tyranny; you were lately a million of men, nearly all have perished: they were delivered up to the sword of the enemy without food, without hospitals; they were condemned to perish of misery and hunger.

"Soldiers, it is full time to end the calamities of the country; peace is in your hands. Will you refuse it to desolated France? Your enemies themselves demand

it of you; they regret to ravage these fine countries, and wish only to take up arms against your oppressor and ours. Shall you be deaf to the voice of the country, which summons and intreats you? It addresses you by its senate, and by its capital, and above all, by its misfortunes. You are its noblest children, and cannot belong to him who has ravaged it, who has delivered it up without arms, without defence; who wished to render your name odious to all nations, and who would have compromised your glory, if a man, who is not even a Frenchman, could have weakened the glory of our arms, and the generosity of our soldiers.

"You are no longer the soldiers of Napoleon, the senate and all France absolve you from your oath.

(Signed) PRINCE OF BENEVENTO.
FRANCOIS DE MONTISQUIEU.
DALBERG.
BOURNONVILLE.
JANCOURT.

On April 7, the constitution* was presented to the senate, and adopted. Prince Schwartzenberg addressed a letter to Marmont, inviting him to accede to the decree by which Napoleon Bonaparte was declared to have forfeited the throne: and to submit with his troops to the new government. Marmont in his answer, declared his wish to contribute to the interest of France, which had been his chief desire, but he required as a guarantee, "That all troops quitting the standard of Napoleon Bonaparte, shall have leave to pass freely into Normandy." "And that if the events of the war shall place Bonaparte a prisoner in the hands of the Allies, the Prince should guarantee his life and safety, and that he should be sent to a country chosen by the allied powers, and the French government." The Prince acceded to the demand of a guarantee, and promised life and safety to the ex-Emperor. Marmont then passed with his corps of twelve thousand men, within the lines of the Allies. Marshal Ney, Prince of Moskwa, addressed Talleyrand in the following terms.

* An abstract of this constitution will appear in our next chapter.

"MY LORD,

"I proceeded to Paris yesterday with Marshal, the Duke of Tarentum; and the Duke of Vicenza, with full powers to the Emperor of Russia, to defend the interests of the dynasty of the Emperor Napoleon. An unforeseen event broke off the negociations, which seemed at first to promise a favourable termination. From that time I saw, that to save our dear country from the frightful evils of civil war, it remained only for the French to embrace the cause of our antient kings, and I repaired this night to the Emperor Napoleon to manifest this wish.

"The Emperor, convinced of the critical situation in which he had placed France, and the impossibility of saving her himself, has appeared disposed to resign, and to give in his full and entire abdication. To-morrow, I hope to have from him the formal and authentic act, and shall soon afterward have the honor of waiting upon your Lordship.

I am, &c.

(Signed) PRINCE OF MOSKWA."

Fontainbleau, April 5.

The provisional government now published the following address to the people.

"*People of France,*

"When you came out of a state of civil discord, you chose a chief, a man who appeared upon the stage of the Universe with the character of grandeur: you placed in him all your hopes. Those hopes were vain. Upon the ruins of anarchy he built only despotism.

"He ought, at least, from gratitude, to have become French with you. He never was, he never ceased to undertake, without motive or object, unjust wars, like an adventurer, who would become famous. In a few years he has devoured your wealth and population.

"Every family is mourning! All France is in tears! He is deaf to our miseries! Even yet, perhaps, he dreams of gigantic designs, though unheard of reverses punish so signally the pride and abuse of victory.

"He never knew how to reign either in the national

interest, or even in the interest of his own despotism; he has destroyed all that he ought to create; and re-created all that he ought to destroy: he relied only upon force, force now overwhelms him. Just reward of senseless ambition!

"At length this unexampled tyranny has ceased. The allied powers have entered the capital of France.

"Napoleon governed us like a King of barbarians. Alexander and his magnanimous Allies, speak only the language of honour, justice, and humanity. They have just reconciled Europe to a brave and unhappy people.

"People of France, the senate has declared, that *Napoleon has forfeited the throne.* The country is no longer with him. Another order of things can alone save it. We have known the excesses of popular licentiousness, and absolute power: let us restore the real monarchy, in limiting by wise laws, the different powers that compose it.

"Let exhausted agriculture re-flourish under a paternal throne, let commerce, bound in fetters, resume her freedom; let our youth be no longer cut off by arms before they have the strength to bear them: let the order of nature be no longer interrupted: and let old men hope to die before their children! Men of France, let us rally; past calamities are finished, and peace will put an end to the subversion of Europe. The august Allies have given their word. France will rest from her long agitation, and better enlightened by the double proof of anarchy and despotism, will find happiness in the return of a tutelary government."

At the sitting of the senate on April 3, Count Lambrechts recited a long decree relative to the charges against Bonaparte, which were, That he had violated the compact which united him to the French people. That he had suppressed a report of the legislative body. That he had waged war unconstitutionally. That he had unconstitutionally inflicted the punishment of death. That he had violated the laws by decrees respecting the prisoners of state. That he annulled the responsibility of ministers, confounded all authorities, and destroyed the independence of judicial bodies. That he had exercised an arbitrary controul over the press. That he had altered the acts and reports of the senate. That he had refused to treat on conditions which the national interests

required. That he had abused the means entrusted to him in men and money. That he had abandoned the wounded, leaving them without dressings, without *assistance*,, and without *subsistence*. That he had caused the ruin of towns; the depopulation of the country; famine, and contagious diseases. The senate therefore decreed, That,

" 1. Napoleon Bonaparte has forfeited the throne, and the hereditary right established in his family is abolished.

" 2. The French people, and the army are released from their oath of fidelity towards Napoleon Bonaparte.

" 3. The present decree shall be transmitted by a message to the provisional government of France conveyed forthwith to all the departments and the armies; and immediately proclaimed in all the quarters of the capital."

Monsieur had arrived in France at the latter end of February. On April 14, the senate waited upon him, when the Prince of Benevento thus addressed him.

" MONSEIGNEUR,

" The senate, in these moments of public joy, obliged to remain more calm in appearance relative to the limits of its duties, is not the less penetrated with the universal sentiment. Your Royal Highness will read our hearts through the reserve even of our language. Each of us, as Frenchmen, is associated to those touching and profound emotions which have accompanied you from the moment of your entrance to the capital of your forefathers, and which we feel, still deeper under the dome of the palace, to which hope and joy are at length returned with a descendant of St. Louis, and of Henry IV.

" For myself, Monseigneur, permit me to congratulate myself upon being the interpreter to your Royal Highness of the senate, which has done me the honor to choose me for its organ. The senate, which knows my attachment to its members, has wished to afford me one sweet and happy moment more. The sweetest indeed are those in one who approaches your Royal Highness, to renew to you the testimony of this respect and love.

To this address, His Royal Highness replied.

"GENTLEMEN,

"I have taken cognizance of the constitutional charter, which recalls to the throne of France the King, my august brother. I have not received from him the power to accept the constitution: but I know his sentiments and principles, and I do not fear being disavowed, when I assure you in his name, that he will admit the basis of it.

"The King, in declaring that he would maintain the existing form of the government has thereby acknowledged that the monarchy ought to be balanced by a representative government, divided into two Houses. [Here his Royal Highness recapitulated the chief articles of the new constitution.] Such, Gentlemen, appear to me the basis which are necessary, and essential for consecrating all rights, tracing all duties, assuring all existing things, and guaranteeing our future condition."

"I thank you in the name of the King my brother, for the part which you have had in the restoration of our legitimate sovereign, and for having thereby secured the happiness of France, for which the King and all his family are ready to sacrifice their blood. There can no longer be among us but one sentiment, the part is no longer to be recollected. We must henceforth form only a people of brothers. During the period in which power shall be placed in my hands, a period which I hope will be very short, I shall exert all my endeavours to promote the public good." Here one of the members exclaimed, "This is a real son of Henry IV." "His blood indeed flows in my veins, (replied Monsieur) I wish to have his talents, but I am certain I possess his heart and his love for the French." On April 16, the Emperor Francis entered Paris. The provisional government on April 13, ordered all Prussian prisoners of war to be set at liberty. And by another decree, all prisoners of war were to be restored to their respective powers. Marshal Berthier, Prince of Neufchatel, transmitted the following declaration of his sentiments to the provisional government.

"The army essentially obedient, has not deliberated, it has manifested its adherence as soon as duty permitted. Faithful to its oath, the army will be faithful to the Prince which the French nation calls to the throne of his ancestors. For myself and my staff, I adhere to

the acts of the senate, and to those of the provisional government." The senate was presented to the Emperor of Austria on April 19, and in reply to an address from Talleyrand, the Emperor thus spoke.

"SENATORS,

"I receive with sensibility the expression of your sentiments. The repose and happiness of France are intimately connected with the happiness and repose of my people. A neighbour of France, its interests cannot be indifferent to me. The happiest periods for Austria and France have been those, when their princes were united by the bonds of friendship. I have combated for twenty years those principles which have laid waste the world. By the *marriage of my daughter*, I made as a *sovereign* and a *father*, an immense sacrifice, with the desire of putting an end to the misfortunes of Europe. The sacrifice has been in vain, but I shall never regret having done my duty. Peace, which we have viewed as almost impracticable, is now becoming easy, and promises to be permanent, under a regular and paternal government re-established in France. Let all parties rally round the King, let one sentiment alone animate the nation, and my efforts united with those of my powerful and generous Allies, will be crowned with those successes, of which I am ambitious. France will be powerful, tranquil, and happy."

On April 20, Bonaparte, whose future residence was appointed to be in the Island of Elba, set off from Fontainbleau, followed by fourteen carriages. His escort employed sixty post horses; the four commissioners of the allied powers who accompanied him, were M. Souwatow, General Kolpeto, and an English General. He addressed the military in the following words.

"I bid you farewell, during the twenty years that we have acted together, I have been satisfied with you. I have always found you in the path of glory. All the powers of Europe have formed against me; a part of my generals have betrayed their trust; France herself has betrayed it. With your assistance, and that of the brave men who remained faithful to me, I have for three years preserved France from civil war. Be *faithful* to the

new King, whom France has chosen; be obedient to your commanders, and do not abandon your dear country, which too long *has suffered*. Pity not my fate. I shall be happy, when I know that you are so likewise. I might have died, nothing would have been more easy for me. *But I still wish to pursue the path of glory.** What we *have done, I will write.*† I cannot embrace you all, but I will embrace your General—Come, General. [Here Napoleon embraced him.] Let the Eagle be also brought to me, that I may embrace it. He embraced the Eagle, saying, Ah, dear Eagle! may the kisses I bestow on you, resound to posterity. Adieu my children! Adieu my brave companions! Once more encompass me." Then the staff, accompanied by the four commissioners of the allied powers, formed a circle round him. He then got into his carriage. All those who remained near Bonaparte till the time of his departure, were struck with the want of soul and of sensibility, which he displayed towards the persons who surrounded him. General Bertrand remaining firmly attached to the interests of Napoleon, accompanied him. The day succeeding the departure of Napoleon from Fontainbleau, the conventions between France and the allied powers were ratified. The terms of agreement were as follow:

That all hostilities should remain suspended between the Allies and France.

That the allied powers should cause their armies to evacuate the French territory, such as it was on January 1, 1792. The Lieutenant General of France to cause all the fortresses occupied by the French troops, to be delivered up, and the army of Italy to be recalled. All prisoners to be sent back to their respective countries without ransom or exchange.

Louis XVIIIth, who had made a triumphal entry into the metropolis of the British Empire, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, (who also attended his Christian Majesty to Dover) arrived at Compeigne on the 30th. Marshals Ney and Marmont went to meet him. All the marshals

* These words evidently demonstrate a *premeditated design* again to disturb the peace and happiness of Europe, which Bonaparte has again effected.

† Bonaparte made, while in Elba, many declarations of *writing his own Life*, "I have abdicated, like Charles Vth, (exclaimed Napoleon) and I go to devote myself to letters."

dined with the King, who gave as a toast, "The French army." Berthier* the Prince of Neufchatel having addressed Louis, he replied, "It is on you, marshals, I wish always to support myself; approach and surround me; you have always been good Frenchmen. *I hope France will no longer have need of your swords. If ever,* which God forbid, we are forced to draw them; afflicted as I am with the gout, I will march with you." The marshals replied, "Sire, Be *pleased to consider* us, as the *pillars* of *your Majesty's throne.* It is our wish to be its firmest support." In virtue of a convention between the ministers of the allied courts, and the envoys of Napoleon, and acceded to by the provisional government of France, the ci-devant Emperor Napoleon, formally renounced all pretensions to the crowns of France and Italy; and enjoyed in exchange the Isle of Elba, where a pension should be paid to him and his family. The Duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastallo, to be ceded in full property to the Empress Maria Louisa; and to be transmitted to her son, to whom the title of Prince of Parma and Placentia should be granted.

In consequence of the great changes in France, the following proclamation was addressed to the army of Italy by Eugene Beauharnois the Viceroy.

"FRENCH SOLDIERS!

"Long misfortunes have weighed down our country. France seeking a remedy for her evils, has replaced herself under her ancient Ægis. The impression of all her sufferings is already effacing by the hope so necessary after so many agitations. On the intelligence of these grand changes, your first looks are directed towards that mother country, which recalls you to her bosom. Fellow soldiers, You are about to return to your houses. It

* Berthier, Prince of Neufchatel and Wagram, was one of Bonaparte's most distinguished Generals. He was eminent for his moderation. Napoleon was greatly attached to him. He was with him in Egypt, and Bonaparte owed much to his skill and valor. He married the daughter of the Duke of Bavaria, with whom he was resident at Bamberg, when he committed an act of suicide in May 1815. Baron Sachen, a Russian General, whose services were very conspicuous in the last campaign, congratulated Berthier on his fidelity to his new sovereign: some Russian troops were entering the town. The Field-marshal rose from the table, and ascending to a third story, threw himself from the window, and instantly expired.

would have afforded me much pleasure, had it been in my power to lead you thither. I could not then have yielded to any one, the care of conducting to a place of repose the brave men who have followed, with a devotion so noble and so constant, the paths of glory and of honour. But in separating from you, other duties remain to be fulfilled. A good, faithful, and generous people claim the remainder of an existence, which had been consecrated to their service for nearly ten years. I cannot pretend to dispose of myself as long as I may be conducive to their happiness, which has been, and always shall be the chief object of my existence. French soldiers! In remaining with this people, be assured, that I shall never forget the confidence which you have testified towards me in the midst of dangers, as well as in the most trying political circumstances. My attachment and gratitude will always follow you, as will likewise the return and affection of the people of Italy."

"Given at our head-quarters at Mantua, April 17. 1814. "EUGENE."

Louis XVIIIth began the exercise of his regal functions, by publishing an ordinance relative to an article in the convention signed between France and the allied powers, in consequence of war contributions being exacted by the commanders or intendants of the allied powers. And a decree respecting the collection of the consolidated duties. His Majesty now appointed his cabinet ministers, namely, M. D'Ambray, to be Chancellor of France. Talleyrand, Prince of Benevento, to be minister for foreign affairs. The Abbe Montesquieu, minister of the interior. Count Dupont war minister. Baron Louis, minister of Finance. Baron Malouet, minister of Marine. Count Bengnot, Director General of the Police. D. M. Ferraud, Director General of the Posts. The important state paper, containing the abdication of Bonaparte, and signed by him, was transmitted by Lord Viscount Cathcart, to the Secretary of State for the Foreign Department on April 9. It was as follows.

"The allied powers having proclaimed, that the Emperor Napoleon was the only obstacle to the re-establishment of the peace of Europe, the Emperor Napoleon faithful to his oath, declares, that he renounces for

himself and his heirs, the thrones of France and Italy; and that there is no personal sacrifice, even that of life, which he is not ready to make to the interest of France.

"Done at the Palace of Fontainbleau, April, 1814.

CHAP. XXX.

Abstract of the Constitution offered to, and accepted by Louis XVIII. Treaty of Peace between France and the Allied Powers. Military operations of the Marquis of Wellington. Arrival of Bonaparte in the Island of Elba. Review of the war with America.

The new French Constitution was approved of in the Conservative Senate. It consisted of twenty-nine articles as follow:

1. The French government is monarchical, and hereditary from male to male, in order of primogeniture.

2. The French people call freely to the throne of France, Louis Stanislaus Xavier de France, brother of the late King; and after him, the other members of the House of Bourbon, in the ancient manner.

3. The ancient nobility resume their titles; the new reserve their hereditary. The Legion of honor is maintained with its prerogatives. The King shall fix the declaration.

4. The executive power belongs to the King.

5. The King, the Senate, and the legislative body concur in the making of laws. Plan of laws may be equally proposed in the senate, and in the legislative body. Those relating to contributions can only be proposed in the legislative body. The King can invite equally the two bodies to occupy themselves upon objects which he deems proper. The sanction of the King is necessary for the completion of a law.

6. There shall be one hundred and fifty senators at least, and two hundred at most. Their dignity is immoveable,

and hereditary from male to male, in order of primogeniture. They are to be named by the King. The present senators, with the exception of those who should renounce the quality of French citizens, are maintained, and form part of this number. The actual endowments of the senate and the senatorship belong to them. The revenues are divided equally between them, and pass to their successors. In case of the death of a senator, without direct male posterity, his portion returns to the public treasure. The senators who shall be named in future, cannot partake of this endowment.

7. The Princes of the Royal Family, and the Princes of the blood, are by right members of the senate. The functions of a senator cannot be exercised until the person has attained the age of twenty-one years.

8. The senate decides the case, in which the discussion of objects before them shall be public or secret.

9. Each department shall send to the legislative body the same number of deputies it sent thither. The deputies who sat in the last, shall continue to sit there till they are re-placed. They shall be chosen immediately by the electoral bodies which are preserved, with the exception of any change in their organization. The duration of the functions of the deputies to be five years.

10. The legislative body to assemble each year on the 1st of October. The King may convoke it extraordinarily, or adjourn it, or dissolve it: in the latter case, another legislative body must be formed in three months by the electoral colleges.

11. The legislative body to have the right of discussion. The sittings are public, unless in cases of a general committee.

12. No member of the senate, or of the legislative body, can be arrested without previous authority from that body. The trial of a senator to appertain exclusively to the senate.

13. The senate, legislative body, electoral colleges and assemblies of cantons, to elect their president from among themselves.

14. The ministers may be members of the senate, or of the legislative body.

15. Equality of proportion in taxes. No tax to be imposed or received, unless agreed to by the senate or le-

gislative body. The land tax to be established only for one year.

16. The mode and amount of the recruiting of the army to be fixed by law.

17. The independence of the judicial power is guaranteed. The institution of Juries is preserved, as well as publicity of trial in criminal matters.

18. Judges are for life, and irremovable. Commissions and extraordinary tribunals are abolished.

19. The King to name the first presidents, and the public ministry of the Court and tribunals.

20. The military on service, officers and soldiers on half pay, widows and pensioned officers, to preserve their ranks, honors, and pensions.

21. The person of the King is sacred and inviolable. All acts of the government are signed by a minister. The ministers are responsible for any thing those acts may contain in violation of the laws.

22. The freedom of worship and conscience to be granted. The ministers of worship to be protected.

23. Liberty of the press to be preserved entire.

24. The public debt is guaranteed.

25. No Frenchman to be prosecuted for any opinions or votes he has given.

26. Every person to have the right of addressing individual petitions to every constitutional authority.

27. All existing laws to remain in full force until legally repealed. The code of civil laws shall be entitled, "Civil code of the French."

28. All Frenchmen to be equally admissible to all civil and military employments.

29. The present constitution shall be submitted to the acceptance of the French people in the form which shall be regulated. Louis Stanislaus Xavier shall be proclaimed King of the French, as soon as he shall have signed and sworn by an act, stating, "I accept the Constitution; I swear to observe it, and cause it to be observed."

The peace between the allied powers and France, was proclaimed at Paris on June 1, and on June 4, Louis went in grand ceremony to the Palace of the Legislative Assembly, where his Majesty made the following speech.

"GENTLEMEN,

"Entering for the first time this chamber, and surrounded by the great bodies of the state, the representative of a nation that does not cease to lavish upon me the most touching marks of its affection, I felicitate myself in being the disposer of those benefits, which Divine Providence deigns to confer upon my people.

"I have made with Austria, Russia, England, and Prussia, a peace, in which their Allies, namely, all the Princes of Christendom are included. The war was universal, the reconciliation is equally so.

"The rank which France always held amongst nations, has not been transferred to any other; and she retains it without diminution. Whatever security the other states require, equally increases her own, and consequently adds to her true power. What she does not retain of her consequence, ought not therefore to be regarded as a retrenchment of her real force.

The glory of the French armies has received no stain; the monuments of their valour subsist, and the masterpieces of the arts belong to us for the future, by rights more stable and more sacred than those of victory.

"The avenues of commerce, so long closed, are going to be free. The markets of France will not hereafter be alone open to the productions of her soil and of her industry. Those which custom has rendered objects of necessity, or which are useful to the arts which she exercises, will be furnished by the possessions she recovers. She will be no more compelled to deprive herself of them; or to procure them on the most ruinous terms. Our manufactures will again flourish, our maritime cities will revive, and every thing portends, that a long state of tranquillity abroad, and durability of happiness at home, will be the happy consequences of peace.

"Painful recollections intervene in the mean time, to disturb my joy. I flattered myself, I was born to remain my whole life the most faithful subject of the best of kings: and I occupy to day his place! But however, he is not entirely dead; he revives in this testament, which he destined for the instruction of the unjust and unfortunate child, whom I have succeeded. With my eyes fixed upon this immortal work, penetrated with the sentiments which dictated it, guided by the experience, and assisted

by the councils of several amongst them. I have drawn up the constitutional charter, which shall be immediately read to you, and which fixes upon a solid basis the prosperity of the state."

After a fulsome speech from the chancellor, the constitutional charter was recited, which was divided into sections. The first related to public rights of Frenchmen, as follows:—That all Frenchmen, whatever their title and rank, were equal in the eye of the law. That *all* were to contribute, according to their circumstances, to the exigencies of the state. That they were all equally admissible to civil and military employments. That individual liberty is guaranteed. Profession of religion to be free. But the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion to be that of the state. The ministers of the Catholic religion, and those of other religions, to receive salaries from the state. All property, any sacrifice of property for public service, to be indemnified; conscriptions to be abolished. The 2nd section relates to the forms of the government of the King, namely, That the person of the King was sacred. His members alone to be responsible. As supreme head of the state, the King to declare war, to make treaties of peace, alliance, and commerce, &c. The legislative power is collectively exercised by the King, the Chamber of Peers, and the Chamber of the Deputies of the departments. Every law to be freely discussed by the two Chambers. The Chambers to have a right to supplicate the King to propose a law. The King alone to sanction and promulgate. The civil list to be fixed for the whole reign, by the first legislature that assembles after the accession of the King. The 3d section related to the Chamber of Peers. If convoked by the King at the same time as the Chancellor of Deputies. The sessions to commence and finish at the same time. The King to nominate the peers: their number not to be limited. Peers to be admitted at the age of twenty-five, and a deliberative voice at thirty. The Chancellor of France to preside in this assembly. Members of the Royal Family, and Princes of the Blood, to be peers by right, but not to have a deliberate voice until the age of twenty-five. The Princes not to be set in the Chamber, unless by an order from

the King expressed by a message. All the deliberations of the Chamber of Peers to be secret. This Chamber to take cognizance of crimes of high treason, and attempts against the security of the state. No peer to be arrested but by authority of the Chamber. The last sessions relate to the Chamber of Deputies of the departments, and ministers of the Crown. The lower Chamber to be composed of deputies chosen by the electoral colleges; every department shall have the same number of deputies as heretofore. The deputies to be elected every five years. No deputy to be admitted under forty years of age, and upon paying one thousand francs. Presidents of the electoral colleges to be appointed by the King. President of the Chamber of Deputies also to be so appointed. The sittings of the Chamber to be public, except in secret committees. This Chamber to receive all propositions respecting taxes before they can be submitted to the Chamber of Peers. The ministers to be members of one or other of the Chambers. The Chamber of Deputies has a right to impeach ministers, and to deliver them up to the Chamber of Peers, which alone has a right to judge them. Ministers can only be accused of treason or extortion. Judges to be appointed by the King, and irremoveable. No extraordinary tribunals or commissions can be created. Trials to be public, except in such cases where the public morals and decency prohibit. Confiscation of property to be abolished for ever. The King and his successors to swear at their coronation, to observe faithfully this constitutional charter.

The treaty of Fontainbleau, between the allied powers and the Emperor Napoleon, consisted of the undermentioned stipulations. Napoleon renounces for himself, his successors, and descendants, as well as for all the members of his family, all right of sovereignty in France, in Italy, or in any other country. Their majesties, the Emperor Napoleon, and Maria Louisa, to retain their titles and rank, to be enjoyed during their lives. The mother, the brother, sisters, nephews, and nieces of the Emperor, to retain, wherever they may reside, the title of princes and princesses of his family.

The duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla, to be granted in full sovereignty to her Majesty, the

Empress Maria Louisa, to pass to her son, and to the descendants in the right line. Her son to take the title of Prince of Parma, &c. The Isle of Elba,*

* The Island of Elba is situated in the Mediterranean Sea, between Italy and the Island of Corsica. in lat. 42 deg. 50 min. North lon. 10 deg. 15 min. E. from London. It is separated from Tuscany by the channel of Piombino, which is four miles in width, between the northernmost part of the Island, and the town of Piombino. In this channel there is sufficient depth of water for ships of the line. This Island was known to the Greeks by the name of Æthulivo ; and to the Romans by that of Ilva. It was held with Piombino, by the Appiani, as the fief of the empire, till Charles V. transferred it to Cosmo I. Duke of Florence. The form of the Island is very irregular ; the length from East to West is about fourteen miles : and the breadth between eight and nine miles. " It contains a population of 13,700 inhabitants prior to the invasion of Tuscany by the French : Porto Ferrajo belonged to the Grand Duke Porto Longone to the King of Naples, and the greater part of the Island to the Prince of Piombino. In 1810, the rights of Tuscany were ceded by the treaty of Luniville to the Infant of Spain, Duke of Parma, which was afterwards seized by Bonaparte the same year. Elba has been renowned for its mines from time immemorial. Aristotle makes mention of them, and Virgil makes especial mention of them.

*Ilva insula inexhaustis chalybum generosa metallis.**

The whole Island presents numerous mountains separated by deep vallies, and some plains of considerable extent, amongst which is that of Laconia. The south-west part is the most elevated, and is composed of black and white granite, susceptible of a fine polish, in an old quarry, on the south shore may be seen several pillars and basons roughly hewn, and left unfinished : under this granite is a stratum of slate. The north-east and south-east parts are chiefly argillaceous slate, and iron stone, with a quarry of grey marble, and some veins of serpentine. On the north-east part of the island is the hill or mine of iron ore, which supplies most of the forges of Italy. To go from Porto Ferrajo to the iron mine, it is requisite to cross the bay, and ascend the mountain by a very rugged path : the sides of which are full of orchards, with a few orange-trees. On the East side of the mountain is Rio, a village inhabited by miners. Under this mountain is the only rivulet in Elba, the water gushes out in such abundance, that it turns seventeen mills in the course of one mile, where the rivulet falls into the sea. The circumference of the iron hill is near three miles, and the depth of the ore to the slaty foundation about 300 feet. The ore is beautiful, abounding in rainbow shoots and crystallizations. Of this ore there is annually exported about 35,000,000 pounds weight. About 4,000 tons of salt are made annually near Porto Ferrajo. There is also a tunny fishery at the same place, worth annually 1,300l. At the south-east cape is the Montedella Calamita, so called from the loadstone with which it abounds. The substance is ferruginous, and appears as if it had passed through a very violent fire without vitrification. The soil of Elba is very narrow, with scanty room for cultivation, and few places level for corn. It produces little more than six months provision for its inhabitants. There

* Elba, an Island rich in inexhaustible mines of steel.

adopted by his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon, as the place of his residence, shall form, during his life, a separate principality, which shall be possessed by him in full sovereignty and property. The Emperor Napoleon also to be granted an annual revenue of two millions of francs, in rent charge, in the great book of France, of which one million shall be in reversion to the Empress! All the powers to employ their good offices to cause the flag and territory of the isle of Elba to be respected by the Barbary powers; and those powers to be assimilated to those with France. There should be reserved in the territories renounced by his Majesty Napoleon, domains, or rent charges, in the great book of France, producing a revenue, clear of all deductions and charges, of 2,500,000 francs: those domains, or rents, to be disposed of to the Princes and Princesses of his family, and divided among them in such a manner as to produce a revenue in the following proportion:

are several springs of excellent water in the Island. Among the animals and birds of this Island, are wild boars, hedge hogs, partridges, quails, Canary birds, Nightingales, Ortolans, &c. Porto Ferrago is the capital port, it is situated in the north of the island, and contains a population of 5,000 persons. It is built on a shelving rock, that closes in a circular bay; the land all around is high and woody; the entrance to the bay is wide and spacious, but open to the north-east wind, which blows with great violence. The streets and fortifications rise one above another, like rows of seats in an amphitheatre. A commodious quay communicates with all the streets, by means of large flights of steps: the gates are decorated with sculpture. Here is a prison which reaches considerably beneath the surface of the earth, where Count Kelly Pizano was confined nineteen years, for eloping with a nun from a convent at Pisa! Porto Longon is situated on the eastern part of the island, it stands on the north-east promontory of a long bay; it is a considerable fortress. At the bottom of the bay is a projecting rock, with a small castle upon it, which defends and keeps the entrance of the harbour. At the foot of the hills, are small villages, full of vineyards, and cottages, intersected with gravel paths, and enclosed with hedges of Arbutas, which are covered peculiarly beautiful by the scarlet bomes that almost cover the bushes. On the south side is a fine well, under the rock, where ships send their boats to take in water. There are several towns and villages on the island, the principal of which are, St. Pierre de Campo, situated in a small bay, on the south side of the island: Castle Liberas, Merilano, and Rio.—For the above interesting account of Elba, we are indebted to that highly respectable and well conducted periodical work, *The European Magazine*.—Vide *European Mag.* Vol. lxv. p. 410.

	Francs.
To Madame the mother (Letitia Bonaparte),	300,000
King Joseph and his Queen, - -	500,000
King Louis, - - - -	200,000
Queen Hortense, and to her children, - -	400,000
King Jerome, and his Queen, - -	400,000
Princess Eliza, Grand Duchess of Florence, -	300,000
Princess of Borghese (Paulina Bonaparte), married first to General Le Clerc, and afterward to the Roman Prince Borghese, -	300,000
Total	2,400,000

The Prince and Princesses to retain beside, their property, of whatever nature, moveable or immoveable. The annual pension of the Empress Josephine to be reduced to one million in domains, or in inscriptions in the great book of France; to continue to enjoy all her private property, with power to dispose of it. Prince Eugene Beauharnois to have a suitable establishment out of France.

The property which his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon possesses in France, either as extraordinary or private domain, attached to the crown; the funds placed by the Emperor either in the great book of France, in the bank of France, in the *actions de forets*, or in any other manner, and which his Majesty abandons to the crown, to be reserved as a capital not to exceed two millions, to be expended in gratifications, in favor of such persons whose names shall be contained in a list to be signed by the Emperor Napoleon, to be transmitted to the French government. All the crown diamonds to remain in France. The Emperor Napoleon to return to the treasury, and to the other public chests, all the sums, and effects, that might have been taken out by his orders, with an exception of what has been appropriated from the civil list. The debts of the household of the Emperor Napoleon, such as they were on the day of the present treaty, to be immediately discharged out of the arrears due by the public treasury to the civil list. The obligations of the *Mont Napoleon*, of Milan, towards all the creditors, whether Frenchmen or foreigners, to be exactly fulfilled. That necessary passports be given

for the free passage of the Emperor Napoleon, the Empress, the Princes, Princesses, and all their suites, who wish to establish themselves out of France: and that they shall be furnished with proper escorts. The French imperial guard to furnish a detachment of from twelve to fifteen hundred men, to accompany the Emperor Napoleon to the place of his embarkation. A corvette, and necessary transport vessels, to convey the Emperor to the place of his embarkation. The Emperor to be allowed to take with him, and retain as his guard, four hundred men, volunteers, as well as officers, sub-officers, and soldiers. No Frenchman who may have followed the Emperor Napoleon, or his family, shall be held to have forfeited his right as such, by not returning to France within three years.

The Polish troops in the service of France, to be allowed to return home; and retain their arms, and baggage, as a testimony of their honorable services. The officers, sub-officers, and soldiers to retain the decorations which have been granted to them, and the pensions annexed to these decorations.

The high allied powers guarantee the execution of all the above articles.

Done at Paris, the 11th of April, 1814.

The above treaty was signed by the Prince de Metternich, the Count de Stadion, the Count de Rasoumouffsky, the Count de Nesselrode, Lord Viscount Castlereagh, Baron de Hardenberg, Marshal Ney, and Calincourt, Duke of Vicenza.

The treaty of peace between France and the allied powers, embraced the following objects. France to preserve the integrity of its limits, as they existed on January 1, 1792. The frontiers between the French territory, the *Pays de Vaud*, and the different portions of the territory of the Republic of Geneva, (which will make a part of Switzerland,) to remain the same as they were before the incorporation of Geneva with France. On the side of the Pyrenees, the frontiers to remain as they were, between the two kingdoms of France and Spain, on January 1, 1792. The principality of Avignon, the county Venaissin, the county Montbelhard, and all the appendages which formerly belonged to Germany, to be

included within the frontier above indicated. To receive the communication of the city of Geneva, with other parts of the territory of Switzerland situated on the Lake; the use of the road by Vivsoy to be common to the two countries. The navigation of the Rhine, from the point where it becomes navigable to the sea, and reciprocally, shall be free in such a manner that it can be interdicted to no one. Holland placed under the sovereignty of the house of Orange, and to receive an increase of territory: the title and exercise of the sovereignty, in no case to belong to any Prince, wearing, or called to wear a foreign crown.

The states of Germany to be independent, and united by a federated bond. Switzerland to be independent, and governed by itself. Italy beyond the limits of the territories to be restored to Austria, to be composed of sovereign states. The island of Malta, and its dependencies, to belong in full property and sovereignty, to his Britannic Majesty. His Britannic Majesty to restore to France, the colonies, fisheries, and establishments of all kinds, which France possessed on January 1, 1792. In the seas and continents of America, France, and Asia, with the exception of Tobago, St. Lucie, and the Isle of France: that part of St. Domingo ceded to France by the peace of Basle, to be given to his Catholic Majesty. The King of Sweden to cede Guadaloupe to France. Guyiana to be restored by Portugal to France. His Britannic Majesty engages to secure the commerce, and safety of persons in the limits of the British sovereignty in India; while his Christian Majesty engages to construct no work of fortification in those establishments which are to be restored to him, and situated within the limits of the British sovereignty on the continent of India. The right of the French to fishing on the great bank of Newfoundland, to be as it was in 1792. The port of Antwerp to be solely a commercial port. The allied powers renounce all claims for sums, on account of contracts, furnishings, or advances of whatever kind made to France, in the different wars which have taken place since 1792. And his Most Christian Majesty *vice versa*. Within two months, all the powers engaged in the present war to send plenipotentiaries to Vienna, to regulate in a general congress, the arrangements

necessary to complete the stipulation of the present treaty.

(Signed) PRINCE DE BENEVENTO.
PRINCE METTERNICH.
J. P. COUNT STADION.

An additional article was added to the treaty with Russia, namely, That the duchy of Warsaw, being under the government of a provisional council, established by Russia, a special commission should be appointed to examine the liquidation, and all the arrangements relative to their reciprocal pretensions. In additional articles relative to the treaty with Great Britain, it is specified. That his Most Christian Majesty participates, without reserve, in all sentiments of his Britannic Majesty, relative to a *species of commerce*; which is repugnant both to the principles of natural justice, and enlightened state of the period in which we live; engages to unite at a future congress, his efforts to those of his Britannic Majesty to cause it to be pronounced by all Christian powers, the abolition of the trade in negroes, so that the said trade shall universally cease; as it shall definitively cease in all respects in the *port of France*, after a *period of five years*; and besides that, during that period, no one shall traffic in slaves, to be imported or sold, except in the colonies of the state to which he is subject. Other articles related to the liquidation of debts, and expences of prisoners of war, &c.

These additional articles were signed by the Prince of Benevento, Lord Viscount Castlereagh, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Viscount Cathcart, and the honorable Lieutenant-general Charles Stewart.

The articles relative to the slave trade being tolerated in France for five years, excited the most indignant sensations throughout the British empire. It was fairly and truly argued, That if that "species of commerce was repugnant to the principles of natural justice," as the very article of the treaty expressly mentioned, why tolerate it even for a day. It was open by a connivance at that infernal commerce, the *very thought of which wickedness was sin*. In answer to the immense multitude of petitions presented on the subject, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent was most graciously pleased to intimate, that at the approaching congress, every effort

should be used to procure the entire abolition of the slave trade.

The immortal Wellington, with his victorious army, had crossed the Pyrenees, and proudly planted that standard under which the Edwards, the Henrys, and the Marlboroughs had so fought, in France. We left the Noble Marquis at St. Jean de Luz. He dispatched on February 14, 1814, General Sir R. Hill, to drive in the enemy's piquets on the Joyeuse river; which he effected, and obliged General Harispe to retire with loss, towards St. Martin. General Murillo's Spanish division, after driving in the enemy's advanced posts, was ordered to move towards St. Palais; while the second division, under Lieutenant-general Sir W. Stewart, was to attack in front. These troops made a most gallant attack upon the French, and the action lasted till after dark: the enemy was driven from his position, when ten officers were taken, and above two hundred privates. On Feb. 15, the enemy retired across the river at St. Palais, and were pursued by Sir Rowland Hill, and driven across the Gave de Mauléon. The 92d regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-colonel Cameron, made a fine attack upon two battalions of French infantry, posted in the village of Arrivette, from which they were driven with considerable loss. The enemy retired across the Gave d'Oleron, and took up a strong position in the neighbourhood of Sauveterre. The passage of the Gave d'Oleron being passed, Sir R. Hill, and Sir H. Clinton, moved towards Orthes, near which the enemy was strongly posted, and waiting to oppose the passage of the river by Sir R. Hill. Marshal Beresford carried the village of St. Boes, after an obstinate resistance. Lieutenant-colonel Colborne, supported by Major-general Brisbane, Major-general Anson, Colonel Keane, and Sir Thomas Picton, was enabled to dislodge the enemy from the heights. In the mean time Sir Rowland Hill had forced the passage of the Gave, above Orthes, and then moved on towards St. Lever. The French now began to retreat in the greatest haste and confusion; and Sir Stapelton Cotton attacked those of the enemy whom Sir R. Hill had driven from the high road, and made many prisoners. The French were pursued until dark, when the Marquis halted in the neighbourhood of Sault de

Navailly. The whole country was covered with the dead bodies of the French.

After this brilliant engagement, which took place on February 27, the Marquis of Wellington passed the river Adour. The enemy retreated upon Agen. Lieutenant-general Sir J. Hope had crossed that river below Bayonne, in order to take possession of both banks of it at it's mouth. The French conceiving that the means of crossing the river which Sir John Hope had at his command, viz. Rafts made of pontoons, had not enabled him to cross a large force, in the course of the 23d, attacked the corps which he had sent over on that evening: this corps consisted of six hundred men of the second brigade, commanded by Major-general the honorable E. Stopford, who repulsed the enemy immediately.

Sir John Hope invested the citadel of Bayonne on the 25th, and Lieutenant-general Don Freyre moved forward with the Spanish army. General Hope now invested the citadel of Bayonne more closely than he had done before, and he attacked the village of St. Etienne, which he carried, having taken a gun and some prisoners: Bayonne, Pied de Port, and Navarrens, were now invested; and the army having passed the Adour, were in possession of all the great communications across the river, after having beaten the enemy and taken their magazines.

The Marquis of Wellington, after his arrival at Bourdeaux, gained an easy entrance into France, where his victorious army joined that of the allies who had entered Paris.

Agreeable to the treaty of Fontainbleau, Napoleon Bonaparte left France in his Britannic Majesty's ship the Undaunted, Captain Usher. That naval officer afterward communicated an account of his conveying the *ci-devant* Emperor of France to Elba, in the following narrative:

"Soon after my arrival at Frejus, (says Capt. Usher,) Count Bertrand, Grand Marshal, informed me, that it was the Emperor's wish to see me, in his acknowledged situation, as Sovereign of the Isle of Elba. When I was presented, (adds Capt. Usher,) Napoleon said, 'He was once a great enemy to England, but now was a sincere

friend.' He frequently observed to Captain Usher, that the English was a great and generous nation. He frequently questioned Captain Usher, on wind, weather, and other nautical questions; the Captain the Austrian, Prussian, Russian, and English commissioners, sat down at table with the *Great Napoleon*. The conversation was interesting. Captain Usher, with great freedom of inquiry, which so nobly characterises an Englishman, inquired of Napoleon, 'If he did not issue his Milan decree for forcing America to quarrel with England?' Bonaparte did not deny this allegation against him, but added, 'That all his plans were of an immense scale; and *would* have been *finished* in *four* or *five years!*' Prior to his departure, an immense mob had assembled before his hotel. He sent for Captain Usher. His sword remained on the table, and he remained very thoughtful. Napoleon said, 'The French are a very fickle people.' No sooner had he uttered these words, but ringing the bell, he ordered the Grand Marshal to be sent for, and inquired of him, 'If all was ready?' Being answered in the affirmative, he turned to Captain Usher, and said, 'Allons,' 'Let us go.' With his usual alertness he hastened to his carriage, in which Captain Usher seated himself. When Napoleon embarked, he was handed into the boat by a nephew of Sir Sidney Smith, a *singular coincidence;* Lieutenant Smith had been confined in a French prison near eight years; Captained Usher introduced him to Napoleon, when he made use of these memorable words: 'Nephew to Sir Sidney Smith; I met him in Egypt.' When he went on board, he walked round the ship, while the crew crouded around him; and, for the first time in his life, he felt confidence in a mob. His spirits seemed to revive, and on the following morning he told Captain Usher, that he had never slept better: he asked a thousand questions, and seemed quite initiated in all nautical matters. At breakfast and dinner there was a great deal of conversation; Bonaparte spoke of the Scheldt expedition; Captain Usher asked, if he thought it would be successful, he replied, 'Never;' and turning towards the Austrian commissioners, he said, 'I wrote from Vienna, that the expedition was intended against Antwerp.' He then said to Captain Usher, that his motive in annexing Holland to France, was for a naval purpose; and that

he thought the Zuyder Zee, particularly well adapted for exercising his conscripts. At breakfast one morning he asked the Captain to bring to a neutral brig that was passing; Captain Usher laughing, said, 'That he was astonished his Majesty would give such an order, as it was contrary to his system to denationalize:' Bonaparte turned round, and giving the Captain a pretty hard nip, said, 'Ah! Captain.' As the vessel was passing the Alps, Napoleon leaned on Captain Usher's arm for about half an hour, looking earnestly at them, Captain Usher said, 'Your Majesty once passed them with better fortune.' He laughed, and liked the compliment. He then said, 'That he had been once wounded in the knee, by an English serjeant.' He produced a portrait of his son the King of Rome, and one of the Empress Maria Louisa. Bonaparte was anxious for Captain Usher to anchor at Ajaccio, the place of his birth, but the wind changing, rendered it impossible. He was dressed very plain, wearing a green coat, with the decorations of the legion of honor. It was Captain Usher's opinion, that the whole length portrait of this extraordinary man, with the cocked hat, and his arm folded in his breast, as walking in the grounds of Malmaison, is the best possible likeness of him."

After the battle of Orthes, the victorious Wellington entered Thoulouse, and soon after joined the allies at Paris: and in that great city, so lately the seat of Bonaparte's glory and splendor, were assembled Alexander, Frederick William, Francis II. Wellington, Blucher,†

† MARSHAL VON BLUCHER was born in Pomerania, in 1743. His military career was commenced in "The Seven Years War." He served under the celebrated Zieten. At the memorable battle of Rosbach, young Blucher greatly distinguished himself. He was in the regiment of the Red Hussars, but after twenty years service quitted it, in consequence of the promotion of a junior officer. He then retired for a short time, and employed his time in cultivating his paternal estates; and in this seclusion, it is said, that he devoted himself considerably to literature, and the fine arts. Upon the death of Frederic the Great, he again entered into martial service, and obtained a squadron of horse in his old regiment. In the revolutionary campaign, Blucher was in most of the sanguinary conflicts which took place along the banks of the Rhine. When the French invaded Prussia, in 1806, he made a masterly retreat of 20,000 men, in the face of 60,000 French. At the battles of Auerstadt and Prentzl, he was eminently conspicuous for his courage and valor. Being besieged in Lubec, when summoned to surrender, he replied, "I will never surrender, till I have shed the last drop of my blood." The city was, however, stormed, and Blucher taken prisoner,

Schwartzenberg, Hill,† Beresford, Cotton, and other heroes of the peninsula.

In consequence of the glorious termination of the war, the Most Noble the Marquis of Wellington, was created Duke of Wellington. Sir Rowland Hill, was elevated to the peerage, by the title of Baron Hill. Sir John Hope, was created Lord Niddry. Sir Thomas Graham, Lord Lyndoch. And Sir Stapleton Cotton, Lord Combermere.

In the month of June, his Grace the Duke of Wellington arrived in England: and on June 27, Lord Bathurst

but was afterward exchanged for Marshal Victor. At the peace of Tilsit, he again retired into Swedish Pomerania. When Prince Hohenloe capitulated to Bernadotte, Blucher by a *ruse de guare*, succeeded in saving 5,000 men, under his command. When the King of Prussia joined the allies against France, he was appointed commander in chief of the Prussian army: and gloriously signalised himself in the battles of Bautzen, Katzbach, and Leipsic. On his arrival in England, the Prussian hero was received with the most flattering attention by all ranks, from the Prince to the peasant. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, presented him, on the day he arrived, with a medallion, containing his own portrait, superbly set with jewels, which he suspended with his own hands round the neck of the gallant veteran. A vast crowd assembled every morning before his apartments in St. James's; and he was honored with the warm caresses of the British fair, many of whom sent him amatory epistles; sacrificing delicacy and decorum to a foolish and romantic curiosity. The King of Prussia created him, while in England, Prince of Wahlstadt, in Silesia, with a suitable territory and revenues. A little before his departure, Prince Blucher, in a public assembly, thus expressed his sense of the favor he had received from the inhabitants of this country: "Had not I a wife and children, whose inclinations and convenience it is my wish and duty to consult, I declare to you, I would never leave this blessed country. I cannot find words to express the true feelings of my grateful heart, for all the kindness I have received."

† ROWLAND LORD HILL is descended from an ancient and highly respectable family in Shropshire. One of his ancestors, Sir Rowland Hill, served the high office of Lord Mayor of London, in the reign of Henry VIII. He was the intimate friend of Bishop Ridley. The late Sir Rowland Hill left three sons, Sir Richard Hill, who succeeded to the title and estates, and for many years was a Representative in parliament for the county of Salop: Sir John Hill, and the Reverend Rowland Hill, of Surrey Chapel, so universally known, so generally respected. Lord Hill is the fourth son of Sir John Hill, to whom the Baronetage came, upon the death Sir Richard, in 1808. He was born in 1772. The first distinguished service in which Lord Hill appeared, was in the expedition to Egypt: but it was in the Peninsula that the wreaths of glory which encircles him were acquired. In the battle of Talavera he was eminently conspicuous, and in the heat of the action was wounded: and in all the subsequent battles in the Peninsula, his heroism was pre-eminently displayed. His Lordship was presented with an elegant Sword, by the Corporation of the City of London, which was delivered to him, with an appropriate Speech by the Chamberlain.

moved in the house of peers, "That the thanks of the house, be given to his Grace the Duke of Wellington, for his eminent and unremitting services to his Majesty and the country; and that the Lord Chancellor do deliver the same to the Duke of Wellington, in his place." Lord Darnley suggested, as an appropriate mark of respect to his Grace, that all their Lordships should attend in their robes.

On the day following, the Duke of Wellington being introduced, the Lord Chancellor addressed his Grace as follows:

"*My Lord Duke of Wellington,*

"In obedience to the commands of their Lordships, I have on this occasion to communicate to your Grace, the thanks of this house, and the cordial congratulations of their Lordships, on your return from your continental service, and on introduction to a seat of the very highest rank and dignity in this house. Those high and distinguished honors have been well and eminently merited by your Grace, by a long series of splendid and signal services, performed in various places and situations; but more especially on the continent of Europe. The cordial and applauding thanks of the house, the highest honorary distinction in the power of their Lordships to bestow, have not only been most frequently and repeatedly voted to you, with the most perfect unanimity; but your Grace has had the additional satisfaction of being the medium and channel through which the like honors have been conveyed, at various periods, to other gallant and meritorious officers, who commensurately distinguished themselves, under your Grace's directions and command. In the instance of your Grace also is to be seen, the first and most honorable distinction of a member of this house being, at his first introduction, placed in the very highest and most distinguished rank amongst their Lordships, and in the peerage. No language, no expression of mine, however fully I feel impressed with their magnitude and importance, can do justice to your great and unparalleled services and merits; their nature and character is such, as will render the name of Wellington immortal, and will constitute one of the most brilliant epochs in the history of this country. They have been frequently and justly felt by this house, and repeatedly

made the subject of its thanks and applause. In the sentiments so often and so justly expressed by the house, I have for my own humble part, most fully and cordially participated. The wisdom, gallantry, and exertions, so frequently displayed by your Grace, in a long series of services in the kingdoms of Portugal and Spain, is beyond any language I can use to characterise, or express. I feel a conscious pride and satisfaction in being the organ of communicating, in person, on this auspicious occasion, the recent vote of thanks of this house."

The Duke of Wellington, evidently under strong feelings of embarrassment, spoke to the following effect: He assured his Lordship, and the house, he felt himself overwhelmed by the strength of his feelings, as occasioned, by what he must consider, as the very flattering language far beyond his personal merits, in which the expressions of their Lordships' favor and approbation, as conveyed to him that day; and for which he had to tender his most sincere and grateful thanks. The successes which had attended his humble but zealous efforts in the service of his country, he had principally to attribute to the ample support which he had received from his Prince, his government, and country; and also to the zealous co-operation and assistance which he had received from his gallant and meritorious companions in arms; and the valor and exertions of that army which he had the honor to command. The support which he had thus received, encouraged and excited him, and gave rise to that conduct, in which, by the favor of parliament, its unanimous approbation and applause had been pronounced; for these honors he felt most gratefully indebted. These, together with the very kind and flattering manner in which the noble Lord was pleased to express himself, he repeated, were sufficient to overwhelm one who felt unconscious of deserving such a degree of panegyric and eulogium. He could assure their Lordships, he had endeavored to serve his country and his Prince, to the very best of his power, and abilities; and that he would always endeavor so to do whenever occasion might so require, in the best manner in which his limited capacity would allow him.

His Grace was repeatedly cheered throughout the whole of his modest and unassuming speech. His Grace

was dressed in a Field-marshal's uniform, with the insignia of the order of the Garter.

In the House of Commons, on June 29. Lord Castlereagh, in an eloquent speech, recounting the splendid services of the Duke of Wellington, moved the thanks of the house, and an address of congratulation on his return. His Lordship then proposed, that a deputation of fifteen of the members to wait upon his Grace, amongst whom were the noble mover, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Ponsonby, Mr. Whitbread, and Mr. W. Wynne.

On July 1, Lord Castlereagh informed the house, that the Duke was ready to appear in the house. His Grace was called in, and thus addressed the house:

"MR. SPEAKER,

"I was anxious to be permitted to attend this house, in order to return my thanks in person for the honor done me in deputing a committee of the house to congratulate me on my return to this country; after the house had animated my exertions by their applause on every occasion that appeared to them to merit their approbation; and after they had been so liberal in the bill, by which they followed up the gracious favors of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in conferring upon me the noblest gift a subject has ever received.

"I hope I shall not be thought presumptuous, if I take this opportunity of expressing my admiration of the great efforts made by this house, and by the country, at a moment of unexampled pressure and difficulty, in order to support on a great scale, those operations by which the contest in which we were engaged has been brought to so fortunate a conclusion. By the wise policy of parliament, government were enabled to give the necessary support to the operations carried on under my direction. The confidence reposed in me by his Majesty's ministers, and commander in chief; the gracious favor conferred on me by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and the reliance I had on the support of my gallant friends, the General officers, and the bravery of the officers and troops of the army, encouraged me to carry on the operations in which I was engaged in such a manner as to draw from this house those repeated marks of their approbation, for which I now return them my sincere thanks. Sir, it is impossible for me to express the gra-

titude which I feel. I can only assure the house, that I shall always be ready to serve my King and country, in any capacity in which my services may be considered as useful and necessary."

As soon as the Duke had ended, the Right Honorable Charles Abbot, the Speaker of the House of Commons, made the following eloquent and brilliant speech to his Grace.

"MY LORD,

"Since that I had the honor of addressing you from this place, a series of eventful years has elapsed, but none without some mark and note of your glory.

"The military triumphs which your valor has achieved on the banks of the Douro, and the Tagus, the Ebro, and the Garoune, have called forth the spontaneous applause of admiring nations. Those triumphs, it is needless on this day to recount: their names have been written by your conquering sword in the annals of Europe, and we shall hand them down with exultation to our children's children.

"It is not, however, the grandeur of military success which has alone fixed our admiration, and commanded our applause; it has been that generous and lofty spirit which inspired your troops with unbounded confidence, and taught them to know, that the day of battle was always a day of victory; that moral courage and enduring fortitude, which in perilous times, when gloomy doubt had beset ordinary minds, stood nevertheless unshaken: and that ascendancy of character, which uniting the energies of jealous and rival nations, enabled you to wield at will the fate and fortune of mighty empires.

"For the repeated thanks and grants bestowed upon you by this House, in gratitude for your many and eminent services. You have thought fit this day to offer us your acknowledgments, but this nation well knows it is largely your debtor. It owes to you the proud satisfaction, that amidst the constellation of illustrious warriors, who have recently visited our country, we ought to present to them a leader of our own, to whom all by common acclamation conceded the pre-eminence; and when the will of heaven, and the common destinies of our

nature shall have swept away the present generation, you will have your great name an imperishable monument, exciting others to like deeds of glory; and serving at once to adorn, defend, and perpetuate the existence of this country, amongst the ruling nations of the earth.

"It now remains only that we congratulate your Grace upon the high and important mission* on which you are about to proceed: and we doubt not, that the same splendid talents so conspicuous in war, will maintain with equal authority, firmness, and temper, our national honour and interest in peace."

Bonaparte, prior to his abdication, had released the King of Spain, Ferdinand VIIth, from his long captivity. A nation of brave and enlightened patriots hailed the event as most conspicuous, which restored to them their beloved Ferdinand! But how short-sighted are the views of mortals. That event which was fondly expected to have diffused happiness throughout the country, plunged the whole nation into grief, and the deepest afflictions. Ferdinand possessed not one solitary virtue: his soul was the very fungus of the most absurd superstition and cruel bigotry. No sooner was the diadem (preserved by his faithful subjects) placed on his head, than he pursued a system of conduct the most tyrannical and oppressive: he restored all the antient abuses in their full plenitude. The prisons were full of patriots. The two Mina's, uncle and nephew, who distinguished themselves during the Peninsular war, by their activity as leaders of the Guerillas, made a fruitless endeavour to raise the standard of revolt, and to gain possession of Pampeluna, both the Mina's were arrested at Paris, where they had fled for protection at the solicitation of the Spanish ambassador. Two Spanish officers who had fled to Gibraltar, were arrested and given up by the governor of that place. Mr. Whitbread made a motion on this subject in the House of Commons on November 22, 1814. He designated these men as faithful subjects of Ferdinand: the only crime of one being that of publishing a work, called, "The Inquisition unmasked." In fact, the conduct of the restored King of Spain gave offence to all Europe, the Pope and his adherents excepted.

* His Grace had been appointed ambassador to France, and also, a plenipotentiary to the congress at Vienna.

We have hitherto carefully avoided breaking the connexion of our history, by a review of one war which resulted from the pre-eminent power of Bonaparte, namely, the war with the United States of America, of which we shall now give a brief sketch. James Maddison, the President, was the complete tool of Napoleon: and to his impetuous conduct alone, was the breach between England and America owing. During the administration of Mr. Perceval, the Orders of Council were issued, so destructive to the commercial interests of America. A feeble retaliation was attempted to be made by the non-intercourse act,—the pressing of American seamen, and the searching of American ships for British seamen, were the ostensible causes of a war, in which many displays of British valour were exhibited: but the *real cause* was the predominant influence of a French faction headed by the President, who had long wished to involve the States in a war with Great Britain. It ought never to be forgotten, that America was up in arms against England, when she was contending against the whole of Europe for that liberty and those principles, which alone could secure the peace and prosperity of its different powers. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in his speech at proroguing parliament on July 30, 1814, observed, "I regret the continuance of hostilities with the United States of America. Notwithstanding the unprovoked aggression of that country, and the circumstances under which it took place, I am sincerely desirous of the restoration of peace between the two nations, upon conditions honorable to both." After many gallant naval actions, in which the Americans were made to experience the galling effects of British valour, the war assumed a character of greater decision and energy. The military operations in Canada had been on a partial scale, but at length it was resolved to make an attack upon the capital, the seat of government of the United States, the city of Washington.* Major-general Ross,

* Washington is seated at the junction of the rivers Potomac, and the Branch, extending about four miles up each, including a tract of territory scarcely to be exceeded in point of convenience, salubrity, and beauty, by any in the world. It is divided into squares or grand divisions; by streets running due N. and S. and E. and W. each of which leading streets are 160 feet wide, including a pavement of ten feet, and a gravel walk of thirty feet, planted with trees on each side. The River Tiber, which is the principal stream that passes through the city, is col-

and rear-admiral Cockburn, were employed on this expedition. The troops having landed at the village of Benedict, on the right bank of the river Partuxent, commenced its march, and advanced within sixteen miles of Washington, Admiral Cockburn duly co-operating with his maritime force. The American army was strongly posted at Bladensburg, and being attacked by General Ross, were totally defeated, and the English army entered Washington. Here the capital, including the Senate-house and House of Representatives, the Arsenal, the Dock-yard, the Treasury, the War-office, the President's Palace, the Rope-walk, the great Bridge across the Potowmack, a frigate nearly ready for launching, and a sloop of war were destroyed. The British troops, after performing this important service, returned to Benedict. Two divisions were made while the main attack was going on: one towards Baltimore, and the other up the Potowmack, against Fort Washington, under Captain Gordon. The expedition against Washington was planned with infinite judgment, and conducted with profound intrepidity. The Americans had a great superiority of force, their troops amounting to between eight and nine thousand, and the British amounting to little more than fifteen hundred; but the enemy was unable to withstand the irresistible attack of the bayonet. General Ross modestly ascribed (in his dispatches) the first suggestion of the plan, of which this expedition was assigned to the luminous judgment of his co-adjutor Admiral Cockburn. A squadron of seventeen vessels of the enemy in the River Partuxent, under the command of Commodore Barney, was destroyed.

The great success of the British arms at Washington was, however, followed by a disasterous attack upon Baltimore, in which the gallant General Ross perished, and many of his troops. The Americans had taken precautionary measures to impel the progress of the English, by sinking vessels at the mouth of the harbour, which prevented the approach of our ships. In Canada also,

lected in a grand reservoir, besides the capital (or houses for the legislative bodies) whence it is carried in pipes to different parts, while its surplus water falls down in beautiful cascades, through the public gardens into a canal. Such was this beautiful city before its destruction. It is now rebuilding. It is 100 miles S. W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 38 53. lon. 77. 15. W.

where there had been a chequered scene of military operations, sometimes in favor of the English, and sometimes of the enemy, Sir George Prevost, who had been uniformly unfortunate, was defeated in an attack upon Plattsburgh. With respect to these events in America, His Royal Highness animadverted upon in the following terms, in his speech to Parliament on November 8, 1814.

" It would have given me great satisfaction to have been enabled to communicate to you the termination of the war between this country and the United States of America.

" Although this war originated in the most unprovoked aggression on the part of the government of the United States, and was calculated to promote the designs of the common enemy of Europe against the rights and independence of all other nations, I never have ceased to entertain a sincere desire to bring it to a conclusion on just and honorable terms.

" I am still engaged in negociations* for this purpose, the success of them must, however, depend on my disposition being met with corresponding sentiments on the part of the enemy.

" The operations of his Majesty's forces by sea and land in the Chesapeake, in the course of the present year, have been attended with the most excellent and successful results.

" The flotilla of the enemy in the Partuxent has been destroyed. The signal defeat of their land forces enabled a detachment of his Majesty's army to take possession of the city of Washington; and the spirit of enterprize which has characterised all the movements in that quarter, has produced a deep and sensible impression of the calamities of a war in which they have been so wantonly involved.

" The expedition directed from Halifax to the northern coasts of the United States, has terminated in a manner not less satisfactory. The successful course of this operation has been followed by the immediate admission of the extensive and important district east of the Penobicot River, to his Majesty's arms.

" In adverting to these events, I am confident you

* Plenipotentiaries were then assembled at Ghent for concluding a peace, which was at length happily effected with Great Britain.

will be disposed to render full justice to the valour and discipline which have distinguished his Majesty's land and sea forces; and you will regret with me the severe loss the country has sustained by the fall of the gallant Commander of his Majesty's troops in the advance upon Baltimore.

"I availed myself of the earliest opportunity afforded by the state of affairs in Europe, to detach a considerable force to the River St. Laurence; but its arrival could not possibly take place till an advanced period of the campaign.

"Notwithstanding the reverse which appears to have occurred on Lake Champlain, I entertain the most confident expectation, as well from the amount as from the description of the British force now serving in Canada, that the ascendancy of his Majesty's arms throughout that part of North America, will be effectually established."*

Much severe animadversion was, however, made in parliament on the manner in which the American war had been conducted. Lord Darnley and Lord Grenville, particularly the latter, censured the conduct of the ministers. "British frigates (exclaimed his Lordship) have been seen striking their flags, and the coast has been blockaded by the privateers of the enemy." The Marquis of Buckingham also made a motion on the loss of the flotilla on Lake Erie. A monument was voted by Parliament to the memory of the gallant General Ross.†

The British government had entered into a treaty with Ferdinand the ex-King of Sicily, to carry on war against Joachim Murat, and by a treaty which Austria had entered into with the King of Naples, Lord Castlereagh had agreed on the part of England, to grant a supply to Murat. In the conferences at Chatillon, the

* Political Register, 1814.

† General Ross served in Holland under Sir R. Abercrombie, and distinguished himself greatly. In 1808, he went to the Mediterranean in the expedition to Calabria, he acquired the highest applause, and at Corunna he gained fresh laurels. In 1813, he was placed under Lord Wellington. At the battle of the Pyrenees, he displayed his wonted courage and intrepidity: he was wounded, and had two horses shot under him. At the attack upon Baltimore, he was struck by a rifle, which only gave him time to recommend his wife and children to his country.

Neapolitan minister proposed certain regulations respecting the different towns and cities of Italy; but it was announced by the Plenipotentiary of Austria, England, Russia, and Prussia, that France had no right to interfere as to any part of the Italian States. Lord William Bentinck entered into several stipulations with the King of Naples and the Genoese, which Lord Castlereagh had counteracted. All that had been done by Lord Bentinck, appeared to have been with a design of soothing Joachim. When this subject was adverted to by Mr. Whitbread, the Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, "That the two treaties were very reconciliatory. England paid a subsidy to Sicily, to defend that island against the King of Naples: the kingdom of Naples was guaranteed to Murat, and he was to be paidnot to make war on Sicily, but for a certain co-operation of his forces as circumstances might require." While North America had been waging war against Great Britain, South America was in a state of civil insurrection. The endeavours of the English to establish a settlement there, had proved abortive, and through the infamous conduct of General Whitelock, the British forces were driven from Buenos Ayres. The revolution in old Spain, in consequence of the invasion of the French, lighted up the sparks of liberty in the Spanish colonies, and occasioned a sanguinary war which yet continues.

END OF THE THIRD BOOK.

APPENDIX.

Visit of the Emperor Alexander, the King of Prussia, the Grand Duchess of Oldenburg, &c. Rejoicings for the Centenary of the elevation of the House of Brunswick to the throne of Great Britain.

Her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess of Oldenburg* having intimated her desire of visiting England, the Prince Regent commanded that the Jason frigate should convey her Highness to this country. She arrived on March 30, 1814, accompanied by her son, Prince Alexander of Oldenburgh, and escorted by the Duke of Clarence; she took up her abode at the Pulteney Hotel. This illustrious lady, impelled by an insatiable thirst of knowledge, was continually engaged in visiting those objects of curiosity more particularly calculated to enlighten the mind. The manufacturing establishments, national institutions, and public buildings, peculiarly attracted her notice. To Oxford she paid two visits, for the purpose of examining the colleges. The Duchess made a tour to the magnificent seats of the Duke of Marlborough, the Marquis of Buckingham, and the Earl of Warwick, at Blenheim, Stow, and Warwick Castle. She examined the extensive works of Mr. Boulton, at Soho, and Mr. Thomason, in Birmingham. The China Manufactory at Worcester, and several others. Her Imperial Highness also devoted considerable attention to

* Catherina Paulowna, Grand Duchess of Oldenburg, is the daughter of the late Emperor Paul, and was born May 21, 1788. She was married to the Duke of Holstein Oldenburg, who died not long after the marriage, leaving one son.

several valuable collections of paintings, particularly the matchless one belonging to the Marquis of Stafford. In fine, almost every day was sedulously devoted to an investigation of objects, which reflected honor upon her taste and understanding.

On June 6, his imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia with his two sons, Marshal Blucher, Prince Garldriske, General Czernicheff, Dr. Wyiel, physician to the Emperor, &c. landed at Dover from the Impregnable and Jason. Count Platoff, General Barclay de Tolli, and Prince Metternich, had previously arrived. Upon the idea that their Majesties would have proceeded from Dover to the capital in a public manner, the road from London to Dover (an extent of seventy-two miles) presented a singular, but pleasing spectacle, from the immense multitude of persons every where stationed to behold the illustrious strangers. The expectant multitude were, however, grievously disappointed, as their Majesties took a private route. The Emperor entered London in a carriage and four, without a single attendant. When he arrived at the Pulteney Hotel, he passed through the lower apartments without being recognised. He ascended the first flight of stairs, when the Prince Gagnarin announced his arrival. The Grand Duchess met him on the stairs. The King of Prussia, his sons, and their numerous suites, arrived privately at Clarence House, St. James's; Marshal Blucher passed through St. James's Park in the Prince Regent's open carriage. He drove to Carlton House, where he was most graciously received by the Prince, who publicly placed a blue ribbon on his shoulder, to which was hung a beautiful medallion, with a likeness of the Prince Regent richly set with diamonds. On the day following, the illustrious visitors went to view Westminster Hall, and the Abbey, the tombs of the illustrious dead: and afterwards the British Museum. The Royal party visited that Grand chef d'ouvre of British architecture, the cathedral of St. Paul's, where they were attended by Dr. Howley, Bishop of London, and Dr. Luxmore, Bishop of Hereford. Marshal Blucher, upon visiting Lord Melville at the Admiralty, minutely investigated the working of the telegraph. When the gallant veteran was standing on this elevated scite, he was so enraptured with the scenes around him, that he exclaimed,

"There is no such place as London in the world." The allied Sovereigns, accompanied by Marshal Blucher and General Platoff went to Ascot-heath races. The Bank excited a great degree of astonishment in the Royal visitors. They were received by the Bank corps of volunteers, who presented arms. The Governor, deputy Governor, and Court of Directors of that magnificent national establishment, conducted them through the various departments of that extensive building.* His imperial Majesty listened with great attention to the explanations which were given of the several offices, and expressed much admiration at the systematic manner in which the business was conducted, observing, "That he was convinced by what he had seen and heard, that the character acquired by the people of England, for their extensive commerce, their wealth, and their liberality, was not more great than they deserved." The Corporation of the City of London, headed by the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, sheriffs, members of the Common Council, &c. waited upon the Sovereigns with an address of congratulation, and also invited them to a banquet in the Guildhall of the City; the address was graciously received, and the invitation accepted of. When at the King's theatre, the Princess of Wales was greeted by the illustrious strangers. The following day, (Sunday) Hyde Park exhibited an unprecedented scene, arising from the immense crowds assembled to view the Sovereigns, who were among the equestrians in that fashionable and beautiful place of resort. Marshal Blucher, owing to the rude and boisterous impetuosity of the vast multitude, was placed in a situation of a most harassing nature: so as to adopt the gallant Marshal's own words, "That the kindness of an English mob was more formidable to him than all the enemies he ever encountered." He was so cruelly persecuted, that he was obliged to alight from his horse, and take refuge in Kensington Gardens; but there, being on foot, he was more annoyed. He set his back against a tree, and was nearly exhausted by the endeavours he had vainly made use of to rid himself of his

* The Emperor complimented, in the most elegant manner, the classic taste of the distinguished architect, John Soane, Esq. R. A. The rotunda particularly attracted his notice, as being justly esteemed an unique specimen of architectural skill.

troublesome friends. The following account of the confusion which prevailed in Hyde Park on this memorable occasion, appeared in one of the public prints. "To give an idea of the distress, and we might almost say, the human misery which arose naturally out of such a vast assemblage as was collected in the Park on Sunday, is almost impossible. Every carriage was filled inside and out, by persons, who, regardless of the common rules of politeness, sought only their own personal convenience, and took possession of the first elevated spot which afforded the prospect of a glimpse of the objects of curiosity. Numberless were the quarrels and broils which resulted from such proceedings. For the most part, however, allowances were made for the crowd, and every accommodation which could be afforded was given. The accommodation, however, was but trivial, when compared with the myriads who were congregated together; and whose distressing cries, arising from the imaginary, as well as just fears, of being crushed together, between and under the wheels of the vehicles, amidst which they were confined, excited the utmost alarm. In vain did those, who, being elevated, saw the impending danger, intreat the crowd to retire. All sense of courtesy was abandoned, and each was obliged as the enegy of despair prompted, to fight their own battles. Many were of course seriously injured, and accidents insurmountable were momentarily occurring. In one place was seen a lady in hysterics; in another, a beautiful female who had been torn from her protector, in the wildest affright, intreating mercy from the overwhelming crowd. In a third place, were parents who had lost their children; and again, children who had lost their parents. Nothing, in fact, could exceed the dreadful, but irremediable confusion which every where prevailed. Amidst this harassing noise, the approach of the Emperor of Russia was announced. That crowd which had before almost reached the acme of human wretchedness, was now destined to encounter new difficulties. The Horse Guards were constrained to resort to measures of downright hostility, to obtain a passage for the approaching cavalcade; and many were the severe contusions which the populace received from the horses' hoofs, in order to avoid which, the pressure became insupportable: numbers who had stemmed every

difficulty till then, were forced to yield to superior strength, and take refuge under the carriages, and even the horses were in trembling anxiety waiting the hour of their liberation."

On Monday, June 13, the Admiralty, Navy, and Ordnance barges, were collected at Whitehall stairs, gaily ornamented with streamers, pendants, and banners. The Admiralty barge had the Royal standard; the others the Russian and Prussian flags. The Prince Regent attended the Sovereigns, and the whole of his august party embarked amidst the roaring of artillery: the enlivening strains of martial music, and the loud acclamations of a vast concourse of persons collected on the banks of the River and on Westminster Bridge: and never did the silver Thames exhibit so grand and impressive a scene: to add more to its beauty, the weather was pre-eminently beautiful. It was an Italian sky. The River was absolutely covered with pleasure-boats, and barges filled with groupes of elegantly dressed females and others, while numerous bands of music played the most favorite, national, and popular airs in melodious concert. Thus gently gliding down the Thames, their Imperial and Royal Majesties marked with rapturous applause, the magnificent buildings which every where burst upon their view. When arrived at the place of their destination, Woolwich, the flag-ship of Vice Admiral Legge fired a salute. The Royal party proceeded to the Arsenal and Laboratory: a grand discharge of artillery was fired, and a quantity of Congreve's rockets displayed. On the evening of this day, the allied Sovereigns dined with the Marquis of Stafford in Cleveland Row, where they inspected the Gallery of Paintings collected with infinite taste by that distinguished nobleman and amateur. On the 14th, they visited the University of Oxford. The City and University presented addresses of congratulation to the Prince Regent, the Emperor Alexander, and the King of Prussia. The Prince Regent was at Christ Church; the Emperor of Russia and his sister, at Merton: and the King of Prussia with his sons, at Corpus Christi; Marshal Blucher was with the Prince at Christ Church. The Grand Banquet was in the Radcliffian library. At night the whole city was illuminated, the serenity of the weather permitting it, the candles were placed outside of the houses. The effect of the High

Street was magical. The antient battlements, turrets and spires, thus rendered visible at midnight, were in the highest degree picturesque, and approached to the sublime. The porch of St. Mary with its twisted columns, lighted up in exact correspondence with the features of the architecture, was enchanting. Festoons of variegated lamps were hung between all the pinnacles at the top of the south side of the sacred edifice. "The well dressed crowds who promenaded the streets, amongst whom were kings and princes: the great number of elegant females, and the greater proportion of academical persons in sable robes, intermixed with the grotesque appearance of the country folks, who had flocked from all parts to see the sight, gave one a notion of a carnival. But in the midst of all this splendor, suddenly the winds blew, the rains descended, and the lights were extinguished, the glare of lightning flashed through the city, and the noise of thunder closed the hilarity of the scene."

On June 16, the Emperor repaired to St. Paul's cathedral, to behold that soul-animating sight, the annual assemblage of all the charity-children of the metropolis and its environs. Chelsea Hospital, Greenwich Hospital with the Observatory, were also visited by the Royal party. Saturday, June 18, being the day appointed for the Prince Regent and the Sovereigns to dine with the Corporation of London, the procession was arranged with all the pomp and magnificence of the first visit of a King to his metropolis. The Prince Regent went in the state carriage, with eight cream-coloured horses, the yeomen of the guard, and all the officers of the Household attending the carriage. The King of Prussia, accompanied his Royal Highness, the Emperor of Russia, and the Duchess of Oldenburgh followed in the Prince Regent's state carriage with six white horses. At Temple Bar, the Procession was met by Alderman Domville, the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs on horseback. The Lord Mayor presented the keys of the City to the Prince Regent, who returned them, and then the Lord Mayor preceded by the Aldermen, and having the Sheriffs on his right and left hand, rode bareheaded before the Royal carriage to Guildhall. In the hall, the Lord Mayor stood behind the Prince Regent, who took

the chair supported on each side by the two Monarchs. The streets from St. James's Palace to Guildhall, were lined with military horse and foot. The Prince Regent created the Lord Mayor a Baronet in the Guildhall.

The Emperor and King of Prussia dined also with the Merchants of the City of London, at Merchant Taylor's Hall, where the Duke of York presided. On June 20, there was a review in Hyde Park, about 12,000 troops were assembled on this occasion. On Wednesday, June 22, The Emperor left the Pulteney Hotel for his departure from England. He and the Duchess of Oldenburgh went through the city: visited the Tower of London, and Turner's patent rope manufactory, Limehouse: from thence passing over London Bridge, they pursued their journey to Portsmouth; where, having been entertained with a grand naval review, (at which the Prince Regent and the Duke of Wellington were present) they proceeded to visit the Duke of Norfolk at Arundel Castle; and from thence to the Prince Regent's Pavillion at Brighthelmstone, from wl ence the Emperor and his sister journeyed on to Dover, where they embarked for the Continent. During the period of this Illustrious Potentate's residence, (the only Sovereign of all the Russias, save Peter the Great, who was ever in Great Britain) the benignant condescension of Alexander endeared him to all classes of people. He once attended the Quaker's meeting in Peter's Court, St Martin's Lane, in company with his sister: and graciously received a deputation from that body, who presented him with a book explanatory of the nature of their religious principles. His Imperial Majesty generally on Sundays attended a small chapel in Welbeck Street, where public worship was celebrated according to the practice of the Greek Church. The King of Prussia, with his two sons; the gallant Heroes Blucher and Platoff, with other illustrious foreigners, departed soon after the Emperor of Russia. During the whole of the time the allied Sovereigns were in town, London exhibited a scene of gaiety, splendor, and magnificence, which has not been exhibited for centuries prior, nor probably, will be again displayed for ages to come.

This memorable year which restored peace to Europe, which presented the novel spectacle of an Emperor of Russia, a King of France, and a King of Prussia, in the

metropolis of the British Empire, was also the Centenary of the elevation of the Illustrious House of Brunswick to the Throne of these realms. To commemorate so glorious an event, as also the happy restoration of peace, it was resolved by government, that rejoicings on a very extended scale should take place. The 1st of August was the day fixed for the grand festivity to take place. As early as six in the morning, the whole of the vast population of London was in motion: the streets leading to the Parks were lined with passengers of every description, all anxious to participate in the Jubilee. In addition to the glorious Centenary of the Brunswick Accession, and a general Peace, it was the anniversary of the glorious Battle of the Nile, by the immortal Hero of Trafalgar. To make every pleasing accommodation for the public, Hyde Park was entirely open, with a fair, possessing amusements and accommodations equal to arrangements in the other Parks.

The Green Park was also open to the people with the mall, to which the public had access by New Street and Spring Gardens as far as Constitution Hill. The lower part of the Park, and the Bird-cage Walk, were reserved for such persons as chose to purchase tickets in order to avoid the crowd. Every precaution was taken for their happiness, comfort, and security. There were amusements in abundance to gratify all, and to prevent the pressure which would have been felt at *one* general exhibition, all the amusements began nearly at one time, in consequence of which, the body of spectators was separated by being drawn to distant parts of the Park, where the entertainments were going on.

By an excellent and judicious arrangement, no carriages or horsemen were permitted to enter or remain stationary near the avenues. The gates remained shut all the forenoon, and the public were informed by a notice, that persons would not be admitted before two o'clock, p. m. they were also requested for their own convenience, not to assemble round the doors before the appointed time of admission.

At two o'clock, there was a great rush into the Park, and the torrent continued pouring in until the Green Park was one compact mass of persons. It presented a most extracrdinary sight, heads were seen rising one above the other up Constitution Hill, as regularly as

though they had been packed together. While every spot of grass was concealed by the multitude, the trees apparently bending under the weight of persons who took their stations on the branches.

There could not be greater attention paid to the feelings of the multitude than was contained in the following address to the public, which was round the scene of hilarity and enjoyment.

"Let not the people listen to those who would poison their minds—to those who are constant enemies of all public joy. Let them be assured, that the object of this peaceful festival is to give to all ranks of society a grateful occasion of indulging in the full participation of happiness, which after an arduous and trying contest, crowned with unprecedented success, peace has entitled them to."

In St. James's Park, the company with tickets entered by Fludyer Street, Story's Gate, Buckingham Gate, and Queen Square. Many of the nobility entered through Lord Melbourne's, and other houses in the Park within the fence which extended from the Horse Guards to the railway near the canal. There was also another fence enclosing Buckingham House and the lawn. The company found within the inclosure all that could charm the eye, and delight the mind.

On the South bank of the canal, tents were erected to afford coolness and refreshment to the company. Between the tents appeared flags of all nations, with superb crescents and stars of variegated lamps. The trees were entwined by lamps and pleasing ornaments of various descriptions. At some distance from the above range, there was another consisting of large rooms for dancing, taverns, coffee-houses, and places affording comfortable refreshments. One displayed the word "IMPERIAL," in large lamps. Another had a beautiful transparency representing Britannia seated on a rock. A boy finely painted recorded in a book the names of Alexander, Frederick, Schwartzenberg, Blucher, and Winzingerode. The bust of Wellington was placed above all. "PEACE" between branches of laurel, and other devices, were also conspicuous.

On the side of the canal, next the mall, there was the same display of tents, and excellent accommodation.

Nearly all the wherries on the canal were occupied by company rowing up and down with bands of music, and all the appendages to a regatta.

The lawn in front of Buckingham House was inclosed for the purpose of filling and sending up a balloon. At five o'clock a most magnificent ærial globe was sufficiently inflated, and nearly all the spectators crowded round the spot. Her Majesty attended by the Duke of Wellington, Lord Castlereagh, Lord Buckinghamshire, Lord Rivers, Lord Burghurst, Marquis Wellesley, the Princesses and several Peeresses came and inspected the apparatus by which it was filled. About six o'clock, the car was brought to the balloon, to be fastened to the cords of the netting; it was formed of crimson silk, with yellow fancy ornaments, a rose colour canopy, and flags bearing appropriate labels. Just before the balloon ascended, guns in Hyde Park announced the attack on the supposed enemy's fleet in the Serpentine, and a vast number of people left Constitution Hill and the Green Park in consequence. So soon as the balloon was adjusted, Mr. Sadler, Jun. ascended amidst the shouts of a million spectators; the sky was uncommonly serene and beautiful, and it rose majestically;* it was accounted one of the finest ascensions since Lunardi's on Sept. 15, 1784. Mr. Sadler, as his balloon was rising, threw out cards, ballast, &c.

At eight o'clock in the evening, the Pagoda and Chinese bridge over the canal began to be illuminated. It is scarcely possible to give a just description of the effulgence produced by this magnificent structure. The two grand pillars forming the ascent to the bridge were crowned by suns displaying in the centre, G. P. R. The top was adorned with stars, that added beauty to the whole. The naval arch, which formed a bridge from the

* Mr. Sadler, sen. had previously ascended with his son from Burlington Gardens, on July 22, and descended at Great Warley, near Oakingham, Essex. The young ærial traveller, who ascended from the Queen's Palace, after being forty minutes in the air, landed in a field fifteen miles below Gravesend, on the Essex side of the Thames. As he was descending, an accident happened to the net-work of the balloon, which interrupted his communication with the valve. He was obliged, therefore, to apply a pair of scissars to cut an opening in the balloon, to facilitate his descent, or he must inevitably have perished in the sea.

lawn of the Queen's house to the Green Park, was a tribute to our gallant officers in the navy. The names of Howe, Duncan, St. Vincent, Collingwood, Broke, Saumarez, Exmouth, &c. were displayed in large letters with chaplets of laurel. The malls of the Park were illuminated with Chinese lanterns, ornamented with picturesque and grotesque designs; and every tree had variegated lamps intermingled with its foliage. Bands of music were stationed at various distances, and spaces were provided on different parts of the lawn for those who admired the pleasures of dancing.

About ten o'clock, the Chinese bridge was completely lighted up. Imagination cannot conceive an object more splendid and magnificent. The bridge, pillars, pagoda, &c. were so completely lighted, as to appear a structure of flaming gold. The water beneath reflecting the light of the bridge as well as of the stars and crescents on each side, and agitated by a thousand dashing oars, presented a most pleasing and grand appearance. The Temple was illuminated as to appear a fortress, and to that quarter all eyes were directed by the discharge of cannon, which was understood to announce the commencement of the fire-works. It is impossible to give even a remote idea of the effect produced by the firing of guns in rapid succession against the Temple, then presenting the appearance of a fortress, and the ascent of globes of fire, some bursting in the air into a thousand stars, and some rising in the most perfect elevation, all instantaneously proceeding from the Chinese bridge and the Temple. The arrangement and variety of the fire works was truly admirable. At one moment, rockets rapidly pursued each other, and burst at such an extraordinary height in the air, that in some instances, the explosion was scarcely heard. Again, there appeared copious and magnificent clusters of rockets, stunning the ear with rapid and irregular explosions, varying in co lour and in splendour; and intersecting each other in irregular lines. The spectators were equally astonished and delighted by the grandeur and diversity of them.

When the appearance of the fire-works began to slacken, the cannon again began to roar in the neighbourhood of the Temple, many guns were fired in quick and terrific succession. A cloud of smoke was soon formed, so as completely to envelop the Temple, hiding it

wholly from the eyes of the spectators. In the mean time, most unfortunately, the beautiful Chinese edifice on the bridge by some accident took fire: the engines were brought to bear upon it so promptly, that the bridge was saved from destruction, even after part of it had taken fire. After the Pagoda had been burning for a considerable time, it gave way, and the part from the third pyramidal story to the top fell blazing with a tremendous crash into the water. One person was unfortunately killed by this lamentable accident.

Soon as the guns had ceased firing, the Temple began gradually to appear, but metamorphosed into an inconceivably brilliant TEMPLE OF PEACE. So magnificent was this spectacle, that it was received with an immediate and universal shout of applause. The whole fabric was so completely illuminated, as to appear a temple of fire; but having at the same time the pedestal pillars, and all the other parts distinctly and accurately visible, with all the decorations completely exposed to view. The Royal booth and the adjoining gallery were illuminated by the names of the officers of the army, in vivid letters formed by lamps. Hyde Park exhibited a most interesting scene. It was entirely thrown open to the populace, and all carriages were excluded. On the great plain between the ring and Park-lane, two rows of booths and shows, intermixed with swings, round-a-bouts, and ups and downs, extended from North to South.

At six o'clock the Naumachia, or sea-fight on the Serpentine River commenced. This interesting spectacle of a sea-fight, so appropriate to a nation, whose flag waves triumphant in the ocean, began by a supposed action between two British and two American frigates. The first broadside was hardly fired, when ample testimony was borne to the propriety of opening such a spectacle for the gratification of Englishmen. No sooner was the first shot fired, than the general anxiety for the honour of the British trident was so great, that the shows and booths poured out their myriads, who rushed upon the shores of the Serpentine, to cheer our brave tars with their presence, and share the honour of the naval flag. The American frigates lay at anchor, the English of course were no sooner under sail, than they made all possible haste to be with them; the English had no sooner weighed anchor, than they felt the effect of a fine

top gallant breeze from the West; and under close reefed top-sails, they come down upon the enemy most gallantly. The action was commenced by a broadside from the English vessel the moment she got along side the enemy, which was quickly returned: the former then luffed, passed under the stern of the American, and raked her as she passed; then ranging on her starboard beam, she poured in a second broadside, and a desperate cannonade was commenced, and kept up for a considerable time from both vessels. The second frigate followed the noble example set by the first, the fight continued till great damage was of course sustained on both sides, when the matter was decided, as such contests usually are, by boarding: the frigates ran along side, a few of our sailors jumped on board the Americans, the decks were cleared in a moment, and the union jack was hoisted over the stripes and stars of *Jonathan:* thus ended the first part of the engagement. The attention of thousands who lined the banks of the Serpentine River, was now engaged by observing a French fleet of six sail of the line laying at anchor, while a British fleet of equal force was in sight. Three top-sails were loosened as a signal for sailing, and anchors were weighed, the fleet was under weigh, and with a steady breeze, came into action; the van ship giving each of the enemy's ships a broadside as she passed to the sternmost, and receiving the broadside of the whole line in return. The six English ships now ranged themselves close to the enemy in line, the two Admirals' ships engaging, and a quick cannonade commenced, which lasted forty-five minutes, and twenty-six seconds. When it ceased, all the enemy's ships appeared dismanded, and one of the English fleet lost her mainmast, and a second was so much cut up in her hull and rigging, that she was unequal to pursuit; two of the French ships in consequence got away, and ran on shore. The other four were taken possession of, but not until they were mere hulks. The point left to be achieved was, to destroy the two ships ashore; for this purpose two ships were fitted up, and being set on fire, were towed down to the vessels around, to which they soon communicated that fatal element. Four vessels on shore on fire with every circumstance which attends nautical conflagration on a most extended scale. A large exposure of brilliant light

on the water, a large column of flame, crowned by pillars of smoke, the red and radiant reflection of the flames diffused over ten thousand countenances, together with the explosion of magazines, the falling of masts, and exposure of ribs and timbers enveloped in flames, formed a combination little inferior in grandeur to the scene of which it was but mimicry; the beholder had only to imagine himself at a few miles distance, and the spectacle was real, for a painter the effect was sublime; in the space of an hour the fire had reached the water's edge.

Such were the public amusements, prepared by British government, for the gratification of the nation at the termination of a war of the most sanguinary and destructive nature. The pert sneers of a few would-be-wits could not damp the pleasure which the public received from them: and it is truly astonishing, that notwithstanding the immense population that witnessed the different spectacles: there was no riot, no confusion, no accident, save that arising from the fire on the Chinese bridge. This was entirely owing to the judicious precautionary measures which had been taken to secure the peace and safety of the people, and such was the delicate attention paid to the feelings of the populace, that although the military were distributed about, they were not suffered to carry their fire-arms.

From thus narrating the grand rejoicings which took place in consequence of the peace and the Brunswick Centenary, we turn our attention to a subject of the highest importance, the proceedings of the Congress at Vienna. Towards the close of the year 1814, arrangements had been made for the discussion of the important points there to be taken into consideration. The Congress was to have opened on October 1. Kings and ministers from all quarters were repairing thither, but the opening was delayed from time to time: mean while Vienna exhibited the most gay and splendid appearance. Balls, fetes, hunting-parties, grand tournaments, and magnificent banquets, every day took place; and that city which is characterised by its *sombre* and gloomy appearance, glittered like a palace of burnished gold, and had an influx of foreigners unprecedented in the annals of its history. The fate of Poland and Saxony was to be decided by this Congress. The affairs of the latter excited peculiar interest, and in the House of Commons on November 28,

Mr. Whitbread called upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer to explain some particulars that had transpired relative to Saxony: it is to be observed, that these questions were asked *prior* to the Congress entering on business; but Mr. Vansittart replied, "That with regard to Saxony, he could not believe that the fate of Saxony was fixed; nor that any British minister would be a party to any such decision as was rumoured to have been made;" and with respect to Poland he added, "As little do I believe that any British minister would be a party to the subjugation of Poland." The occupation of Saxony he viewed as merely *provisional* and not as *indicative* of any *transfer* of that country. It is requisite here to observe, that Prince Repnin had taken possession of Saxony in the name of the King of Prussia, and issued a proclamation to the inhabitants. This proclamation stated, "That the supreme administration of the kingdom of Saxony having been placed in the hands of the King of Prussia, by virtue of a convention between Russia and Prussia, and to which Austria and England had acceded, and the solemn delivery of the general government having been given to Baron Von Rick and Baron Von Gandy, all the Saxon officers and inhabitants were to address themselves to the new general government." This proclamation was dated Dresden, November 11. Although the British minister had received letters from his co-adjutor Lord Castlereagh, of the very date on which Prince Repnin's proclamation was issued, yet they disclaimed any knowledge both of that document, and more especially, if such a paper had appeared, that Lord Castlereagh could not have sanctioned such a transaction as the transferring of Saxony to Prussia.

On February 10, 1815, Mr. Whitbread on the question for postponing the committee of supply, observed, "That it was of essential importance, that the House and the public should be put in possession of the negociations at Vienna. He had every reason to believe, that Lord Castlereagh was a party to that act of Prince Repnin, by which Saxony was delivered to the Prussian troops; subsequently, however, that nobleman had thought proper to transmit a note against that very act to which he had been a party. Mr. Whitbread then noticed an act of the Congress announced to the world by public document, namely, the giving up of Genoa

to the King of Sardinia, which was a breach of that faith which had been repeatedly pledged by Lord William Bentinck in his different proclamations to the Genoese. When his Lordship landed in Tuscany, he had the words "ITALIAN INDEPENDENCE" on his flags. But afterward he published a proclamation, which would shew the Genoese how they had been betrayed. It began thus:

"ITALIANS,

"Great Britain has landed her troops on your shores, to secure your independence: Spain, Portugal, and Holland, attest the liberality of her conduct. Sicily, protected by her power, has been able to escape the universal deluge. Spain is already free and independent. Holland is hastening to become so: and will Italy alone remain under the yoke? You are Italians, and the cause of Italy is in your hands. Our forces joined to yours, will make Italy what she was in her best times, and what Spain is now—independent and free." It was then argued by Mr. Whitbread, "That it was stipulated by the treaty of Paris, that these provinces which had been under the dominion of the House of Austria, were to be returned eventually to her: at present they had been placed at the disposal of the Allies, but the rest of Italy was erected into independent states. Notwithstanding these solemn obligations, Austria had taken possession of the Venetian States in sovereignty: thereby extinguishing one independent republic without the miserable pretext of former unjust possession. She had threatened to take possession of the citadel of Turin, and had claimed a right to send a garrison into that fortress, thus grossly insulting the feeble power to which the ancient and once haughty republic of Genoa had been traitorously consigned: and thus having rioted in injustice, she was haunted with all that suspicious jealousy incidental to despotic usurpation; she had invented a conspiracy for the purpose of accusing obnoxious persons, and had crowded the prisons with victims." In the House of Peers the conduct of the British ministry with respect to Genoa was severely animadverted upon. His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, contended, that we sacrificed good policy in endeavouring to support the Sardinian government against the Genoese, and that it was highly impolitic to sanction the possession of Italy

by Austria. Italy under a free constitution would have been a powerful ally to England. The Marquis of Buckingham protested against the whole system of aggression, plunder, and spoliation, which began with the French revolution, and which now appeared adopted by Great Britain. Lord Grenville thought that it was impossible to draw back from inquiry, when such proclamations as those of Lord William Bentinck and General Dalrymple were perused. The public principles of England were a solemn pledge, that no nation should raise its arms to her in vain. But how was this noble prejudice violated, and how was the case still darkened by not merely refusing the liberty, but using a British force for the purpose of enslaving a people desirous to be free? Were we to sanction the old, and now dangerous idea, that kings might transfer their subjects like sheep? Kings had no right over their subjects to give them thus away like herds; and were we now to be the first to establish abroad principles which we abhorred at home? Lord King was surprised to see, that Genoa would have been given up after England's faith had been so pledged to her; while the Marquis of Lansdown observed, "That he was grieved to suppose, that ministers should lay the country, for a moment, under the imputation of having adopted the policy, after having conquered the ambition of Bonaparte. The name of England ought to be rescued from the shame of giving up Genoa. What answer could now be made to any partitioning attempts on the part of Austria, France, or Russia?"

While the Emperor of Austria was with the Congress at Vienna. He issued the following proclamation for the re-union of the kingdom of Lombardy to the Austrian monarchy.

"We, Francis, by the Grace of God, &c.

"In consequence of the treaties concluded with the allied powers, and the friendly conventions entered into by the same powers, the Provinces of Lombardy, and the states of Venice, in their whole extent to the Lago Maggiore, and to the rivers Jacino and Po, as well as the part of the territory of Montria, which is situated on the right bank of that river, and the Province of the

Valteline, and the counties of Chiavenna and Bevinio, are for ever incorporated with the Austrian Empire, as internal parts of it.

" Earnestly desirous of giving to the inhabitants of the above province and districts, an unequivocal proof of our imperial affection; and the value which we set on this re-union, as being a sure means of drawing closer the ties which invite them to our Empire, we have deemed it proper to erect into a kingdom the provinces and districts above mentioned, with the title of " Lombard Venetian kingdom," and for that purpose, we publish these presents, that the knowledge of it may be solemn and public, and to announce our imperial resolution. Moreover we have come to the following determination.

1. The arms of the new kingdom, and their place in the Austrian coat of arms, as well as the addition of the new Royal title to our other titles, will be the object of a new edict which we shall issue forthwith.

2. There shall be appointed by us in this kingdom, great office bearers of the country; and we reserve to ourselves the naming of such as those whom we shall judge the most capable, and the most worthy of filling those functions.

3. The ancient Iron Crown is preserved as the crown of this kingdom, and our successors shall be crowned with this crown on their accession to the throne.

4. We have already recognized the order of the Iron Crown, which in consequence of anterior dispositions, has been received by us as constituting a part of the other orders of our Royal House.

5. We have at length determined to be represented by a viceroy in our new kingdom.

6. In order to give activity to the administration, the kingdom shall be divided into two territorial governments; to be separated by the River Mincio, the territory to the right of the said river shall be named the " Milanese Government," and that on the left the " Venetian Government."

7. Each government shall be divided into provinces, each province into districts, and the districts into communes. The names and the boundaries of the provinces

and the districts, as well as the names of the communes, shall be given in particular edicts.

8. In the territory of each government, the general direction of all affairs shall be confided to a governor, and a governing college to sit at Milan and Venice. They will exercise their functions under the dependence of our Aulic counsels.

9. The administration of each province shall be confided to Royal delegates, depending on the government.

10. The division of the communes into their classes, and the form of the municipal administration, remain for the present in their actual state, till otherwise disposed of. In the territory of Venice, the districts shall be re-established in the state in which they were at the period of the 1st of January 1813. The communes of the first class, the cities which we have named Royal cities, and those where the residence of the Royal delegates shall be fixed, will depend immediately on the Royal delegations, and on the Chancellor of taxes.

11. In order to know the desires and the wants of the inhabitants of our Lombard Venetian kingdom, to derive advantage in the public administration from the knowledge of their representatives, and the councils they may give for the good of their country, we have resolved to establish, besides our administrative tribunals, permanent colleges composed of different classes of the natives.

12. For this purpose there shall be a central assembly established at Milan, for the Milanese government, and another at Venice for the Venetian government: there shall afterwards be created in each province, a provincial assembly, which shall be held in the head place of the residence of the Royal delegations.

13. In each commune, there shall be preserved in their present state, till farther orders, the councils of the communes; and those which have been destroyed shall be re-established.

14. By a particular ordonnance, we shall give notice, when the Regency of Milan shall cease their functions, as well as the Venetian government: the præfectures, and the sub-præfectures, and the general councils of the departments.

Given at our Imperial residence of Vienna, April 7, 1815, and the 24th of our reign.

Signed { FRANCIS. / LOUIS, COUNT D'UGARTE, First Chancellor. / PROCOP. COUNT DE LAXAUSKY, Chancellor.

By express order of His Majesty,

(Signed) FRANCIS, COUNT DE GUICCIARDI.

On May 4th, the above imperial proclamation was made public, and celebrated with Grand illuminations. On April 10, Mr. Whitbread, in the House of Commons, pointedly animadverted on the following official letter from Lord Viscount Castlereagh to Prince D'Hardenberg.

" MON. PRINCE,

" I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, together with its enclosures, and I lose no time in explaining myself upon this subject, with that frankness which I have ever observed towards your Highness. There is no principle of European policy to which I attach more importance, than the substantial re-establishment of the Prussian power. The glorious services which she has rendered in the last war, give her the most eminent claims on our gratitude. But a still more powerful motive exists in the necessity of considering the Prussian monarchy as the only solid basis of any arrangement, with a view to secure the north of Germany from the imminent dangers with which it might be exposed. In such a crisis it is over Prussia that it shall be our study to watch. We must unite our force with her's, and in that case it is necessary, that Prussia be substantial and powerful, possessing all the attributes of an Independent State, capable of making herself respected, and of inspiring her friends with confidence. With regard to the question of Saxony, I declare to you, that if the incorporation of the whole of that country with the Prussian monarchy, be necessary for the attainment of an object so important for Europe, whatever pain I must personally experience from the idea of seeing an ancient family in such a state of affliction, I should entertain no objection, either moral or political, against the measure itself. If ever a Sovereign

was placed by his own acts in a situation to be fairly sacrificed to the future tranquillity of Europe, I conceive the King of Saxony to be so placed by his perpetual tergiversations, and because he has not only been the most devoted, but the most favoured, of Bonaparte's vassals; contributing with all his means, and with the greatest zeal, in the double capacity of a German, as well as a Polish Sovereign, to extend the general subjection into the heart of Russia. I am aware that many instances are to be found in Germany, of a similar political immorality. I am acquainted, however, with none which is equally revolting.

"And in the vicious course in which the German States have considered themselves as almost warranted in proceeding for some time past, as all cannot be punished, and the greater number have made reparation by subsequent services, I shall not regret, that in pardoning the guilty in the mass, one example be made from amongst them, in order effectually to arrest the progress of such an intolerable evil.

"Your Highness will see from this declaration, that I can have no hesitation in assenting to the principle of the proposed arrangement, if it be necessary, in order to place Russia in that situation which the interest of Europe require that she should maintain; but if this incorporation is to be regarded as the means of indemnifying Prussia for any losses which she may sustain from the alarming and dangerous pretensions of Russia, and under the idea of inducing her to submit without a frontier of defence, to an evident state of dependance on Russia; in the latter position, which for the interest of all, and more particularly of Russia herself, I should deeply lament. I do not consider myself authorized to give your Highness the least reason to hope that Great Britain would ever consent in the face of Europe, to such an engagement.

"In full persuasion that a result so incompatible with the principles of alliance, could neither be proposed on the one hand, or accepted on the other. I have no objection that Saxony be confided as your Highness desires, to the provisional administration of his Prussian Majesty. I am the more willing to give my consent at once to this measure, which appears to me as both just and reasonable in itself, as a pledge of the sincerity of

the assurances above given; and in the confident hope, that the King of Prussia will not tender himself to any arrangement incompatible with the dignity of his crown, or with the permanent security of his dominions.

"I have conceived your Highness must be desirous of being made acquainted without delay, with any opinion upon this latter subject: and as soon as Prince Metternich shall consider himself at liberty to come to an explanation upon the point to which your Highness's letter refers, I shall be ready to enter with you upon the whole matter: and I am very desirous of bringing to a conclusion an arrangement, which appears to be essentially connected with the best interests of Europe.

CASTLEREAGH."

Vienna, October 11, 1814.

The Prince de Talleyrand sent the following letter to Lord Castlereagh.

"MY LORD,

"You desire me to make known to you in what manner I conceive the affair of Naples ought to be settled in Congress. For as there is a necessity of settling it: it is a point upon which there ought not to be one moment of uncertainty in a mind like yours. It would be for ever a subject of reproach, and I will say, even an eternal subject of shame, if the right of sovereignty over an ancient and fine kingdom like that of Naples, being contested, Europe united for the first time, (and probably for the last) in general Congress should leave undecided a question of this nature, and sanctioning in some degree usurpation by its silence, should give ground for the opinion that the only source of right is force. I have not at the same time to convince your Excellency of the rights of Ferdinand IV. England has never ceased to recognize them in the war in which he lost Naples. England was his ally. She has been since, and is so still. Never has she recognized the title, that the person who now governs at Naples assumes, not the right which this title supposes; therefore in concurring to assume the rights of King Ferdinand, England has only one plain thing to do, which is to declare in Congress what

she has always recognized, that Ferdinand IV. is the legitimate King of Naples.

" Perhaps England, heretofore the ally of Ferdinand IV. desires still to be so. Perhaps she may believe her honour demands that she should assist, if need be, with her forces, for his regaining the Crown of which he has been recognized as Sovereign; but this is not an obligation that can flow from a pure and simple acknowledgment of the rights of this Prince, because the recognition of a right that does not naturally carry with it any other obligation than that of doing nothing that may be contrary to such right, and of not supporting any pretension that may be set up against it. It does not carry with it the obligation of fighting in his defence.

" It may be that I deceive myself, but it appears to me infinitely probable, that a frank and unanimous declaration of the powers of Europe, and the certitude of the person who now governs at Naples, that he would not be supported by any one, would render useless the employment of force; but if the contrary should happen, those only of the allies of King Ferdinand would be necessary, who should think proper to lend him their support.

" It is feared that in this case the war should spread beyond the limits of the kingdom of Naples, and that the tranquillity of Italy should again be interrupted? Is it feared that foreign troops should again traverse Italy? These fears may be obviated, by stipulating that the kingdom of Naples should not be attacked by the Italian Continent. Austria appears to be engaged towards him who governs at Naples, to guarantee him from all attack on this side; and if, as we are assured, Austria has only engaged herself for this, how can it be supposed that the Emperor has given his guarantee against the rights of a Prince, at once his uncle and his father-in-law, to the possession of a kingdom which he lost in making common cause with Austria, she cannot be embarrassed in reconciling with justice, and with the natural sentiments of affection, the engagements into which extraordinary circumstances made her enter.

" It appears to me, therefore, that we may at one and the same time, satisfy all our desires, and our interests, and all our engagements, by an article such as the following:

" Europe united in Congress, recognizes his Majesty Ferdinand IV. as King of Naples. All the powers engage to one another, not to favour, nor to support, directly or indirectly, any pretensions opposite to the rights appertaining to him in his title; but the troops which the powers foreign to Italy, and the Allies of his said Majesty, may march to the support of his cause, cannot traverse Italy."

" I persuade myself, my Lord, that your Excellency is sufficiently authorized to subscribe such a claim; and that you have no need of a more special authorization: but if you should think otherwise, I shall request of you to require this authority without delay, as you have been good enough to permit me so to do.

(Signed) LE PRINCE DE TALLEYRAND."

Lord Castlereagh upon his return from the Congress at Vienna, made a masterly elucidation of the conduct of Great Britain with respect to Naples, as acted upon at the Congress. In the House of Commons on May 2, 1815, he stated as follows:

" That the basis of the transactions between Murat and the British government, was laid in an instruction of his to Lord William Bentinck. That instruction was issued in consequence of the treaty of peace and alliance concluded between Austria and Murat; and directed that upon the faith of that treaty, hostilities should be suspended between England and Naples. Before, however, the order reached Lord Bentinck, a person authorized by him had concluded an armistice with the Neapolitan government. Lord Castlereagh addressed a letter to Lord William Bentinck, in which he observed, " That the British government had never liked the measure of a peace between Austria and Naples, but the engagement being concluded, Great Britain had entered into it upon two conditions. First, That Murat should honorably and effectually exert himself in *co-operation* with the *Allies*, against the *common enemy*. And secondly, That an indemnity (for it could not be called an equivalent) should be provided for the King of Sicily. The only exception to the general scope and intent of the treaty above-mentioned, was to defeat a design of which Murat had long been suspected, viz. by

limiting and fixing his possessions within the marches of Ancona, so as to prevent him extending them to the boundary of the Po. From the minutes of a conversation which passed between Lord William Bentinck and Murat, great light was thrown upon the views of Murat. Did he not rather act as if he feared not Bonaparte, but the allied powers? He could have no hope of reconciliation with Bonaparte, should he be successful; and in what way, therefore, did the different places of which he took possession, act? Was it not the tyranny of himself, and all his officers, that Italy should be united, assert her independence, and he would place himself at her head? Had not that been always the language of Bonaparte? What meant his active and unremitted correspondence with all the French authorities in Italy, with Fouche, with Beauharnois, and others? Finally, did it not appear as if he was seeking, by a variety of pretexts, to do nothing till the struggle should be determined; that he might then throw himself upon the stronger side, which ever it might be." While at Paris, Lord Castlereagh received information, which was complete moral conviction, that Murat had not honorably performed his engagements towards the Allies: in consequence of which, he sent home, while at Vienna, a communication on that subject. The Congress viewed the line of conduct to be pursued, with respect to Murat, as very difficult and intricate; and down to the period when hostilities commenced between Austria and Naples, no act of Congress had been concluded on that question. When Lord Castlereagh declared to the Neapolitan minister the Duke of Cumpachiaro, that the British government considered its engagements with Murat as dissolved; that minister submitted to his Lordship an extended view of Murat's proceedings from the time of the battle of Leipsic: this paper was transmitted to General Nugent, who had a perfect knowledge of the transactions therein mentioned, who denied the facts stated by the Duke, but affirmed that Murat not only maintained a degree of inactivity, but also by a skilful management of his troops, contrived to defeat the very objects for which his co-operation was required, in order to secure their success. This opinion was also confirmed by Lord William Bentinck. It was likewise an ascertained fact, that Murat

continued to correspond with Bonaparte till February 1815. In a letter to the Queen of Naples, Bonaparte made use of the following language.

" Your husband is a very brave man in the field of battle, but more cowardly than a woman, or a monk, in the Council. Let him watch the moment to shew, that he is not as ungrateful as he is pusillanimous." In another letter from Fouche to Bonaparte, he eulogised the conduct of Murat, and affirmed, that his heart was decidedly French, but lamented his want of firmness. This was confirmed by a conversation which Murat had with the consul at Ancona, in which the former expressly asserted, " That he had been compelled to join the Allies, but that his heart remained sincerely French; and that he never would forget what he owed to his illustrious brother-in-law." A note from Bonaparte to Murat, expressed his high displeasure at his conduct, which had been diametrically opposite to his duty, and characterized the weakness of his nature. He hoped he would be penitent, or he might hereafter repent of his adherence to the Allies. " You are not, (added Napoleon) one of those, I hope, who imagine that the Lion is dead, *et qu'on peut pisser dessus.*" The same letter went on to state, that the title of King seemed to have turned his head. In another letter, Bonaparte accused his brother-in-law of assembling round him, men who would prove his ruin; at the close of which letter he said, " I write to the war minister, in order to set him right in regard to your conduct. It is needless to send me an answer, unless you have something important. Remember, I made you a king, solely for the interest of my system; if you cease to be a Frenchman, you will be nothing to me. Continue to correspond with the viceroy, taking care that your letters are not intercepted."

On the intelligence of Bonaparte's escape from Elba, and landing in France, being communicated to Murat, he had indeed declared his intention of joining the Allies; but his actions were not correspondent. About the time of the flight of Napoleon, Murat had ordered his ministers to demand from Austria, permission to march through the north of Italy, eighty thousand men, under pretence of taking revenge upon France for her conduct to Naples. A refusal was given, but Murat continued hostile prepa-

rations on a scale far exceeding his population, and in the middle of March, he proceeded to Ancona, where he fixed his head quarters. As Bonaparte advanced, Murat became less guarded, and soon after, Ney had joined Napoleon. Joachim added his name, and circulated the proclamations of Bonaparte in his army. He then entered the Austrian dominions, and continued his march through the Roman and Tuscan States.* While Saxony was allotted to the King of Prussia, it was settled by the Congress, that Poland should be annexed to the dominions of the Emperor Alexander; and Hanover was erected into a kingdom. The Emperor of Russia addressed the following letter to the President of the Polish Senate, Count Oshowski.

" *President of the Senate,*

" With particular pleasure I announce to you, that the fate of your country has been unanimously decided, by the powers assembled at the Congress.

" In assuming the title of *King of Poland,* I have desired to comply with the wishes of the nation. The kingdom of Poland will be united with Prussia, by the bond of its *own constitution,* on which I wish to found the happiness of the country. If the great interest of general tranquillity has not allowed the union of all the Poles under the same sceptre, I have, at least, endeavoured to alleviate as much as possible, the pain of the separation, and to obtain for them every where the peaceful enjoyment of their nationality.

" Before the formalities still to be fulfilled, to permit the publication of all the points in respect to the definitive arrangement of the affairs of Poland, I wished to acquaint you with the subject of them, and I authorise you to publish to your countrymen the present letter.

" Receive the assurance of my sincere esteem,

Vienna, April 30, 1815. " ALEXANDER."

The King of Saxony signed the act of cession, of part

* General Bianchi being attacked by Murat's army, which occupied the heights of Monte Milone, he totally defeated the assailants, and pursued them, taking near one thousand prisoners. The Neapolitan army experienced several subsequent defeats. Naples at length surrendered to the English fleet. Murat with his *soi disant* Queen, took to flight, and Ferdinand was placed on the throne of Naples.

of his kingdom to Prussia; and formally acceded to the alliance of the other Sovereigns against Bonaparte.

The Congress had, upon receiving intelligence of the landing of Bonaparte in France, published a declaration of a hostile nature against Napoleon: this was followed by *conferences* between those powers who signed the treaty of Paris. A committee was appointed, and charged to examine, whether after the events which had passed since the return of Napoleon Bonaparte to France, and in consequence of the documents published at Paris, on the declaration which the powers issued against him on the 13th of March last, it would be necessary to proceed to a new declaration, presented the following report on May 12, 1815.

"The declaration published on the 13th of March last, against Napoleon Bonaparte and his adherents, by the powers who signed the treaty of Paris, having since his return to Paris, been discussed in various shapes by those whom he has employed for that purpose, these discussions having acquired great publicity, and a letter addressed by him to all the Sovereigns; as well as a note addressed by the Duke of Vicenza, to the heads of the Cabinet of Europe, having been also published by him, with the manifest intention of influencing and misleading public opinion, the committee appointed in the sitting of the 9th inst. was charged to present a report on these topics, and considering that in the above-mentioned publications, it has been attempted to invalidate the declaration of the 13th of March by laying it down."

1. That the declaration, directed against Bonaparte at the period of his landing on the coast of France, was without application, now that he had laid hold of the reins of government, without open resistance, and that this fact sufficiently proving the wishes of the nation; he had not only re-entered into the possession of his old rights in regard to France, but that the question even of the legitimacy of his government, had ceased to be within the jurisdiction of the powers.

2. That by offering to ratify the treaty of Paris, he removed every ground of war against him.

The committee has been specially charged to take into consideration,

1. Whether the position of Bonaparte in regard to the powers of Europe, has changed by the fact of his arrival at Paris, and by the circumstances that accompanied the first success of his attempt on the throne of France.

2. Whether the offer to sanction the treaty of Paris of the 31st of May 1814, can determine the powers to adopt a system different from that which they announced in the declaration of the 13th of March.

3. Whether it be necessary or proper to publish a new declaration to confirm or modify that of the 13th of March?

The committee having maturely considered these questions, submits to the assembly of plenipotentiaries the following account of its deliberations.

First Question.

"Is the position of Bonaparte in regard to the powers of Europe, altered by the first success of his enterprise, or by the events which have passed since his arrival in Paris?"

"The powers, informed of the landing of Bonaparte in France, could see in him, only a man, who by advancing upon the French territory, with force and arms, and with the avowed object of overturning the established government, by exciting the people and the army to revolt against their lawful Sovereign, and by usurping the title of Emperor of France, had incurred the penalties which all legislations pronounce against such outrages. A man, who by abusing the good faith of the Sovereigns, had broken a solemn treaty. A man, in fine, who, by recalling upon France happy and tranquil, all the scourges of an internal and external war; and upon Europe, at a moment when the blessings of peace must have consoled her for her long sufferings, the sadness of a new general armament, was justly regarded as the implacable enemy of public welfare. Such was the origin, such were the grounds of the declaration of the 13th of March. A declaration of which, the justice and necessity have been universally acknowledged; and which general opinion has sanctioned.

"The events which conducted Bonaparte to Paris, and restored to him for a moment the exercise of supreme power, have doubtless, *in fact*, altered the position in

which he was at the period of his entering France; but these events, brought on by criminal collusion, by military conspiracies, by revolting treasons, can create *no right;* they are absolutely null in a legal point of view; and in order to the position of Bonaparte being essentially and legitimately altered, it would be necessary, that the steps which he has taken to establish himself on the ruins of the government overturned by him, should have been confirmed by some legal title.

" Bonaparte lays it down in his publications, that the wishes of the French nation in favour of his re-establishment on the throne, suffice to constitute this legal title.

" The question for the Powers to examine, may be stated as follows:—Can the consent, real or factitious, explicit or tacit, of the French nation, to the re-establishment of Bonaparte's power, operate a legal change in the position of the latter in regard, and form a title obligatory on these Powers?"

In answer to the first question, the Committee observe:

" The will of the people of France is by no means sufficient to re-establish in a legal sense, a government proscribed by solemn engagements, which that very people entered into with all the powers of Europe; and that they cannot, under any pretext, give validity as against these powers, to the right of recalling to the throne, him, whose exclusion was a condition preliminary to every pacific engagement with France; the wish of the French people, even if it were fully ascertained, would not be the less null, and of no effect in regard to Europe, towards re-establishing a power, against which, all Europe has been in a state of permanent protest from the 31st of March, 1814, up to the 13th of March, 1815; and in this view, the position of Bonaparte is precisely at this day what it was at these last-mentioned periods.

Second Question.

" Should the offer to sanction the treaty of Paris, change the disposition of the Powers?"

On this question, the Committee thus animadverted:

" Bonaparte has no other guarantee to propose to Europe than his word. After the cruel experience of fif-

teen years, who would have the courage to accept his guarantee? And if the French nation has really embraced his cause, who could any longer respect the security it could offer?

"Peace with a government placed in such hands, and composed elements, would only be a perpetual state of uncertainty, anxiety, and danger.

"The opinion of Europe on this great occasion, is pronounced in a manner very positive, and very solemn. Never could the real sentiments of nations have been more accurately known, and more faithfully interpreted, than at a moment, when the representatives of all the Powers were assembled to consolidate the peace of the world."

Third Question.

"Is it necessary to publish a new declaration?"

The Committee decided, that it would be useless to publish a fresh declaration.

The above important state paper was signed on the part of Austria by Prince Metternich, Baron Wessenberg. Spain, P. Gomes, La Rador. France, Talleyrand, Duke D'Alberg, Count A. De Noailles. Great Britain, Lord Clancarty, Lord Cathcart, Lord Stuart. Portugal, Count De Palmella, Count Laldantree, Count Lebo. Prussia, Prince Hardenberg, Baron Hamboldt. Russia, Count Rasomousky, Count Stakelberg, Count Nesselrode. Sweden, Count Locwenheilm. Bavaria, Count Reckberg. Denmark, Count Bernstoff. Hanover, Count Munster, Count Hardenberg. Netherlands, Baron Spaen, Baron Gagoon. Sardinia, The Marquis De St, Marsan, Count Rossi. Saxony, Count Schulemberg. Two Sicilies, Count Ruffo. Wertemberg, Count Winzingerode, Baron Linden.

It is evident, that the abdication of Napoleon Bonaparte was far from damping his ambition; his pride was abased, and his power was restricted, but his mind was still turbulent and restless. He affected a stoical apathy, a philosophical kind of indifference; but under this exterior, which could deceive only superior observers, he concealed that fierce soul, which had kindled the flames of war throughout the world. While an exile in Elba, he was visited by a multitude of persons, the generality

of whom, were English, who were received with marked courtesy. His interrogations to strangers were uncommonly rapid—"Who are you?" "What brought you here? &c." He formed a printing-establishment at Elba, and issued money. He chose for his arms a *bee*, and a *sleeping eagle*, admirably descriptive of the projects he had in view.

Early in March, 1815, the British ministry received information from Lord Fitzroy Somerset, that Bonaparte had landed in France, at the head of one thousand men, between Frejus and Antibes. Upon the intelligence being communicated to His Most Christian Majesty, the following ordinance was published.

"Louis, by the Grace of God, &c.

"The 18th article of the Constitutional Charter especially charges us to make the regulations and ordinances necessary for the safety of the State; it would be essentially compromised, if we did not take prompt measures to put down the enterprize that has been made on one of the points of our kingdom: and to prevent the plots and attempts tending to excite civil war, and to destroy the government. For these causes, and on the reports made to us by our Chancellor of France, the Sieur D'Ambray, on the advice of our Council, we have ordained, and do ordain, declared, and do declare, as follows:

"1. Napoleon Bonaparte is declared a traitor and a rebel, for having entered with main force the department of Var. All Sovereigns, commanders of armed forces, and national guards, civil authorities, and even private citizens, are enjoined to oppose him, to arrest him, and bring him forthwith before a court-marshal, which after identifying his person, shall adjudge him to suffer the punishment prescribed by law.

"2. The military and agents of every rank, who shall have accompanied, or followed the said Bonaparte in his invasion of the French territory, shall be punished with the same pains of law, and as guilty of the same crimes, unless within eight days from the date of this ordinance, they shall make their submission to our governors, commandants of military divisions, generals, or civil administrators.

" 3. All civil and military administrators, payers and receivers of public money, and even private citizens, who shall lend their aid or assistance, either directly or indirectly to Bonaparte, shall in like manner be prosecuted and punished, as accomplices in rebellion: and in attempts to change the government, and to excite to civil war.

" 4. Those also, who by discourses in public places, or meetings, by placards posted up, or by printed writings, shall have taken a part in the revolt, or abstain from putting it down, shall be punished with the same pains, conformably to Art. 102, of the penal code.

" 5. Our Chancellor, our ministers, secretaries of state, and our Director General of Police, are charged each in his department with the expedition of this ordinance, which shall be inserted in the bulletin of laws, transmitted to the governors of military divisions, &c. with orders to cause it to be printed and posted up both in Paris, and wherever else it may be necessary.

" Louis."

" Given at the Palace of the Thuilleries, March 6, 1815."

The following Proclamation was also issued for the convocation of the Legislature.

" We had on the 31st of December last, adjourned the two Houses, to resume their sittings on the 1st of May. During that time, we had been preparing the objects upon which they were to occupy themselves. The termination of the Congress at Vienna, permitted us to believe in the general establishment of a solid and durable peace: and we were engaged without ceasing, in all those labours which might insure the tranquillity and happiness of the people. This tranquillity is disturbed! This happiness may be compromised by malevolence and treason! The promptitude and wisdom of the measures we are taking, will check the progress of the invading enemy. Full of confidence in the zeal of which our Chambers have given us proof, we are eager to call them around us.

" If the enemies of the country have founded their

hopes upon the divisions they have always endeavoured to foment; its supporters, its legal defenders will destroy that criminal hope by the invulnerable force of an indissoluble union.

"For these causes we have ordered, and do order, what follows. [Then follow four articles, convening the Peers, and the Chamber of Deputies.]

(Signed) "Louis."

Bonaparte took his departure from Porto Ferrajo, on February 26, at nine o'clock in the evening, when the weather was extremely calm, which continued to the 1st of March. He got on board a brig, and was followed by four vessels, such as pinks and feluccas, carrying from one thousand to eleven hundred men at most, consisting of a small number of Frenchmen, the rest Poles, Neapolitans, and natives of the Island of Elba. These vessels anchored in the roads of Juan near Cannes, on the 1st of March the men were landed. Fifty men went the same day to Cannes, where they urged the Mayor to go and take orders from him, whom they named the General in chief in the Gulf of Juan; but the Mayor absolutely refused. He received immediately orders to provide three thousand rations that same evening. The same day fifteen men of the same division, presented themselves before Antibes, demanding to enter it as deserters from the Island of Elba. General Baron Corsin, a distinguished soldier, covered with honorable wounds, who was in the command of that place, received them, and disarmed them. A short time after, an officer came to summon that place in the name of Bonaparte; he was arrested, and thrown into prison. At last, a third emissary presented himself to the commandant to reclaim the fifteen men retained, and to invite him in the name of General Drouet to repair to the Gulf of Juan, with the civil authorities: the only answer to this embassy was the arrest of the person employed in it. Bonaparte the next day disembarked men, and took the road to Grasse, but avoided passing through the town. Immediately upon the news being received at Paris, Monsieur set out for Lyons; Bonaparte preceded his troops, mounted on horseback: he halted one league from, but did not enter, the town of Grasse. He then took the route of

St. Vallier, leaving at the gate of Grasse his four pieces of artillery and his carriage.

On March 8, the Duke of Dalmatia, minister and secretary at war, to Louis XVIIIth. issued the following proclamation to his army.

" Soldiers,

" That man, who but a short time since, before the eyes of all Europe, abdicated his usurped authority, of which he had made so fatal an use, Bonaparte, has landed upon the French soil, which he ought never to have re-visited. What does he want? Civil war! What does he seek? Traitors! Where will he find them? Will it be among the soldiers whom he has deceived and sacrificed, so often disappointing their valour? Will it be in the bosom of those families whom alone his name fills with terror? Bonaparte must estimate us low indeed, to think we can abandon a legitimate and beloved Sovereign, to share the fate of a man who is only an adventurer. He is weak enough to believe it, and this last act of perfidy is sufficient to convince us. Soldiers! The French army is the noblest army in Europe, and it will be also the most faithful. Let us rally round the banner of the Lily, at the voice of the Father of the people, the true heir of the virtues of the great Henry. He has shewn you the duties you have to fulfil. He puts at your head, a prince, the model of the chevaliers of France; whose happy return into our country, has already driven away the usurper, who is now endeavouring by his presence, to destroy his only and last hope.

" Duke of Dalmatia,

" Minister and Secretary at War."

" *Paris, March* 8, 1815."

The following was the speech of the President of the Chamber of Deputies, on addressing the King.

" Sire,

" The interest of the country, that of the Crown, honour, and liberty, call us around the throne to defend it, and to be protected by it. The representatives of the French people feel, that it is proposed to prepare for them, the humiliating lot, reserved to the subjects of

tyranny. If some French bands dare to raise the flame of civil war, we are certain that the illustrious chiefs and soldiers, who have so long defended France against her enemies, will still lend to their country the assistance of their swords. The national guards will be their noble emulators, and this fine kingdom will not exhibit to astonished Europe the shameful spectacle of a nation betrayed by her own children. Whatever may have been the faults which have been committed, this is not the time to examine into them. We ought all to unite against the common enemy, and endeavour to render this crisis profitable to the security of the throne, and to the public liberty. We conjure you, Sire, to exercise all the power which the Constitutional Charter and the laws have placed in your hands. The Chambers which your confidence has induced you to convoke, will neither fail in duty to the Monarch, nor to the French people. They will be, Sire, your faithful auxiliaries, in giving to the government that strength which is necessary for the safety of the State."

To this address the King replied.

"I have never doubted the sentiments of the Chamber. I shall always unite with it for the safety, the liberty, and the happiness of my people."

The Duke of Dalmatia (Soult) being justly suspected, he was dismissed from his situation of Secretary at War, which was filled by the Duke of Feltre, (Clarke.)

On March 11, the following proclamation was issued.

Castle of the Thuilleries.

"After twenty-five years of revolution, we had by the signal blessing of Providence, recalled France to a state of happiness and tranquillity; to render that state durable and solid, we had given to our people a charter, which, by a wise constitution, secured liberty to all our subjects. This charter had been since last June the daily rule of our conduct: and we found in the Chamber of Peers and of Deputies, all the necessary aid to assist us in the maintenance of the national glory and prosperity. The love of our people was the sweetest reward of our labours, and the best pledge of their success. It is this love to which we confidently appeal, the friends

of a paternal government, and of liberty, guaranteed by laws, must have only one thought, that of destroying the oppressor, who would have neither country, nor government, nor liberty; all Frenchmen equal by the constitution, should be also in its defence; it is to them all we address the appeal which must save all. The moment is arrived for giving a great example, we expect it from the energy of a free and brave nation; it shall always find us ready to direct it in this enterprise, which involves the safety of France. Measures have been taken to stop the enemy between Lyons and Paris. Our means will suffice, if the nation oppose to him the invincible obstacle of devotedness and courage; France will not be vanquished in this contest of liberty against tyranny; of fidelity against treason; of Louis XVIII. against Bonaparte."

The following proclamation was addressed to the armies:

"Louis, by the grace of God, King of France and Navarre, &c.

"*To our brave Armies, greeting,*

"Brave soldiers, the glory and force of our kingdom! It is in the name of honor that your King orders you to be faithful to your colours; you have sworn fidelity to him; you will not perjure yourselves. A General whom you would have defended to the latest moment, if he had not released you by a formal abdication, restored to you, your legitimate Sovereign. Confounded in the great family of which he is the father, and among which you will distinguish yourselves only by more illustrious services. You are become my children. You are deeply rooted in my affections. I associated myself in the glory of your triumphs, even when they were not obtained in my cause. Called to the throne of my ancestors, I congratulated myself, on seeing it supported by a brave army, so worthy to defend it.

"Soldiers! I invoke your love; I claim your fidelity. Your fathers once rallied round the plume of the great Henry; it is his lineal descendant that I have placed at your head, follow him faithfully in the path of honor and duty. Defend, with him, the public liberty which is attacked, the constitutional charter which is attempted

to be destroyed; defend your wives, your fathers, your children, your property, against the tyranny by which they are menaced. Is not the enemy of the country also yours? Has he not speculated in your blood, and made a traffic of your fatigue and wounds? Was it not to satisfy his insatiable ambition, that he led you through a thousand dangers to useless and bloody victories? Our fine France not being sufficient for him, he would again exhaust its intire population, to proceed to the extremities of the world, to acquire new conquests at the expence of your blood. Distrust his perfidious promises; your King calls you; the country claims you; let honour fix you invariably under your banners. It is I who undertake to recompense you; it is in your ranks, it is among the chosen of the faithful soldiers that I will elect officers. Public gratitude will repay all your services: make one effort more, and you will speedily acquire glory, and the splendid repose you will have merited. March then without hesitation, brave soldiers, at the call of honor! Yourselves apprehend the first traitor who may try to seduce you. If any among you have already lent an ear to the perfidious suggestions of rebels, such have still time to return to the path of duty. The door is still open to repentance. It is in this war that several squadrons of cavalry, whom a guilty chief wished to lead astray near La Fere, voluntarily obliged him to withdraw himself. Let the whole of the army profit by this example. Let the great number of corps which have not been seduced, who have refused to join the rebels, close their battalions to attack and repel the traitor.

"Soldiers! You are Frenchmen, I am your King; it is not in vain that I confide to your courage, and to your fidelity, the safety of our dear country.

"Dated at the Thuilleries, the 12th of March, 1815, and the twentieth year of our reign.

"LOUIS."

His Majesty placed the Duke De Berri in command, over all the military stationed in Paris, and its environs.

In the chamber of deputies, the Abbé Montesquieu observed, that conformably to the orders of the King, he came to give an account of the state of his department. He then asserted, That from the very first mo-

ment of the aggression of Bonaparte, the national guards had shewn the firmest devotedness to the King. That the conduct of the Duke of Treviso (Mortier), and of the Prince of Moskwa (Soult), evidenced unshaken loyalty; that Marshal Macdonald had performed wonders at Lyons, and that Marshal Oudinot, at the head of the grenadiers of France, had marched to the aid of the country; that the utmost confidence might be placed in the Marshal of Albufera (Suchet); and that Generals, officers, and soldiers, evinced the same spirit. The Abbé then announced the following law.

"Louis, &c.

"Wishing to ward from our people, the scourge of a foreign war, which may break out anew at the congress, on the news of the appearance of Napoleon Bonaparte on the French soil; wishing to give the French army a mark of our satisfaction and confidence, and to our faithful subjects a new guarantee of their political and civil rights, founded on the constitutional charter, we have ordered that the project of the law which follows, shall be presented to the chamber of deputies, by our minister of the interior:

Art. 1. The garrisons of Fere, Lille, and Cambray, have deserved well of their country, and a national reward shall be decreed them.

2. The same declaration, and provision, as to the garrison of Antibes.

3. Marshal Mortier, Duke of Treviso; and Marshal Macdonald, Duke of Tarentum, have deserved well of their country, and shall have a national reward.

4. Pensions shall be given to soldiers wounded, and the families of those killed fighting against Napoleon Bonaparte.

5. The two chambers shall provide, without delay, for filling up the vacant places in the chamber of deputies.

The Duke of Feltre, General Clarke, then addressed the assembly:

"Four and twenty hours of ministry, leaves me no time to prepare what I have to say. I am invested with the confidence of the King; and I would deserve it as well as that of the nation. I have betrayed no one;

there was a defection of the troops in some points: a conspiracy long plotted, and of which the seat was in the north, preceded the appearance of the enemy of regular government in the French territory. The traitor Lefebvre Desnouettes, alone, or nearly so, meditated this base revolt, which he wished to render general in the garrisons of Picardy and Flanders; but chance, or rather the hand of God, placed at Lille, Marshal Mortier, Duke of Treviso, to defeat these plots. To the last moment the garrison of Cambray was ignorant of the end to which the traitor Desnouettes conducted them, till the events of Fere they suspected no treason. In general the troops in the north have shewn a good spirit, I say, for it is too much to speak with certainty of every individual, *but I repeat it, we are sure of the mass.* In the south there was treason at Grenoble, impotence of resistance elsewhere. At Lyons, want of troops, but not of courage: the Princes shewed energy."

The Duke was frequently interrupted by loud applauses, mixed with cries of "*Vive le Roi.*"

Bonaparte having arrived at Gap, where several thousand proclamations were printed, addressed by Napoleon to the army, and to the people; these proclamations were spread throughout Dauphine. From thence he advanced to Gorp; here the advanced guard fell in with the advanced of a division of six thousand men, these troops fell back three leagues. Bonaparte being informed of this circumstance, went to the place where they were posted, and formed a battalion of the fifth of the line, a company of sappers, and a company of miners, in all from seven to eight hundred men. Napoleon alighted, and went to the right of the battalion, followed by the guard with their arms reversed. He made himself known, and said, that the first soldier who wished to kill his Emperor, might do it; an unanimous cry of "*Vive le Empereur!*" was the answer. When they were arranged in order, the Emperor said, "I come with a handful of brave men, because I reckon on the people, and on you. The throne of the Bourbons is illigitimate, because it has not been raised by the nation; it is contrary to the national will, because it is contrary to the interests of our country, and exists only for the interest of a few families. Ask your fathers, ask all the inhabi-

tants who arrive here from the environs, and you will learn from their own mouths the true situation of affairs; they are menaced with the return of tythes, of privileges, of feudal rights, and of all the abuses from which your successes had delivered them. Is it not true peasants? 'Yes, Sire,' answered all of them, 'they wish to chain us to the soil; you come, as the angel of the Lord, to save us."†

On March 9, Napoleon slept at Bourgoin; on the 13th he was at Lyons, and on the 13th he went to Ville Franche: at Auxure he was joined by Marshal Ney, Prince of Moskwa. Bonaparte upon landing, when addressing his soldiers, said, "The eagle, with the national colors, shall fly from steeple to steeple, even to the towers of Notre Dame."

On March 1, Napoleon was in Paris: and the troops being all ranged in square battalions, he made the following address to them:

"Soldiers!

"I arrived in France with six hundred men, because I calculated upon the love of the people, and on the remembrance of the veteran soldiers. I was not deceived in my expectations. Soldiers! the throne of the Bourbons was illegitimate, because it was built by the hand of strangers; because it was proscribed by the vote of the nation, declared in all our national assemblies; because, in short, it offered a guarantee only to the interests of a few men, whose arrogant pretensions were opposed to our rights. Soldiers! the Imperial throne can only secure the rights of the people; and above all, the first of our interests, our glory.

"Soldiers! We are now to march to hunt from our territory these Princes, auxiliaries to strangers; the nation will not only second us in our protestations, but will follow our impulse. The French people and I calculate upon you. *We* will not *interfere* with the affairs of foreign *nations;* but woe to those who shall interfere with ours."

At this moment General Cambronne, and the officer

† Moniteur, March 23, 1815.

of the guard of the battalion of the Isle of Elba, appeared with the ancient eagles of the guard. The Emperor then said to the soldiers, "These are the officers of the battalion that have accompanied me in my misfortunes; every man is my friend: they are all dear to my heart. Every time I beheld them, they brought before my eyes, the different regiments of the army; for among these six hundred noble fellows, are men from every regiment: they have recalled to my memory those glorious days of which even the memory is so dear, for they are all covered with honorable scars, gained in memorable battles! In loving them, it was you, soldiers, the whole French army, that I loved! They bring you back your eagles! Let them serve as a rallying point. In giving them to the guard, I give them to the whole army. Treason, and unhappy events, have covered them with a melancholy veil; but thanks to the French people, and to you, they now re appear, glittering in all their glory! Swear that they shall be present wherever the interest of the country may require them, that traitors, and those who would invade our territory, shall never be able to endure their sight."

On March 12, the following decree was issued:

"Napoleon, Emperor of the French, considering that many individuals have betrayed us, and the empire; that they have called in the stranger, and aided him in his projects for the invasion of our territory, and dismemberment of the empire, and subversion of the imperial throne,

"We have decreed, and do decree, as follows:

"A full and entire amnesty is granted,

"1. To the civil and military functionaries who, by culpable intelligence, or connivance, with the stranger, called him into France, and assisted his projects of invasion.

"2. To those who have plotted, or favored the overthrow of the constitution of the empire, and the imperial throne. Excepting from the said amnesty the Sieurs Lynch,† De la Roche Jacquelin, De Vitroles, Alixis de Noailles, Duke de Ragusa, Sosthene de la Rochefoucauld.

* Bulletin *des Loix*, No. 10. † Mayor of Bourdeaux.

Bourunne Bellars, Prince de Benevent,† Comte de Bournonville, Comte de Jaucourt, Duc de Dalberg, and Abbé de Montesquieu: they shall be delivered to the tribunals to be tried according to law, and undergo in the event of their condemnation the penalties determined by the penal code. Their effects, moveable and immoveable, shall be sequestrated by the officers of registration, as soon as the present decree is promulgated.

"By the Emperor,

"NAPOLEON.

"Countersigned, 22d March, by the Secretary of State,

"The DUC DE BASSANO."

The following decree was promulgated relative to the abolition of the slave trade.

"Napoleon, Emperor of the French. We have decreed, and do decree, as follows:

"1. From the date of the publication of the present decree, the trade in negroes is abolished. No expedition shall be allowed for this commerce, neither in the ports of France, nor in those of our colonies.

"2. There shall not be introduced, to be sold in our colonies, any negro the produce of this trade, whether French or foreign.

"3. Any infraction of this decree shall be punished with the confiscation of the ship and cargo."

The city of Bourdeaux made a noble resistance to the troops of Napoleon, animated by the unprecedented heroism of the amiable Duchess of Angouleme; who acted in a similar manner as the heroine of Saragossa. This illustrious Lady finding all endeavours ineffectual to save the place, she embarked on board a frigate, and safely arrived in England, from whence she repaired to her royal uncle, at Ghent.

In La Vendee the white flag was hoisted by the Chouans, under the brave La Roche Jacquelin. The Vendeans entered Cholet, the garrison evacuating the town; not being sufficiently strong to oppose the Bonapartean party, they were defeated with great loss, at Alzenai

† Talleyrand.

General Travot also defeated them at Arzanay, Chalons, and Pallion.

On *May* 31, the central assembly composed of five members from each electoral college, met in the hall of the legislative body, when the Prince Archchancellor of the empire addressed them: "Never (said he) was I more sensibly touched by the confidence reposed in me by the Emperor, than in presiding over the assembly of the elect of the French nation." He observed, "That respect for the sovereignty of the people was great, as the love of his country, and happiness of the nation, had always been the basis of his conduct."

At this sitting one of the members observed, "It is time to impose silence on those calumniators who dare to say, that the Emperor and the nation are not united; and who seek, by odious falsehoods, to corrupt the public opinion, and deceive foreigners with respect to the real situation of our country. Let the empire and Europe know, that Napoleon and France are united together by an indissoluble tie."

On June 1, the grand assembly of the French people took place in the *Champ de Mars*. The Emperor's throne was erected in the front of the military school, and in the centre of a vast semi-circular inclosure, two thirds of which formed, on the right and left, grand amphitheatres, in which 17,000 persons were seated: the other third, in front of the throne, was open. An altar was erected in the middle; and further on was placed another throne, which overlooked the whole *Champ de Mars*. The Emperor having arrived took his seat on the throne; mass was celebrated by the Archbishop of Tours, assisted by Cardinal Bayanne, and four other bishops. Mass being concluded, the members of the central deputation of the electoral colleges, advanced to the foot of the throne, they were about 500 in number; one of the members of the deputation, M. Dubois d'Angers, elector and representative of the department of the Maine and Loire, pronounced with a loud voice, the following address, in the name of the French people:

"SIRE,

"The French people had decreed the crown to you; you deposed it without their consent; its suffrages have just imposed upon you the duty of resuming it.

" A new contract is formed between the nation and your Majesty.

" Collected from all points of the empire, around the tables of the law on which we are about to inscribe the wish of the people, that wish which is the only legitimate source of power, it is impossible for us not to utter the voice of France, of which we are the immediate organs, not to say in the presence of Europe, to the august Chief of the nation, what we expect from him, and what he is to expect from it.

" What is the object of the league of allied kings with that warlike preparation by which they alarm Europe, and afflict humanity?

" By what act, what violation have we provoked their vengeance, or given cause for their aggression?

" Have we, since peace was concluded, endeavoured to give them laws? We merely wish to make and to follow those which are adapted to our manners.

" We will not have the Chief whom our enemies would give us, and we will have him, whom they wish us not to have.

" They dare to proscribe you personally; you, Sire, who, so often master of their capitals, generously consolidated their tottering thrones. This hatred of our enemies adds to our love for you. Were they to proscribe the most obscure of our citizens, it would be our duty to defend him with the same energy. He would be like you, under the ægis of French law and power.

" They menace us with invasion! And yet contracted within frontiers which nature has not imposed upon us, and which long before your reign, victory and even peace had extended, we have not from respect to treaties which you had not signed, but which you had offered to observe, sought to pass that narrow boundary.

" Do they ask for guarantees? They have them all in our institutions, and in the will of the French people, henceforth united to yours.

" Do they not dread to remind us of times, of a state of things lately so different, but which may still be reproduced!

" It would not be the first time that we have conquered all Europe armed against us.

" Because France wishes to be France, must she be

degraded, torn, dismembered; and must the fate of Poland be reserved for us.

"It is in vain to conceal insidious designs under the sole pretence of separating you from us, in order to give us masters with whom we have nothing in common. Their presence destroyed all the illusions attached to their name. They could not believe our oaths, neither could we their promises. Tithes, feudal rights, privileges, every thing that was odious to us, was too evidently the fond object of their thought, when one of them, to console the impatience of the present, assured his confidants, that *he would answer them for the future.*

"Every thing shall be attempted, every thing executed, to repel so ignominious a yoke. We declare it to nations: may their chiefs hear us! If they accept your offers of peace, the French people will look to your vigorous, liberal, and paternal administration for grounds of consolation for the sacrifices made to obtain peace: but if we are left no choice, but between war and disgrace, the whole country will rise for war. The nation is prepared to relieve you from the too moderate offers. You have, perhaps, made, in order to save Europe from a new convulsion. Every Frenchman is a soldier. Victory will follow your Eagles, and our enemies who rely on our divisions, will soon regret having provoked us."

The Arch-Chancellor then proclaimed the result of the votes, shewing, that the additional act to the Constitution of the Empire had been accepted almost unanimously. The Chief of the Heralds at arms then cried out.

"In the name of his Majesty I declare, that the act additional to the Constitution of the Empire, has been accepted by the French people."

Napoleon then addressed the assembly in the speech following:

"Gentlemen, Deputies of the army and navy at the Champ de Mai;

"Emperor, Consul, Soldier, I derive all from the people. In prosperity, in adversity, in the field of battle, in council, on the throne, and in exile, France has been the sole and constant object of my thoughts and actions.

" Like the King of Athens, I sacrificed myself for my people, in hope of realizing the promise given to preserve to France her natural integrity, her honours, her rights.

" Indignation at seeing those sacred rights, acquired by twenty years of victory, disavowed and lost for ever: the cry of French honour, and the wishes of the nation replaced me upon that throne which is dear to me, because it is the palladium of the independence, the honour, and the rights of the people.

" Frenchmen! In traversing amidst the public joy, the different provinces of the empire, to reach my capital, I had reason to rely on a lasting peace. Nations are bound by treaties, concluded by their government, whatever they may be.

" My thoughts were then all occupied with the means of re-establishing our liberty, by a Constitution conformable to the will and interests of the people. I convoked the Champ de Mai.

" I soon learned, that the Princes who have disregarded all principles, who have trampled on the sentiments and dearest interests of many nations, wish to make war against us. They meditate the increasing the kingdom of the Netherlands, by giving it as barriers, all our northern frontier places, and the conciliation of the differences which still exist among them by dividing Lorraine and Alsace.

" It was necessary to provide for war.

" But before personally encountering the hazards of battles, my first care has been to constitute the nation without delay. The people have accepted the act which I have presented to them.

" Frenchmen! when we shall have repelled these unjust aggressions, and Europe shall be convinced of what is due to the rights and independence of twenty-eight millions of people, a solemn law drawn up in the form required by the Constitutional Act, shall combine together the different dispositions of our constitutions now dispersed.

" Frenchmen! You are about to return to your departments, inform the citizens of the grandeur of our circumstances; that with union, energy, and perseverance, we shall return victorious from this contest of a great people against their oppressors, that future gene-

rations will severely scrutinize our conduct, and that a nation has lost all when she has lost her independence; tell them that Foreign kings whom I have raised to the throne, or who owe to me the preservation of their crowns, who all during my prosperity, sought my alliance, and the protection of the French people, now direct their blows against my person. Did I not perceive, that it is the country they wish to injure, I would place at their mercy this existence, against which they shew themselves so much incensed. But tell the citizens, that while the French people preserve towards me, the sentiments of love of which they have given me so many proofs, the rage of our enemies will be inefficient.

" Frenchmen! My wish is that of the people, my rights are theirs, my honour, my glory, my happiness, can be no other, than the honour, the glory and the happiness of France."

The Archbishop of Bourges then approached the throne, and on his knees presented the Holy Gospel to the Emperor, who took the oath in the following terms.

" I swear to observe, and cause to be observed, the contributions of the Empire."

The Prime Chancellor then advancing to the foot of the throne, first pronounced the oath of obedience to the Constitution, and fidelity to the Emperor. The assembly with one unanimous voice, repeated, " We swear." The members of the deputation remained seated on the steps of the throne, and *Te Deum* was chaunted, and the Presidents of the Electoral Colleges advanced to receive the Eagles for the national guards of their departments. The Emperor having laid aside his Imperial robe, then came forward, and spoke as follows:

" Soldiers of the national guard of the Empire, soldiers of the land and sea forces, I intrust to you the Imperial Eagle with the national colours: you will swear to defend it at the expence of your blood against the enemies of the country, and of his throne. You swear that it shall always be your rallying sign! You swear it!" The assembly resounded with cries of, " We swear." Bonaparte then surrounded by the Eagles of all the armed corps, thus spoke:

"Soldiers of the national guard of Paris, soldiers of the Imperial guard, I intrust to you the Imperial Eagle with the national colours. You swear to die, if necessary, in its defence against the enemies of the country and the throne. You swear never to acknowledge any other rallying sign. You, soldiers of the national guard, swear never to permit Foreigners again to stain the capital of the great nation. To your courage I shall intrust it. And you, soldiers of the Imperial guard, swear to surpass yourselves in the campaign which is about to open, and to die rather than permit foreigners to dictate laws to your country."

The following decrees were promulgated.

Napoleon by the Grace of God, and the constitutions of the Empire of the French.

To all to whom these presents shall come. Health.

We have decreed, and do decree as follows:

The Chamber of the Peers, and the Chamber of the Representatives, are convoked for the 3d of the present month of June, 1815.

We order and command that these presents be inserted in the bulletin of the laws.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

By the Emperor, The Prince Arch-Chancellor of the Empire.

CAMBACERES.

On May 26, the following decree was issued.

1. The Chamber of the Peers will assemble at the palace of the Luxemberg, under the presidency of the Prince Arch-Chancellor, or of the Vice President. The Chamber will proceed to the nomination of two permanent secretaries; the two younger in age will exercise provisionally the functions of secretaries.

2. The Chamber of the Representatives will assemble in the Palace of the legislative body, under the presidency of the senior in age: the two youngest will exercise the functions of secretaries.

3. When the Chamber shall have proceeded to the

nomination of a President, the *Proces verbal* shall be conveyed to the Emperor by the provisional president.

4. Our minister of the interior will appoint and cause to attend in the Palace appropriated to the sittings of each Chamber, the necessary attendants and a guard. The President of each Chamber will give for his service and notice, the orders which he shall deem expedient.

5. At the sitting on the opening of the Chamber, the Peers will take their places on the right, and the members of the Chamber of the Representatives on the left of the throne.

6. The ministers of state and the counsellors of state, will sit on the bench of the ministers of state.

7. The members of the Chambers will take successively and individually the oath of obedience to the Constitution of the Empire, and of fidelity to the Emperor.

8. Our cousin the Arch-Chancellor of the Empire, and our minister of the interior, are charged each in his department with the execution of the present decree.

To suit the dissipated taste and frivolous disposition of the French, numerous diversions were exhibited in the "Champs Elysees" Elysian Fields. There were six and thirty fountains flowing with wine.

The Chamber of Peers chose Counts Hibaudeman and Valence, secretaries. The Chamber of Representatives chose M. Delacroix and M. Dubois secretaries.

M. Merlin proposed the projet of an order, that nine committees of ten members each, should be formed for the verification of their powers: that each committee should name as many reporters, from whom a general reporter should be chosen, and that the Chamber should be adjourned till a time when the reporters might be heard. The order suggested by Merlin was adopted.

The ministers of the Allied Powers delivered the following note to the Helvetic diet assembled at Zurich.

"From the moment that Bonaparte returned to France, all Switzerland resolved by an unanimous and energetic determination, to take up arms to defend its frontiers, and to keep off those disorders of all kinds, with which Europe is menaced by the return of that usurper.

"This measure which fully displayed the energy of the diet, and the wisdom of its deliberations, was perfectly in harmony with the sentiments of all Europe, which open-

ly applauded the conduct of a people, who though the nearest to the danger, was seen to pronounce without hesitation, on the events of which France is the theatre; and boldly profess sentiments so honourable, by repelling the proposals made by the pretended government of that country to all the states, and which were every where rejected with indignation.

" In this unexpected and unparalleled crisis, the Helvetic confederation, guided by its ancient integrity, has joined of itself the system of Europe, and embraced the cause of social order, and of the safety of nations. It has felt the conviction that as long as the volcano re-kindled in France, should threaten to inflame and convulse the world, the inestimable advantages which the high Allied Powers take a pleasure in seeing enjoyed by Switzerland, its welfare, its independence, its neutrality, would always be exposed to the encroachments of that illegal and destroying power, which no moral restraint is able to check.

" United by the same wish, of annihilating this power, the Sovereigns assembled at the Congress of Vienna, have proclaimed their principles in the treaty of the 25th of March, as well as the engagements they contracted to maintain them.

" All the other states of Europe have been invited to accede to it, and they have readily answered this invitation. Thus the moment is arrived, when the august Sovereigns, whose orders the undersigned are commissioned to execute, here expect that the diet, in receipt of the present official communications, will by a formal and authentic declaration, adopt the same principles, and in concert with the undersigned, resolve on the measures which may become necessary to oppose to the common danger.

" But at the same time that the powers expect, without any doubt, that Switzerland agreed with them on the principal object, will make no difficulty in declaring, that it is armed to attain it, and that it has placed itself in the same line of policy; they are very far from proposing to it to display any other force than such as is proportioned to the resources and usages of its people. They respect the military system of a nation, which remote from all ambition, puts forces on foot only to defend its liberty and independence, they know the value

which Switzerland attaches to its neutrality; it is not to insist upon it, but solely to accelerate the period when this principles may be applied in an advantageous and permanent manner, that they propose to the confederation to assume an energetic attitude, and adopt vigorous measures, commensurate to the extraordinary circumstances of the times, but without forming a precedent for the future.

"It is conformably with those principles, that the undersigned have received from their respective courts, the necessary instructions to regulate by a convention, which cannot but be agreeable to Switzerland, the footing upon which its adhesion is to subsist to that sacred cause which it has already embraced. They have therefore the honour to invite the diet to name without delay plenipotentiaries to enter into a negociation with them upon this subject.

"The allied Monarchs impose upon themselves the greatest sacrifices; nevertheless, they require from Switzerland, only those from which it cannot possibly withdraw itself, in a crisis in which its dearest interests are at stake; and to alleviate the burden of putting on foot the forces necessary for the vigorous defence of their frontiers, as well as to insure its success, they propose to keep at the disposal of Switzerland all the assistance which the general operations of the war, shall permit them to dedicate to this object.

"The Monarchs' desire to keep up in this manner among this nation, (the object of their particular regard and esteem,) those sentiments of attachment, confidence, and gratitude, to which they believe themselves so justly entitled: sentiments, which they would have at heart still to increase and strengthen, at the time of a general peace, by paying particular attention to the interests and safety of Switzerland.

"The undersigned renew to his Excellency the president, and to Messrs the Deputies of the Diet, the assurance of their distinguished consideration.

"STRATFORD CANNING.
"KRUDINER.
"SCHRAUT.
"CHAMBRIER.

To this paper the Diet returned the following answer:

"At the moment when a new political convulsion shewed itself in France, Switzerland, struck with the dangers of its situation, took with vigour and celerity, the measures of safety which the importance of the circumstances required. The Diet has made known by a proclamation the object of these armaments: it has avoided all connexion with the man who has taken the reins of the French government, and has refused to recognise him.

"The ministers of the Allied Powers, justly infer from this conduct, that Switzerland united in interest and intentions with the other states, must oppose with all the independence and the rights of nations. Such are in fact the resolutions of the Diet.

"The relations which it maintains with the high Allied Powers, and even with those alone, leave no doubt respecting its disposition or its designs: it will abide by them with that constancy and fidelity which have been at all times honorable features in the character of the Swiss.

"Twenty-two little republics, united among themselves for their security and the assertion of their independence, must seek their national strength in the principle of their confederation. This is what is prescribed by the nature of things, by the geographical situation, the construction, and the character of the Swiss people.

"A consequence of this principle is its neutrality recognized in its favour, as the basis of its future relations with all states. It equally results from this principle, that in the great contest which is on the eve of commencing, the part of Switzerland must naturally consist in the vigorous defence of its frontiers. By remaining on this line, it does not estrange itself from the cause of the other powers; on the contrary, it embraces it the more sincerely, and serves it with the more advantage, as the cause becomes immediately its own.

"Considered in itself, the defence of a frontier fifty leagues in extent, which serves as *point d'appui*, to the movement of two armies is a co operation not only very effectual, but even of the highest importance. Thirty thousand men and more have been put on foot for this purpose. Resolved to maintain this developement of force, Switzerland thinks on its side that it may expect from the kindness of the Powers, that their armies will

respect its territory, till it shall itself call for their aid. Assurances on this head are absolutely necessary to tranquillize the people, and to induce them to bear with courage so great a burthen.

" The Diet believes that it has answered by these explanations, the expectations of their excellencies the ministers, at the same time as it shews its confidence in the justice and magnanimity of the monarchs who have but lately taken such an interest in the defence of this country, and thus acquired fresh claims to its gratitude. If there is now any thing to be done according to the principles above explained, in order to fix in a more precise manner, the political relations of the confederation with the allied powers, during the continuance of the present war, and at the same time to agree on the conditions of its system of defence, the Diet is ready to hear these overtures. It has commissioned Messrs the Burgomaster Wyp, the Avoyer Mulmen, and the Burgomaster Wieland, to enter into negociations with Messrs the ministers upon those two points, which are essentially inseparable. But in every case the right is reserved to the Cantons to take a definitive resolution on this head, and to give these arrangements legal validity by constitutionally confirming them."

Zurich, May 12, 1815.

The Crown Prince of Bavaria, previous to his departure to the army, issued the following address.

" Humanity hoped for repose, but unparralleled perfidy disturbed it; the enemy hypocritically thought to gain time in order to become again what he was, to attain his object, *the servitude of Europe.* His Majesty the King, my most honoured and beloved father, has granted my ardent wish to march to this sacred contest, which combines all Germany in a cordial union, which concerns the cottage as well as the throne, it is the cause of every body; for every body is threatened with ruin. By his Majesty's rescript, the direction of the national army is confided in my absence to Lieutenant General Count Eckert. I wish the most active progress of this institution, which guarantees the security of Bavaria. I return my sincerest thanks to all those who have shewn me confidence, who have themselves taken

up arms, or equipped others by their contributions. Should it happen that the French ever penetrate into Bavaria, I shall hasten with the brave Landwehr of Bavaria to conquer or to die for our king and our country."

"Given at Saltzberg, May 26.

(Signed) "LEWIS, CROWN PRINCE."

The Chamber of Representatives, after a most tumultuous sitting, elected M. Lanjuinais President. Lanjuinais upon taking the chair, said, "Dear and honorable colleagues, I cannot find expressions capable of explaining the sentiments I feel on the honour you have bestowed upon me, and the approbation which the Emperor has been pleased to add thereto. I am sensible of my inability to make a suitable return to this distinguished mark of your confidence, and I shall constantly solicit your indulgence and your advice in the execution of the duty you have imposed upon me. Wholly devoted to the Emperor, the country, the national glory, the independence of France and liberty, I shall never cease to wish for an honourable peace, and for the happiness of the people, I shall have no occasion to change either my principles, or my conduct."

In the sitting of June 6, M. Dupin made a proposal relative to the form of the oath. "The French people, said he, have voted the acceptance of the additional act, let us obey that act which does not prejudice our right of ameliorating it in the forms, and under the conditions that shall be prescribed. There is another reflection of a nature to assure the well-disposed, and to do away before hand all malignant interpretations. There is no question about the substance of the oath, no difficulty of obedience to the constitution of the Empire, fidelity to the Chief, intimate and indissoluble union of the people with the government. But in the proper and well understood interest of the government itself, let us recognize that the oath, to be good, binding, and in a word constitutional, ought to be taken, not but in virtue of a decree, which should contain nothing but the unalterable will of the nation constitutionally expressed. M. De Guevel observed, that the proposed reservation would be unconstitutional. M. Roy was of opinion, that there should be added to the oath, a promise of *fidelity to the*

nation, for the first duty of the Representatives of the nation was obedience to its orders. The Senate, the Tribunate, the legislative body, exclaimed M. Roy, no longer exists. M. Dumolard observed, "The nation is every thing; the Emperor exists for and by the nation. In the present circumstances the nation must be saved with and through the Emperor. Let us recollect, that the enemy is on the frontiers; let us recollect the intrigues of England. The first duty of France is to repulse the enemy. We wish to march only with our invincible armies, we do not wish to isolate ourselves from them. When the insidious proclamations of Louis XVIIIth attack the honour of the soldiers, and depict them as rebels; when it is attempted to separate them from their chief, it is our duty to declare that the army is the nation; that the brave men composing that army are but our advanced guard; that we think as they do. Pardon, added he, colleagues, the warmth that animates my words. can one feel strongly without speaking strongly? I see the danger near. I see it as it is. It should be known we are all devoted to our Sovereign, and in an honourable manner. General Sabastiani said, "We have an army which is not an army of *Cossacks*, it will preserve both our liberty and our independence. I attest its honour and its courage." M. De la Meurthe exclaimed, "There exists in France two parties, one, which is national, comprises the grand mass of the people, stipulates for her independence, honour, and real interest; the other may be called the faction of the Foreigner. Yes, gentlemen, there exists Frenchmen vile enough to call in the English, Russians, Prussians, &c. The Bourbons are the head of that faction, it is they, who by help of Foreign bayonets, would again impose upon us an humiliating yoke. We must speak out: speak out unanimously, for without doubt, and I am far from suspecting the foreigner has no representative here."

On June 7, Bonaparte opened the Chamber of Peers with the following speech.

"Messieurs of the Chamber of Peers, and Messieurs of the Chamber of Representatives. For the last three months, existing circumstances, and the confidence of the nation have invested me with unlimited authority. The present day will behold the fulfilment of the wish

dearest to my heart, I now commence at constitutional monarchy.

" Mortals are too weak to insure future events; it is solely the legal institutions which determine the destinies of nations. Monarchy is necessary to France, to guarantee the liberty, the independence and the rights of the people.

" Our constitution and laws are scattered, one of our most important occupations will be, to collect them into a solid body, and to bring the whole within the reach of every mind. This work will recommend the present age to the gratitude of future generations. It is my wish that France should enjoy all possible liberty. I say possible, because anarchy always resolves itself into absolute government.

" A formidable coalition of kings threatens our independence, their armies are approaching our frontiers.

" The frigate La Melpomené has been attacked and captured in the Mediterranean, after a sanguinary action with an English ship of 74 guns. Blood has been shed in time of peace!

" Our enemies reckon on our internal divisions. They excite and foment a civil war. Assemblages have been formed, communications are carried on with Ghent, in the same manner as with Coblentz in 1792. Legislative measures are therefore become indispensably necessary, and I place my confidence without reserve, in your patriotism, your wisdom, and your attachment to my person.

" The liberty of the press is inherent in our present Constitution; nor can any change be made in it without altering our whole political system; but it must be subject to legal restrictions, more especially in the present state of the nation. I therefore recommend this important matter to your serious consideration.

" My ministers will inform you of the situation of our affairs.

" The finances would be in a satisfactory state, except from the increase of expence which the present circumstances render necessary; yet we might face every thing, if the receipts contained in the budget were all to be realized in the year. It is to the means of arriving at

this result, that my minister of finances will direct your attention.

" It is possible that the first duty of a Prince may soon call me to the head of the sons of the nation, to fight for the country. The army and myself will do our duty.

" You, Peers and Representatives, give to the nation an example of confidence, energy, and patriotism, and like the Senate of the great people of antiquity, swear to die rather than survive the dishonour and degradation of France. The sacred cause of the country shall triumph."

In the sitting of the Chamber of Representatives on June 8, M. Lepelletier proposed, " That as the title of *Louis le Desire*" was given to Louis XVIIIth. the title of "*Sauveur du Patrie*"- *Saviour of the Country*, should be given to Napoleon, but this proposition was rejected. On June 11, the Arch-Chancellor presented the following address to Napoleon :

" SIRE,

" Your anxiety to submit to constitutional forms and rules, the absolute power with which circumstances and the confidence of the people had invested you ; the new guarantees given to the rights of the nation, the devotedness which leads you into the midst of the dangers the army is about to brave, penetrate all hearts with profound gratitude. The Peers of France come to offer your Majesty the homage of this sentiment.

" You have manifested principles, Sire, which are those of the nation : they must also be ours. Yes, all the power springs from the people, is instituted for the people ; the constitutional monarchy is necessary to the French, as the guarantee of its liberty and independence.

" Sire, while you shall be on the frontiers, at the head of the sons of the country; the Chamber of Peers will zealously concur in every legislative measure which circumstances require, to compel Foreigners to acknowledge the national independence, and to cause the principles, consecrated by the will of the people, to triumph in the interior.

" The interest of France is inseparable from yours,

should fortune not grant success to your efforts; reverses, Sire, shall not weaken our perseverance, and shall redouble our attachment to you.

" If events correspond to the justice of our cause, and to the hopes we are accustomed to conceive of your genius, and the bravery of our armies, France desires no other fruit of them but peace. Our institutions guarantee to Europe, that the French nation cannot be misled by the seductions of victory."

To this address Bonaparte replied as follows:

" M. President, and Gentlemen Deputies of the Chamber of Peers. The contest in which we are engaged is serious. The seduction of property is not the danger which threatens us now.

" The justice of our cause, the public spirit of the nation, and the courage of the army, are powerful reasons for hoping for success; but should we have reverses, then especially I shall delight to see called forth the energy of the people: then shall I find in the Chamber of Peers proofs of attachment to the country and to me.

" It is in difficult times, that great nations, like great men, develop all the energy of their character, and become objects of admiration to posterity.

" I thank you, Gentlemen, for the sentiments you have expressed to me in the name of the Chamber."

The Chamber of Representatives, preceded by M. Lanjuinais, presented the following address:

" Sire,

" The Chamber of Representatives received with profound emotion the words which proceeded from the throne, at the solemn sitting, when your Majesty, laying down the extraordinary power which you experienced, proclaimed the commencement of the constitutional monarchy.

" The chief basis of that monarchy, the protectress of liberty, equality, and the happiness of the people, have been recognized by your Majesty; who, rising above all scruples, as anticipating all wishes, have declared, that the case of collecting our scattered constitutions, and of arranging them, was one of the most important occupations reserved for the legislature. Faithful to its mission,

the Chamber of Deputies will perform the task thus devolved upon it; it requests that to satisfy the public wish as well as the wishes of your Majesty, national deliberation should rectify as speedily as possible, any thing defective or imperfect, that the urgency of our situation, may have produced, or left to exist, in our constitutions, considered as a whole.

" But at the same time, Sire, the Chamber of Representatives will not shew itself less anxious to proclaim its sentiments and its principles, as to the terrible contest which threatens to cover Europe with blood. In the train of disasterous events, France invaded, appeared for a moment listened to, as to the establishment of a Constitution, only to see herself almost immediately subjected to a Royal Charter, emanating from absolute power, to an ordinance of reform always revocable in its nature, and which not having the expressed assent of the people, could never be considered as obligatory on the nation.

" Resuming now the exercise of her rights, rallying around the hero whom her confidence anew invests with the government of the State, France is astonished and afflicted at seeing some Sovereigns in arms to call her to account for an internal change, which is the result of the national will, and which attacks neither the relations existing with other governments, nor their security. France cannot admit the distinctions with the aid of which the coalesced powers endeavour to cloak their aggression. To attack the monarch of its choice, is to attain the independence of the nation. It is armed as one man, to defend that independence, and to repel without exception, every family and every prince, whom men shall dare to wish to impose upon them. No ambitious project enters the thoughts of the French people; the will even of a victorious prince, would be insufficient to draw on the nation beyond the limits of its own defence; but to guard its territory, to maintain its liberty, its honour, its dignity, it is ready for any sacrifice. Why are we not still permitted to hope, Sire, that those warlike preparations, formed perhaps by the irritation of pride, and by illusions which every day must weaken, may still disperse, and peace so necessary to all the nations of Europe, restore to your Majesty a spouse, to the French the heir of a throne. But blood has already flowed, the signal of combat against the independence and liberty

of France has been given in the name of a people who carry to the highest pitch the enthusiasm of liberty and independence. Doubtless among the communications which your Majesty promises us, the Chambers will find proofs of the efforts you have made to maintain the peace of the world. If all these efforts must remain useless, may the calamities of war fall upon those who shall have provoked them.

" The Chamber of Representatives only wait for the documents announced to it, in order to contribute with all its power to the measures which the success of so legitimate a war will require. It delays pronouncing its resolves only till it knows the wants and resources of the State; and while your Majesty opposing to the most unjust aggression, the valour of the national armies, and the force of your genius will seek in victory only one means of attaining a durable peace; the Chamber of Representatives will deem that it marches towards the same object, by incessantly labouring on the compact of which, the improvement must cement the union of the people and the throne, and strengthen in the eyes of Europe, by the amelioration of our institutions, the guarantee of our engagements."

Bonaparte made the following reply.

" Mr. President, and Gentlemen Deputies of the Chamber of Representatives:

" I recognize with satisfaction my own sentiments in those which you express to me. In these weighty circumstances, thoughts are absorbed by the imminent war, to the success of which are attached the independence and honour of France.

" I will depart this night to place myself at the head of my armies; the movements of the different hostile corps render my presence there indispensable. During my absence, I shall see with pleasure a commission appointed by each Chamber, in deliberating on our Constitution.

" The Constitution is our rallying point; it must be our pole star in these stormy moments. All public discussion tending to diminish, directly or indirectly, the confidence which should be placed in its enactments, will be a misfortune to the State: we should then find

ourselves at sea, without a compass, and without a rudder. The crisis in which we are placed is great. Let us not imitate the conduct of the lower Empire, which, pressed on all sides by barbarians, made itself the laughing-stock of posterity; by occupying itself with abstract discussions, at the moment when the battering-ram was shaking the gates of the city.

"Independently of the legislative measures required by the circumstances of the interior, you will probably deem it necessary to employ yourselves on organic laws, destined to put the Constitution in motion. They may be the object of your public labours without any inconvenience.

"The sentiments expressed in your address sufficiently demonstrate to me the attachment of the Chamber to my person, and all the patriotism with which it is animated. In all affairs my march shall be straight forward and firm. Assist me to save my country. First representative of the people, I have contracted the engagements, which I renew, of employing in more tranquil times, all the prerogatives of the crown, and the little experience I have acquired in seconding you in the amelioration of our Constitution."

In the sitting of the Chamber of Representatives on June 15, M. Malleville gave a projet of certain restrictions on the press, but which was not adopted.

Bonaparte set off from the Palace of the Thuilleries on June 13. On the 16th, he put his army in motion, and attacked the position of the English army between Nivelle and Genappe. Napoleon collected the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 6th corps of the French army and Imperial guard, and nearly all the cavalry on the Sambre, and between that River and the Memse; and on June 15, he attacked the Prussian posts at Thuin, and Lobez on the Sambre, at break of day. His Grace the Duke of Wellington being apprized of this circumstance, ordered the allied troops to prepare to march. The enemy drove the Prussian posts from the Sambre on that day: and General Luten, who had been driven from Charleroi, retired upon Fleurus, and Marshal Prince Blucher concentrated the Prussian army upon the Sambre, holding the villages in front of his position of St. Amand and Ligny.

"The enemy continued his march along the road from

Charleroi towards Bruxilles, and on the same evening, the 15th, attacked a brigade of the army of the Netherlands under the Prince de Weimar, posted at France, and forced it back to the farm-house on the same road, called, Les Quatre Bras."

"The Prince of Orange immediately reinforced the brigade with another of the same division under General Perponcher, and in the morning early regained part of the ground which had been lost, so as to have the command of the communication leading from Nivelle and Bruxelles with Marshal Blucher's position.

"In the mean time, I had directed the whole army to march upon Les Quatre Bras, and the 5th division under Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Picton, arrived at about half past two in the day, followed by the corps of troops under the Duke of Brunswick, and afterwards by the contingent of Nassau.

"At this time the enemy commenced an attack upon Prince Blucher with his whole force, excepting the 1st and 2nd corps, and a corps of cavalry under General Kellerman, with which he attacked our post at Les Quatre Bras.

"The Prussian army maintained their position with their usual gallantry and perseverance, against a great disparity of numbers, as the 5th corps of their army under General Bulow, had not joined, and I was not able to assist them as I wished, as I was attacked myself, and the troops, the cavalry in particular, which had a long distance to march, had not arrived.

"We maintained our position also, and completely defeated and repulsed the enemy to get possession of it. The enemy repeatedly attacked us with a large body of infantry and cavalry, supported by a numerous and powerful artillery; he made several charges with the cavalry upon our infantry, but all were repulsed in the steadiest manner. In this affair, his Royal Highness the Prince of Orange, the Duke of Brunswick, and Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Picton, and Major General Sir James Kempt, and Sir Denis Pack, who were engaged from the commencement of the enemy's attack, highly distinguished themselves, as well as Lieutenant General Charles Baron Alten. Major General Sir C. Halkel, Lieutenant General Cooke, and Major Generals Maitland

and Byng as they successively arrived. The troops of the 5th division, and those of the Brunswick corps were long and severely punished, and conducted themselves with the utmost gallantry. I must particularly mention the 28th, 42nd, 79th, and 92nd regiments, and the battalion of Hanoverians.

"Our loss was great,* and I have particularly to regret his Serene Highness the Duke of Brunswick, who fell, fighting gallantly at the head of his troops.

"Although Marshal Blucher had maintained his position at Sambref, he still found himself much weakened by the severity of the contest in which he had been engaged, and as the 4th corps had not arrived, he determined to fall back, and concentrate his army upon Wavre, and he marched in the night after the action was over.

"The movements of the Marshal's rendered necessary a corresponding one on my part, and I retired from the farm of Les Quatre Bras upon Genappe, and thence upon Waterloo the next morning the 17th, at ten o'clock.

"The enemy made no efforts to pursue Marshal Blucher. On the contrary, a patrole which I sent to Sambref in the morning, found all quiet, the enemy's videttes fell back as the patrole advanced. Neither did he attempt to molest our march to the rear, although made in the middle of the day, excepting by following with a large body of cavalry brought from his right, the cavalry under the Earl of Uxbridge.

"This gave Lord Uxbridge an opportunity of charging them with the 1st Life-guards upon their debouche from the village of Genappe, upon which occasion his Lordship has declared himself to be well satisfied with that regiment.

"The position which I took up in the front of Waterloo, crossed the high roads from Charleroi and Nivelle, and had its right thrown back to a ravine near Merke Brain, which was occupied, and its left extended to a height above the hamlet Ter le Haye, which was likewise occupied. In front of the right centre, and near the Nivelle road, we occupied the house and garden of Hougoument, which covered the return of that flank, and in

* His Grace's Dispatches. London Gazette Extraordinary, June 22, 1815.

front of the left centre occupied the farm of La Haye Sainte. By our left we communicated with Marshal Prince Blucher, at Warre, though Ohaim and the Marshal had promised me, that in case we should have been attacked, he would support me with one or more corps, as might be necessary.

"The enemy collected his army with the exception of the third corps, which had been sent to observe Marshal Blucher on a range of heights in our front in the course of the night of the 17th, and the morning of the 18th, and about ten o'clock, he commenced a furious attack upon our post at Hougumont. I had occupied that post with a detachment from General Byng's brigade of guards, which was in position in its rear, and it was for some time under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Macdonel, and afterwards of Colonel Holme; and I am happy to add, that it was maintained throughout this day with the utmost gallantry by these brave troops, notwithstanding the repeated efforts of large bodies of the enemy to obtain possession of it.

"This attack upon the right of our centre, was accompanied by a very heavy cannonade upon our whole line, which was destined to support the repeated attacks of cavalry and infantry, occasionally mixed, but sometimes separate, which were made upon it. In one of these, the enemy carried the farm-house of La Haye Sainte, as the detachment of the light battalion of the legion which occupied it, had expended all its ammunition, and the enemy occupied the only communication there was with them.

"The enemy repeatedly charged our infantry with his cavalry, but these attacks were uniformly unsuccessful; and they afforded opportunity to our cavalry to charge, in one of which Lord E. Somerset's brigade, consisting of the Life-guards, Royal Horse-guards, and first Dragoon-guards, highly distinguished themselves, as did that of Major General Sir W. Ponsonby, having taken many prisoners, and an Eagle.

"These attacks were repeated till about seven in the evening, when the enemy made a desperate effort with the cavalry and infantry, supported by the fire of artillery to force our left centre near the farm of La Haye Sainte, which after a severe contest, was defeated: and

having observed that the troops retired from this attack in great confusion, and that the march of General Bulow's corps by Ensepermont upon Planchnelle and La Belle Alliance, had begun to take effect, and as I could perceive the fire of the cannon, and as Marshal Prince Blucher had joined in person, with a corps of his army to the left of our line by Ohaim, I determined to attack the enemy, and immediately advanced the whole line of infantry supported by the cavalry and artillery. The attack succeeded in every point, the enemy was forced from his position on the heights, and fled in the utmost confusion, leaving behind him one hundred and fifty pieces of cannon with their ammunition, which fell into our hands. I continued the pursuit till long after dark, and then discontinued it solely on account of the fatigue of our troops, who had been engaged during twelve hours; and because I found myself on the same road with Marshal Blucher, who assured me of his intention to follow the enemy throughout the night: he has sent me word, that he had taken sixty pieces of cannon belonging to the Imperial guard, and carriages, &c. belonging to Bonaparte in Gemappe.

"I propose to move this morning upon Nivelles, and not to discontinue my operation.

"Such a desperate action could not be fought, and such advantages could not be gained without great loss. In Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Picton, his Majesty has sustained the loss of an officer, who has frequently distinguished himself in his service, and he fell gloriously leading his division to a charge with bayonets, by which one of the most serious attacks made by the enemy on our position, was defeated. The Earl of Uxbridge, after having successfully got through this arduous day, received a wound by almost the last shot fired, which will, I am afraid, deprive his Majesty for some time of his services.

"His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange, distinguished himself by his gallantry and conduct, till he received a wound from a musket-ball through his shoulder, which obliged him to quit the field.

"It gives me the greatest satisfaction to assure your Lordship, that the army, never upon any occasion, conducted itself better. The division of guards under Lieutenant General Cooke, who is severely wounded, Major

General Maitland and Major General Byng set an example which was followed by all, and there is no officer, nor description of troops that did not behave well.

"I must, however, particularly mention for His Royal Highness's approbation, Lieutenant General Sir H. Clinton, Major General Adam, Lieutenant General Charles Baron Alten, severely wounded. Colonel Ompteda, Colonel Mitchel, commanding a brigade of the 4th division, Major Generals, Sir James Kempt, and Sir Denis Pack, Major General Lambert, Major General Loret, E. Somerset, Major General Sir W. Ponsonby, Major General Sir C. Asgil, and Major General Sir H. Vivian, Major General Sir O. Vandeleur, Major General Count Domberg. I am also particularly indebted to General Lord Hill for his assistance and conduct upon this, as upon all former occasions.

"The artillery and engineer departments were conducted much to my satisfaction by Colonel Sir G. Wood, and Colonel Smyth; and I had every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the Adjutant General Major General Barnes, who was wounded; and of the Quarter Master General Colonel De Lancey, who was killed by a cannon-shot in the middle of the action. This officer is a serious loss to his Majesty's service, and to me at this moment. I was likewise much indebted to the assistance of Lieutenant Colonel Lord Fitzroy Somerset, who was severely wounded, and of the officers composing my personal staff, who have suffered severely in this action. Lieutenant Colonel the Hon. Sir Alexander Gordon, who has died of his wounds, was a most promising officer, and is a serious loss to his Majesty's service.

"General Kouse of the Nassau service, likewise conducted himself much to my satisfaction, as did General Trip, commanding the heavy brigade of cavalry, and General Vanhope, commanding a brigade of infantry of the King of the Netherlands.

"General Pozzo di Bargo, General Baron Vincent, General Muffling and General Alvoa were in the field during the action, and rendered me every assistance in their power. Baron Vincent is wounded, but I hope not severely, and General Pozzo di Bargo received a contusion.

"I should not do justice to my feelings, or to Marshal Blucher and the Prussian army, if I did not attribute the

successful result of this arduous day, to the cordial and timely assistance I received from them.

"The operation of General Bulow upon the enemy's flank, was a most decisive one; and even if I had not found myself in a situation to make the attack which produced the final result, it would have forced the enemy to retire if his attacks should have failed; and would have prevented him from taking advantage of them, if they should unfortunately have succeeded.

"I send with this dispatch, two Eagles, taken by the troops in this action.

"P. S. Since writing the above, I have received a report that Major General Sir William Ponsonby is killed; and in announcing this intelligence I have to add the expression of my grief for the fate of an officer, who had already rendered very brilliant and very important services, and was an ornament to his profession.

"I am very happy to add, that Colonel De Lancey is not dead, and that strong hopes of his recovery are entertained."

The annals of History present not to view a battle more nobly contested, more brilliant in its operations, and more glorious in its result, than the battle of Waterloo, in which the Duke of Wellington acquired a renown still greater than that which had distinguished him in his former campaigns. His Grace was in the very heat of the battle, and performed prodigies of valour: and at one period of the battle he was placed very near Bonaparte. The French abandoned their cannon in their retreat, but carried off their horses and their prisoners; five hundred French prisoners were carried into Brussels. The Duke of Wellington had two aides-du-camp killed by his side. Of twenty-four British Generals, eleven were either killed or wounded. In moving the thanks of the House of Peers to the brave British army, Earl Bathurst, amidst various other appropriate observations, remarked, "That the campaign had now been opened by the wonted impetuosity of Bonaparte, and that impetuosity had been arrested, and defeated by the Duke of Wellington. The French leader had not on this occasion to tax the elements, to complain of the inclemency of the season, or to murmur at the rudeness of

the climate, he could not attribute his overthrow to the disaffection of his troops, to the misconduct of his Generals, or to the submitting of his better judgment to the controul of others: he could now only blame himself for the result; he himself chose his time, his place, and his adversary, and he was repulsed, defeated, and routed. His genius shrunk before the ascendancy of the star of Wellington's glory. In the battle of Waterloo, which from its unparallelled splendour seemed to cast a shade upon all his other achievements; for nine hours the Duke of Wellington had accomplished every thing that defence could perform, and for three hours, he had acted with all the energy and vigour of attack. The Marquis of Lansdown observed, "That the events of the great day of this battle, would extend their influence beyond the armies of our own times, and beyond the fate of the countries subdued, and that this victory and record would remain national property, and a part of the national history; perhaps more than any other of its former splendid triumphs, which were the titles and charters of its fame, it was to be hoped, that a monument would be erected, durable as human powers and means could make it, to accompany to remote posterity that glory which our armies, under the Duke of Wellington, had secured to Great Britain."

After the total defeat of his army, Napoleon returned on June 21, to Paris; and on the same day communicated through his ministers an account of the battle of Waterloo. In this narration, he observed, "That up to six o'clock in the afternoon, the impetuosity and ardour of his troops had surmounted every obstacle, and the French army was on the point of reaping the most perfect harvest of glory from the efforts they had made, when the English were reinforced by the advance of the Prussians on the left flank, as well as on his rear; that at this moment the English cavalry made a successful attack on the Cuirassiers who gave way, and that the impetuosity of the new imperial guard, exposed them to the superior numbers of the English." The report closed with these words, "Que la journee etoit la plus glorieuse et la plus funeste pour la France,"—"This day was the most glorious, and at the same time the most fatal for France." In the Chamber of Peers, the minister of the interior

stated, that the Emperor had arrived. It was his Majesty's intention to confer with the Chambers on the legislative measures which circumstances required. Count Thiboudeau moved, that the Chamber should resolve itself into a secret committee, to consider of a message received from the Chamber of Representatives. Count Maubourg wished the proceedings to be public. In the above assembly some most important discussions had taken place. M. De la Fayette addressed the members on the state of the nation, and danger of the country, and submitted the following propositions:

1. The Chamber declares, that the independence of the nation is menaced.

2. The Chamber declares its sittings permanent: all attempts to dissolve it shall be considered as high treason; whosoever shall render himself capable of such an attempt, shall be considered a traitor to his country, and condemned as such.

3. The army of the line, the national guards who have fought, and will fight, for the liberty, the independence, and the territory of France, have merited well of the country.

4. The minister of the interior is invited to assemble the Etat-Major General, the commanders, and Majors of Legion of the Parisian national guard, in order to consult on the means of providing it with arms; and of completing the guard of citizens, whose tried patriotism and zeal offer a sure guarantee for the liberty, prosperity, and tranquillity of the capital, and for the inviolability of the national representatives.

5. The minister of war, of foreign affairs, of police and of the interior, are invited to repair to the hall of the assembly. A declaration was ordered to be drawn up, addressed to the people: and a second message was sent to the ministers desiring their attendance. The Prince of Eckmuhl, the war minister addressed the assembly as follows:

" GENTLEMEN,

" I learn that disaffected persons spread the report, that I have caused troops to advance to surround the assembly. This report is injurious to the Emperor, and to his minister, who is a good Frenchman. It proceeds

from the same source, as the report circulated of the arrival of General Travot at Paris."

Napoleon had issued the following declaration to the French people.

"FRENCHMEN!

"In commencing war for maintaining the national independence, I relied on the union of all efforts, of all wills, and the concurrence of all national authorities. I had reason to hope for success, and I braved all the declarations of the powers against me.

"Circumstances appear to me changed, I offer myself as a sacrifice to the hatred of the enemies of France. May they prove sincere in their declarations, and have really directed them only against my power. *My political life is terminated*, and *I proclaim* my son under the title of Napoleon the Second, Emperor of the French.

"The present ministers will provisionally form the council of the government. The interest which I take in my son, induces me to invite the Chambers to form, without delay, the Regency by a law.

"Unite all for the public safety, in order to remain an independent nation.

(Signed) "NAPOLEON."

Paris, June 25.

This declaration was conveyed to both Chambers, to that of the Peers by Count Carnot: and to that of the Representatives by the Duke of Otranto. When the deputations waited upon Bonaparte with the result of their deliberations, he made the following reply.

"I thank you for the sentiments you express. I recommend to the Chambers to reinforce the armies, and to place them in the best state of defence: those who wish for peace ought to prepare for war. Do not expose this great nation to the mercy of the Foreigner, lest you be disappointed in your hopes. In whatever situation I may be placed, I shall be happy if France be free and independent. In transferring the right which France has given me to my son, during my life, I make this great sacrifice only for the welfare of the nation, and the interests of my son, whom I therefore proclaim Emperor."

On June 22, the Chamber of Representatives decreed:

"Considering that the first interest of the French people is the maintenance of the laws, which secure the organization of all the powers; we pass to the order of the day on the propositions which have been made, as to forming it into a national or constituent assembly.

"That the president with his bureau shall repair to Napoleon, for the purpose of expressing to him, in the name of the nation, their acknowledgments; and the respect with which it accepts the noble sacrifice which he has made to the independence, and the happiness of the French nation.

"That there shall be named without delay, a commission of five members, of which three shall be chosen from the Chamber of Representatives, and two from the Chamber of Peers, for the purpose of exercising provisionally the functions of government, and that the ministers shall continue their respective functions under the authority of this commission."

General Solignue then addressed the assembly as follows:

"You have decreed the nomination of an executive council; and I propose, that commissaries be sent to the head-quarters of Lord Wellington, for the purpose of making known to him the new situation of France. The president then called upon the assembly to vote its acceptance of the abdication of the Emperor; which was unanimously agreed to; and an embassy sent to the Emperor to acquaint him with the decision. M. Dubert exclaimed, "The Chamber has recognized the abdication of the Emperor. The son of Napoleon is a minor. Thus it is a council of Regency." The provisional government chosen were, Carnot Fouche, Duke of Otranto, and General Grenier. In the Chamber of Peers, Count Portecoulant said, "Let us express to Napoleon the national gratitude for the illustrious manner in which he has terminated an *illustrious* political life." This motion was adopted. The Duke of Vicenza, and Baron Quinette was added to the three other commissioners, appointed to the management of public affairs."

M. Grenier submitted the following propositions to the Chamber of Representatives.

" The united committee have recognized by a majority of sixteen to five, that the safety of the country requires that the Emperor should proceed to the nomination by the two Chambers, of a commission charged to negociate directly with the coalesced, with conditions of their respecting the national independence, the territorial integrity, and the respect which belongs to every people, of adopting such constitutions as they may judge proper: but they are at the same time of opinion, that it is proper to support these negociations by the prompt developement of all the national force, Grenier added, " This article appears to me insufficient, it does not fulfil the object which the Chamber proposes to itself, because it happens that your deputation will not be admitted. But it presents a means of facilitating the success of what the Chamber has in view. I have reason to believe, that you will soon receive a message, in which the Emperor will declare, that considering the circumstances in which France is placed, and the inclinations of the coalesced powers, he wishes the assembly to nominate an embassy to be sent to negociate peace; that at the same time, that negociation should be supported by the greatest possible manifestation of the national power; and finally, he will declare, that if he be an invincible obstacle to the nation, being admitted to treat for its independence, he will be ready to make whatever sacrifice may be demanded of him. The other proposition submitted by M. Grenier was this.

" The ministers of State, members of the Chambers, will propose to the assembly the measures proper for procuring men, horses, and money, as well as the measures which they consider calculated to repress the enemies of the interior. This last object, he observed, was of the most important nature." Indeed, if we do not stop the progress of the enemy by a respectable force, before eight days, the capital may again be menaced. The ministers are prepared to propose measures, both for resisting foreign force, and repressing those domestic enemies, against whom you solicited three days ago the vigilance of the government. The minister of war made his appearance, and a report to the assembly.

" GENTLEMEN,

" We yesterday received news from the army: the accounts which were given, without being official, led us to believe that our disasters were not so considerable as we had feared. To day these accounts have assumed the most certain official character, and I guarantee them to the Chamber upon my honour.

" An officer of Prince Jerome's staff, who left Avenio on June 21, found the road covered with soldiers. There must at least have been 20,000 men rallied there, several officers of the guard, on the road waggons filled with muskets, and immediately armed at least 5,000 men. Cannons, cassoons, and forges, have been collected from all parts.

" Emissaries were spreading alarm every where by announcing the enemy. The commandant of La Fere had given orders for arresting all those who should spread mischievous reports. The guard rallied at Avesnes.

" The Duke of Dalmatia wrote from Rocroy, that with the battalions of Philipville, he had rallied 2000 troops of the old guard, and numerous other detachments.

" Marshal Grouchy had announced, that on the 18th, he defeated the remainder of the Prussian army. The communications were free with Marshal Soult.

" Another officer saw no enemy between Marshal Grouchy and the frontier. There is no doubt but the Marshal is now there with his corps of cavalry.

" Thus we have still an army of 60,000 men, on the northern frontier. We can besides send thither ten thousand men with the cavalry, and 200 pieces of cannon. I add, that if the Chamber adopt vigorous measures, and declare a traitor to his country every national guard or soldier, who may abandon his banners, a strong barrier will be opposed to foreign invasion, and you will have an army sufficiently respectable, to support your negociations with an enemy, who has proved that he does not always keep his promises with fidelity." Being interrogated, whether it was not true that the enemy had light troops in the neighbourhood of the town of Laon, the Prince of Eckmuhl replied, " These reports are false as well as those which were spread yesterday; that I was causing troops to march against this assembly, an odious assertion which was even again affected to be re-

peated this day. Gentlemen, I here declare upon my honour, that all these reports are false." The Duke of Otranto, Count Carnot, the Duke of Vicenza, and the Prince of Eckmuhl being introduced the president, communicated the important document of the Emperor's declaration to the French people. The Duke of Otranto then said:

"GENTLEMEN,

"The time has now arrived, when the Chamber of Representatives ought to declare itself in the face of the nation and of Europe for liberty, independence, and the success of those principles, for which the nation has shed its blood, and exhausted itself in sacrifices during twenty-five years. It is not before an assembly composed of Frenchmen, that I should think it necessary to recommend the consideration which is due to the Emperor Napoleon, and to recal the sentiments which he ought to inspire in his misfortunes. The Representatives of the nation will not forget, in the negociations which are opened to stipulate for the interests of him, who for many years has presided over the destinies of the country. I propose to the Chamber that a committee of five members be appointed during the present sitting: that the commissioner be instructed to visit the allied powers, in order to treat with them for the interests of France in its present new circumstances and position, and for the maintenance of its rights, and the independence of the French people, I move that the commission be appointed this day, and that it depart to-morrow. Upon the motion of Regnault D'Angely, the Chamber adopted the following resolutions.

"The Chamber of Representatives, considering that the first interest of the French people is the maintenance of the laws, which secure the organization of the authorities.

"Passing to the order of the day on the motions which have been made to form it into a national or constituent assembly; and that commissioners shall be appointed to exercise the functions of government chosen from the Chambers."

The Chambers then voted its acceptance of the abdication of Napoleon. The minister of war stated, That all the troops destined for the defence of Paris,

were under the command of Generals, members of the Chamber of Representatives, or of Peers; that those Generals were Grenier, Sebastiani, and Valence. Some troops which were on the Somme, had on account of circumstances, received orders to return to the Seine. The Prince of Eckmuhl communicated the following letter from Field-marshal Baron Bonnemain to the Governor of Givet.

"*Dinant, June* 20, 1813.

"I believe that it will be agreeable to you, to have information of what is passing in this quarter: and I hasten to inform you, that I arrived with my troops at 12 at noon, and that Marshal Grouchy is at Namur with the several army corps under his order, and those commanded by Generals Gerard and Vandamme. It is highly important for us to know where the head quarters of the Emperor are, and what is the position of his army: you will feel how much this is necessary to determine the ulterior movements of our army."

BARON BONNEMAIN."

"*Letter to the Minister.*"

"MONSEIGNEUR,

"I have the honor of addressing to your Excellency a letter from the Marshal de champ Bonnemain sent to me by the Governor of Givet.

"I consider its contents of too great importance not to transmit it immediately by Estafette to your Excellency.

"I have also the honor of finding that the Governor of Givet transmitted immediately to General Bonnemain, an account of the new dispositions respecting the station of the troops, in order that they might likewise be communicated to Marshal Grouchy.

(Signed) "COUNT DUMONEAU."

General Duvernet then stated the following particulars relative to Lyons. "When I quitted that city," said he, "on the 19th, all was tranquil, and in a good state of defence. Two lines are established, and completely armed upon the Rhine, the Faixbourgs and the neighbouring villages, are in a state of defence. The works

upon the Saone are finished, and the artillery destined for the army has been landed. From the army in the Alps, there is news equally satisfactory. I saw thirty-seven Piedmentese officers, and eight hundred privates brought in prisoners to Lyons. Marshal Suchet continues his success in La Mausieure, and we are assured, even in La Tarentaise also. The Austrians had not yet shewn themselves on the summit of the Alps; their march to Switzerland has not yet been realised. At Lyons the garrison is sufficient: the artillery are numerous. The national guards are at the assigned posts; the troops are cantoned at the places which they are to defend. The public mind is good, and the state of things are such, that to take Lyons, a regular siege would be necessary."

After a short adjournment, The president informed the Chamber, that he, the vice president, and four secretaries, had visited the Emperor Napoleon; that they were received, and fulfilled their mission. His Majesty testified the most lively emotions of interest for the French nation, and the greatest desire to see its liberty, independence, and happiness assured. He above all insisted on the motives which had determined his abdication, and recommended the Chamber not to forget that he had abdicated in favour of his son.

The Chamber of Peers after an adjournment, had a night sitting on June 22. The President Cambaceres, Arch-chancellor, said, "I have remitted to the Emperor the declaration of the Chamber," he replied, "That he accepted with pleasure our sentiments, but," added he, "I repeat to you what I said to the President of the Chamber of Representatives, I have abdicated only for my son."

Prince Lucien Bonaparte then addressed the Chamber in the following terms:

"We must avoid civil war. Is France independent and free? The Emperor is dead! Long live the Emperor! The Emperor has abdicated! Long live the Emperor! There can be no real action between the Emperor who dies, or the Emperor who abdicates, and his successor. All interruption is anarchy. I move that the Chamber of Peers do, without deliberation, by a sponta-

neous movement declare, that it acknowledges Napoleon the Second. I set the first example, and swear fidelity to him. If a factious minority would attach the dynasty and the Constitution, it is not in the Chamber of Peers, that traitors will be found, or the factious find support." The Count De Pontecoulant exclaimed, "Napoleon is my benefactor. I owe him every thing. I remained faithful to him, till he released me from my oath. But it is wished to make us adopt a proposition without deliberation; and I ask the Prince by what title does he speak in this Chamber? Is he a Frenchman? I do not recognise him as such. I find him a Frenchman in sentiments, talents, and services to liberty; but he who invokes the Constitution, has no constitutional title. He is a Roman Prince, and Rome is no longer French territory."

Prince Lucien. "I reply to what concerns me personally."

Count Pontecoulant. "Reply then after I have done, Prince, and respect the equality of which, you have often set the example. What does he want? To proclaim Napoleon the Second. I am far from being against this point. But I declare firmly, that I will never recognise for King, a child, or for my Sovereign, he who does not reside in France. I move the order of the day."

Lucien Bonaparte. "If I am not a Frenchman in your eyes, I am in the eyes of the whole nation. The moment Napoleon abdicated, his son succeeded him; we have no other side to take."

Prince Joseph Bonaparte. "Let us name the provisional government, to govern in the name of Napoleon the Second, for whom alone the Emperor has abdicated." The motion of Lucien was adjourned till the next sitting.

In the Chamber of Representatives on June 24, the commission of government proposed a decree as follows:

1. "The government is authorised to secure, by means of requisition, the subsistence of the the armies, and the accommodation of troops,"

2. " The government will adopt such measures, as to prevent and punish any abuse in the exercise of these requisitions."

" Le Duc D'Otranto, President.

The provisional government then proposed the following decree :

" The government shall take for the purpose of securing public tranquillity, all measures conformable to law, independent of which it shall be authorised to punish all persons detected of corresponding with the enemy ; of inciting or favouring civil commotion, of having hoisted any other colours, any other sign of rallying, than the national colours ; of having published false news ; of having encouraged desertion ; or having prevented the military from joining their corps, either by removing them to a place distant from their usual residence, and putting them under the inspection of the Police, or, by imprisoning them without being obliged to bring them to trial within the time fixed by law."

(Signed) " Le Duc D'Otranto, President.

The following proclamation was issued by the provisional government to the French people.

Paris, June 24.

" Frenchmen,

" Within the period of a few days, glorious successes and a dreadful reverse have again agitated our destinies.

" A great sacrifice appeared necessary to your peace, and to that of the world, and Napoleon abdicated his imperial power. His abdication forms the term of his political life. His son is proclaimed.

" Your new Constitution which possesses as yet only good principles, is about to undergo its application, and even those principles are to be purified and extended.

" There no longer exist powers jealous of each other. The space is free to the enlightened patriotism of your Representatives, and the Peers feel, I think, and vote as your mandatories.

" After twenty-five years of political tempests, the moment has arrived, when every thing wise and sublime has been conceived respecting social institutions, may it be perfected in yours.

" Let reason and genius speak, and from whatever side their voices may proceed, they shall be heard.

" Plenipotentiaries have departed, in order to treat in the name of the nation, and to negociate with the powers of Europe, that peace which they had promised on one condition, which is now fulfilled.

" The whole world will, like you, be attentive to their reply. Their answer will make known, whether justice and promises are any thing on earth.

" Frenchmen, be united; let all rally under circumstances of such great importance. Let civil discord be appeased; let discussion be silent at this moment, in which the great interests of nations are to be treated of. Be united from the north of France to the Pyrenees, from La Vendee to Marseilles.

" Who is he, who, born on the soil of France, whatever may be his party, whatever his political opinions, who will not range himself under the national standard, to defend the independence of the country.

" Armies may in part be destroyed, but the experience of all ages, and of all nations, proves, that an intrepid nation, combating for justice and liberty, cannot be destroyed.

" The Emperor in abdicating, has offered himself as a sacrifice. The members of the government devote themselves in accepting for your Representatives the reins of the State.

(Signed) " The Duke of Otranto, President.
" T. Berlien, Secretary, &c."

The provisional government issued the following decree:

" Having seen the resolution of the two Chambers, calling the Frenchmen to the defence of the country, decree as follows:

1. " The young men of 1815, remaining of the 160,000 ordered to be levied on the 9th of October 1813, shall be immediately placed in active service."

The following articles of this decree related to those who had married previously to the date of this decree, and making arrangements for its execution. The above decree was signed by the five members of the provisional government—Fouche, Duke of Otranto, Count Carnot, Grenier, Caulincourt, and Quinette.

His Grace the Duke of Wellington, after the battle of Waterloo, issued the following proclamation.

" I acquaint all Frenchmen, that I enter their country at the head of a victorious army; not as an enemy, the Usurper excepted, who is the enemy of human nature, and with whom no peace and no truce can be maintained. I pass your boundaries to relieve you from the iron yoke, by which you are oppressed. In consequence of this determination, I have given the following orders to my army, and I demand to be informed of any one who shall presume to disobey them. Frenchmen, Know that I have a right to require that they should conduct themselves in a manner that will enable me to protect them against those by whom they would be injured. It is therefore necessary that they should comply with the requisitions that will be made by persons properly authorized, for which a receipt will be given, which they will quietly return, and avoid all communication or correspondence from the Usurper and his adherent. All those persons who shall absent themselves from their dwellings, after the entrance of this army into France: and all those who shall be found attached to the service of the Usurper, and so absent, shall be considered to be his partizans, and public enemies, and their property shall be devoted to the subsistence of the forces.

" Issued at Head Quarters from Malplaquet, June 21, 1815.

(Signed) " WELLINGTON."

Order of the day, June 20, 1815.

" As the army is about to enter the French territory, the troops of the nations which are at present under the command of Field-marshal the Duke of Wellington, are desired to recollect that their respective Sovereigns are

the Allies of his Majesty the King of France, and that France therefore ought to be treated as a friendly country. It is then required that nothing should be taken either by the officers or soldiers, for which payment be not made. The commissioners of the army will provide for the wants of the troops in the usual manner; and it is not permitted either to officers or soldiers to extort contributions. The commissioners will be authorized either by the Marshal, or by the Generals who command the troops of the respective nations, in cases where their provisions are not supplied by an English commissary, to make the proper requisition, for which regular receipts will be given; and it must be strictly understood, that they will themselves be held responsible for whatever they obtain in the way of requisition from the inhabitants of France, in the same manner in which they would be esteemed accountable for purchases made for their own government.

(Signed) "J. Waters, A. A G."

The victorious allied army continued its march on the left of the Sambre. Prince Blucher crossed that River on June 19, in pursuit of the enemy; the remains of the French army retired upon Laon. Sir Charles Colville took Cambray by escalade, and St. Quintin being abandoned by the French, was taken possession of by Marshal Blucher. Lord Castlereagh in the House of Commons on July 29, submitted a vote to the House for the purpose of bestowing those marks of national gratitude on the heroes who fell in the battle of Waterloo, to which their pre-eminent services so justly entitled them. Great actions had always produced great results; but he believed it would be impossible to find one in the annals of modern warfare, which had been crowned with greater military trophies, or which had been attended with a greater moral success. It had made that nation, to whom for the last five and twenty years, all the calamities with which Europe had been afflicted, were owing, feel the whole extent of that misery and misfortune, which its own criminal ambition had so often inflicted on other countries; and he trusted it had also produced that deep impression upon the heart of every Frenchman, as it was evident it had upon the apprehensions of what was called the government of France; that they would

feel no time was to be lost, in repairing as far as they could, the multiplied injuries they had inflicted on mankind. He was sure the house and the country would deeply lament if some appropriate mode was not devised, to distinguish those who had fallen: some mark of national gratitude and exultation, to commemorate an action, which, whether it was regarded in its moral, in its political, or in its military character, was the greatest action which the British army had ever performed. The House, therefore, would doubtless, be disposed on the present occasion, to move a little out of the usual manner of distinguishing military achievements, as our brave army had certainly travelled out of the ordinary exploits of war; they would feel that it would be useful to the country, even that we should have the proud satisfaction of contemplating a national monument erected to the memory of the officers and soldiers, who so gloriously fell on that occasion. He should certainly regret, that in paying the general tribute of a nation's gratitude, the merits of those officers, whose services were entitled to pre-eminent recollection, were not placed in as distinguished a point of view as on ordinary occasions; at the same time, his Lordship was convinced, that if they could now be recalled to their country, nothing would be so gratifying to their feelings, as to see some plan adopted, which should include the commemoration of their brave soldiers, that they might also live in the gratitude of posterity, and of an admiring world. It was, indeed, no less consistent with the duty of that House, than it was congenial to their feelings, to address the Crown, in order that a *monument* of *national gratitude* might be reared to the memory of all those officers and gallant troops, who laid down their lives that day; not only for their country, but for the security and happiness of Europe. His Lordship then moved for an address to the Prince Regent, praying that he would be pleased to direct, that a national monument should be erected in honour of the splendid victory of Waterloo, and more particularly commemorative of the services of Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Picton* and Major General Sir

* Formerly Governor of Trinidad. Sir Thomas distinguished himself in Egypt, under Sir R. Abercrombie; and in all the great battles which were fought in the Peninsula and in France, by the Duke of Wellington,

William Ponsonby. Lord Castlereagh observed, That the proposed design was to erect a pillar or triumphal arch. Some architectural monument suitable to the magnificence of the nation, and which of course would not be confined within the walls of a church. His Lordship's motion was unanimously agreed to, as also an amendment. That funeral monuments to the memory of Sir Thomas Picton, and Sir W. Ponsonby, should be erected in St. Paul's Cathedral.

The following proclamation was addressed by Field Marshal Prince Blucher to the army of the lower Rhine.

"*Brave officers and soldiers of the army of the lower Rhine.*

"You have done great things, brave companions in arms. You have fought two battles in three days. The first was unfortunate, and yet your courage was not broken.

"You have had to struggle with privations, but you have borne them with fortitude. Immoveable in adverse fortune, after the loss of a bloody battle, you marched with firmness to fight another; relying on the God of Battles, and full of confidence in your commanders, as well as of perseverance in your efforts against presumptuous and perjured enemies, intoxicated with their victory.

"It was with these sentiments that you marched to

at Badajoz, Cuidad Rodrigo, Vittoria, in the Pyrenees, Orthes, and Thoulouse. Sir Thomas, prior to his embarking on service, expressed an earnest wish,—That if he should fall, which he seemed to anticipate, he might not be forgotten; but receive the same distinction as had been conferred upon other officers. Sir Thomas Picton was killed, gallantly fighting at the head of his regiment. His aid-de-camp, Captain (now Major) Tyler, a young officer distinguished for his bravery, was slightly wounded. The following elegant lines to the memory of Sir Thomas Picton, appeared in a Morning Paper:—

"And Picton thou—Oh! for the sacred fire,
That lived along immortal Homer's lyre,
That I with truth to after times might tell
Thy dauntless deeds, Troy's heroes all excel
Those who survived of thy brave band,
And saw thee stretched upon the plain,
Would have thee (might their grief command)
In triumph at their head again."

See Morning Chronicle, June 29, 1815.

support the brave English, who were maintaining the most arduous contest with unparalleled firmness. But the hour which was to decide this great struggle, has struck, and has shewn who was to give the law, whether an adventurer or governments, who are the friends of order. Destiny was still undecided, when you appeared issuing from the forest which concealed you from the enemy, to attack his rear with that coolness, that firmness, that confidence, which characterizes experienced soldiers, resolved to avenge the reverses they had experienced two days before. There rapid as lightning, you penetrated his already shaken columns. Nothing could arrest you in the career of victory. The enemy in his despair turned his artillery upon you, but you poured death into his ranks; and your progress caused in them disorder, dispersion, and at last a complete route. He found himself obliged to abandon to you several hundreds of cannon, and his army is dissolved.

"A few days will suffice to annihilate those perjured legions, who were coming to consummate the slavery and the spoliation of the universe.

"All great commanders have regarded it as impossible, immediately to renew the combat with a beaten army: you have proved that this opinion is ill founded; you have proved, resolute warriors may be vanquished, but that their valour is not shaken.

"Receive then my thanks, incomparable soldiers! objects of all my esteem. You have acquired a great reputation. The annals of Europe will eternize your triumphs. It is on you, immoveable columns of the Prussian monarchy, that the destinies of the King and his august House, will for ever repose.

"Never will Prussia cease to exist, while your sons and your grandsons resemble you.

(Signed) "BLUCHER."

The following message was communicated to the two Chambers on June 27.

"The commission of government think it their duty to assure the Chambers, that they do not cease to take measures to support negociations for peace, by calling forth the whole national force. The Generals labour incessantly in rallying the troops, and re-organizing the

army of the North. It already presents an imposing mass, and is daily augmented by new corps. The commission of government turns to account for the defence of the national independence, the patriotism, and devotedness of the citizens. While it will support their energy, it will repress the agitations of disaffection in the interior. It will neither exaggerate nor conceal dangers; and whatever may be their nature, it will always remain faithful to the country.

(Signed) "THE DUKE OF OTRANTO, President."

Prince Schwartzenberg issued the following proclamation to the French.

"FRENCHMEN,

"Twenty years of trouble and misfortunes had oppressed Europe. One man's insatiable thirst of dominion and conquest, while depopulating and ruining France; had desolated the remotest countries, and the world saw with astonishment the disasters of the middle ages, reproduced in an enlightened age.

"All Europe rose; one cry of indignation served to rally all nations. It depended on the allied powers in 1814, to exercise upon France a just vengeance, which she had but too much provoked; but great Monarchs, united only for one sacred cause, the re-establishment of peace in Europe, know how to distinguish between the promoter of so many evils, and the people whom he had made use of to oppress the world.

"The allied Sovereigns declared, under the walls of Paris, that they could never make either peace or truce with Napoleon Bonaparte. The Capital rose against the oppressor of Europe: France by a spontaneous movement, rallied itself to the principle which was to restore and guarantee to her liberty and peace. The allied armies entered Paris as friends. So many years of misfortune, the spoliation of so many countries, the death of millions of brave men who fell on the field of battle, or victims of the scourges inseparable from war, all was buried in oblivion.

"Bonaparte solemnly abdicated a power which he had exercised, but for the misfortune of the world. Europe had from that time no enemy more to combat.

"Napoleon Bonaparte has re-appeared in France; he

has found all Europe in arms against him. Frenchmen! It is for you to decide on peace or war. Europe desires peace with France; it makes war only upon the usurper of the French throne. France by admitting Napoleon Bonaparte, has overthrown the first basis on which its relations with other powers were built.

" Europe does not wish to encroach on the rights of any nation, but she will never allow France under a chief, but lately proscribed by herself, again to threaten the repose of its neighbours.

" Europe desires to enjoy the first benefit of peace; it desires to disarm, and it cannot do this as long as Napoleon Bonaparte is on the throne of France.

" Europe in short desires peace, and because it desires it, will never negociate with him whom it regards as a perpetual obstacle to peace.

" Already in the plains of Brabant, Heaven has confounded this criminal enterprise. The allied armies are going to pass the frontiers of France; they will protect the peaceable citizens;—they will combat the soldiers of Bonaparte;—they will treat as friends the provinces which shall declare against him, and they will know no other enemies than those who shall espouse his cause.

" Head Quarters at Heidelberg, June 23, 1815.

" Field Marshal, PRINCE SCHWARTZENBERG.

" Commander in chief of the Imperial Austrian and Allied armies on the Upper Rhine."

Marshal Prince Blucher took Avesnes on June 21; it surrendered after a few hours attack by the Prussians by capitulation; its surrender was accelerated by a terrible accident. A shell blew up a magazine, containing 150,000 pounds of powder. The explosion destroyed a great part of the town, and rendered it uninhabitable; near 4,000 persons lost their lives.

The hereditary Prince of Orange addressed the following order to his army.

" *Brussels, June* 27.

" His Majesty, informed by my reports of the glorious victories, to which you have contributed with so much bravery and fidelity, has charged me with the commis-

mission equally agreeable and flattering to my heart, to testify to you, my fellow citizens, his entire satisfaction with your conduct in the several actions that have taken place. I cannot give you, brave warriors of the Netherlands, a stronger proof of the approbation of our beloved and august Sovereign, than by making you acquainted with the tenor of the letter, which his Majesty has addressed to me, and which is conceived in these terms.

" *The Hague, June* 24.

" Your reports of the 17th and 22nd inst. have given me inexpressible satisfaction.

" As a Sovereign and a Father, I doubly feel the satisfaction which the happy results of so many obstinate combats has generally excited; for I have the certainty, that my troops have had a glorious share in them, and have seen in the son of their Prince, a brave example of the most dangerous duties they have to perform.

" I desire that you will acquaint with my complete satisfaction, all the brave warriors of the Netherlands, who fought under your command at Quatre Bras, and La Belle Alliance. Tell them that all their fellow countrymen have their eyes fixed on them with admiration and gratitude; and are proud of the firmness and courage which they have displayed. Let them know, that the blood they shed, has irrevocably effaced the last doubt that might have subsisted, on the solidity of this new kingdom, and the union of its inhabitants. Assure them, that they shall always have in me a true friend of their noble profession, and a protector of valour, and of all military merit.

" Do you yourselves find the reward of your devotedness, and an alleviation of your wounds to the honour of being to the brave warriors of the Netherlands, the organ of the sentiments consecrated to them by their King and country.

(Signed) " WILLIAM."

" Continue then, my countrymen, to walk in the path of honour; your King acknowledges your services, and the country honours you. As for me, I feel my wounds only because they keep me for a time at a distance from you. My most ardent desire is to join you again to com-

bat the common enemy, and bravely to lavish our blood and our lives for the King and country.

(Signed) "WILLIAM, PRINCE OF ORANGE."

Louis XVIIIth, having left Cambray for Compeigne, before his departure addressed the following proclamation to the French nation.

"The gates of my kingdom, at length open before me, I hasten to recal my deluded subjects to soften the evils I wish to prevent, to place myself once more between the Allied Powers and the French, in the hope that the regard of which I may be the object, will turn to their welfare. It is the only moment in which I have chosen to share in the war. I have not permitted any Prince of my family to appear in the ranks of the Foreigners; and I have kept down the courage of those of my servants, who had been able to range themselves round me.

"Returned to the soil of my country, I take pleasure in speaking confidentially to my people. When I reappeared among them, I found their minds agitated, and hurried away by contrary passions. The eye beheld on every side only difficulties and obstacles. It was probable my government might commit faults; perhaps it has done so. There are times when the purest intentions do not suffice to guide, when they sometimes even mislead.

"Experience alone can warn, it shall not be lost. I desire every thing conducive to the happiness of France.

"My subjects have learned by cruel trials, that the principle of the legitimacy of Sovereigns, is the soul of the fundamental basis of social order; the only one on which a wise and well-regulated liberty can be established among a great people. This doctrine has been proclaimed as that of all Europe. I had previously consecrated it to my charter, and I intend to add to this charter the guarantees which may insure its benefits.

"The unity of the ministry is the strongest which I can offer. I intend that it shall exist, and that the free and firm conduct of my council shall guarantee every interest, and calm any apprehension.

" There has been much said of the re-establishment of titles, and the feudal rights. This fable invented by the common enemy, has no need of refutation; it will not be expected that the King of France should degrade himself by answering calumnies and falsehoods. The success of the treason has too clearly pointed out their source. If the possession of national property have conceived apprehensions, the charter ought to have sufficed to quit them. Have I not myself proposed to the Chambers, and caused to be executed sales of these estates? This proof of my sincerity is unanswerable.

" In these latter times, my subjects of all classes have given equal proofs of love and fidelity. I would have them all know how sensible I have been of it; and it is from amongst the French that I shall take pleasure in choosing those who are to approach my person and my family.

" I shall exclude from my presence those men, whose renown is the subject of grief to France, and of dread to Europe. In the plot which they have framed, I see many of my subjects misled, and some guilty.

" I promise (I who have never promised in vain, as all Europe knows) to pardon the misled French, all that has passed since the day that I quitted Lisle, amid so many tears, till this day that I have entered Cambray, amidst so many acclamations.

" But the blood of my children has flowed through a treason, of which the annals of the world afford no example. This treason has called the Foreigners into the heart of France. Every day reveals to me a fresh disaster. For the dignity of my throne, the interest of my people, and the repose of Europe. I must, therefore, except from this pardon, the instigators and the actors of this horrible plot. They will be pointed out to the vengeance of the laws by the two Chambers, whom I propose immediately to assemble.

" Frenchmen! Such are the sentiments with which the King returns to you, whom time has been unable to change, mifortune to injure, or injustice to cast down.

" The King, whose ancestors have reigned over you for eight centuries, returns to dedicate the rest of his days to defend, to console you.

" Given at Courtray, June 28, 1815, the twenty-first year of our reign.

" LOUIS.'

" The minister Secretary of State for Foreign affairs.

" PRINCE TALLEYRAND"

Field Marshal Count Barclay de Tolly issued the following proclamation.

" FRENCHMEN,

" Europe united at the Congress of Vienna, has informed you of your true interests, by the acts of the 12th and the 13th of May. It comes in arms to prove to you that it was not spoken in vain. It desires peace, it has need of it, it must be confirmed by its amicable relations with you. It can have none, it never can have any with the man who pretends to govern you. A fatal infatuation may have made the French soldiers forget for a moment, the laws of honour, and have extorted a perjury from him. An ephemeral power supported by all kinds of illusions, may have misled some magistrates into the paths of error. But this power totters. Soon it will disappear. The combined army of the North convinced you of it on the day of the 18th of June. Our armies are marching to convince you of it in their turn.

" Frenchmen! It is still time, reject him, who again, chaining all your liberties to his car, threatens social order, and brings into your native country all nations in arms. Be restored to yourselves, and all Europe salutes you as friends, and offers you peace.

" It does more; from this moment it considers all Frenchmen who are not ranged under the standards of Bonaparte, and who do not adhere to his cause as friends.

" We have consequently the order to protect them, to leave them the peaceable enjoyment of what they possess; and to support the laudable efforts which they shall make to replace France in the relative situation which the treaty of Paris had re-established between her and all the European nations.

" God, Justice, the wishes of all nations second us

Frenchmen, come to meet us—our cause is yours. Your glory, your power are still necessary to the happiness, the glory, and the power of the nations who are going to combat for you.

" MARSHAL COUNT BARCLAY DE TOLLY,

" General in Chief of the Imperial Russian armies.

" Head Quarters at Appenheim, June 23."

The advanced guard of Marshal Blucher's army was attacked by the French at Villas Coterets, on June 28; but the main body coming up, they were driven off with the loss of six pieces of cannon, and near 1,000 prisoners. These troops were on their march from Soissons to Paris, and having been driven off that road by the Prussian troops at Villas Coterets, they got upon that of Meaux. They were attacked again upon that road by General Bulow, who took from them 500 prisoners, and drove them across the Marne. The advanced guard of the allied army under the command of the Duke of Wellington, crossed the Oise on June 29, and took up a position upon the height of Rochebourg, and the left upon the wood of Bondy. Prince Blucher having taken the village of Aubervilliers, crossed the Seine as the Duke was advancing. The French had fortified the heights of Montmartre, and the town of St. Denis strongly, and had inundated the ground on the north side of that town. General Blucher was strongly opposed in taking possession of the left of the Seine, particularly on the heights of St. Cloud and Meudon: but the gallantry of the Prussian troops under General Zicthen, surmounted every obstacle, and they succeeded finally in establishing themselves on the heights of Meudon, and in the village of Jessy. There the Prussians were again attacked, but the French were repulsed with great loss. The enemy now sent to desire that the firing on both sides of the Seine, might cease with a view for a negociation at the Palace of St. Cloud. Officers accordingly met on both sides at St. Cloud, to agree on a military convention which consisted of the following articles.

1. There shall be a suspension of arms, between the allied armies commanded by his Highness Prince Blu-

cher, and his Excellency the Duke of Wellington and the French army under the walls of Paris.

2. The French army shall put itself in march to-morrow, to take up its position behind the Loire. Paris shall be completely evacuated in three days, and the movement behind the Loire shall be effected within eight days.

3. The French army shall take with it all its material field artillery, military chest, horses, and property of regiments without exception. All persons belonging to the depots, shall also be removed, as well as those belonging to the different branches of administration which belong to the army.

4. The sick and wounded, and the medical officers whom it may be necessary to leave with them, are placed under the special protection of the commanders in chief of the English and Prussian commanders.

5. The military, and those holding employment, to whom the foregoing article relates, shall be at liberty immediately after their recovery, to rejoin the corps to which they belong.

6. The wives and children of all individuals belonging to the French army, shall be at liberty to remain in Paris. The wives shall be allowed to quit Paris for the purpose of rejoining the army; and to carry with them their property, and that of their husbands.

7. The officers of the line employed with the Federes, or, with the Tirailleurs of the national guard, may either join the army, or, return to their homes, or, the places of their birth.

8. To-morrow, July 4, at mid-day, St. Denis, St. Owen, Aichy and Neville shall be given up. On the 5th, at the same hour, Montmartre shall be given up. And on the 6th all the barriers shall be given up.

9. The duty of the city of Paris shall continue to be done by the national guard, and by the corps of the municipal gendamerie.

10. The commanders in chief of the English and Prussian armies, engage to respect, and to make those under them, command the actual authorities, so long as they shall exist.

11. Public property, with the exception of that which relates to war, whether it belongs to the government, or depends upon the municipal authority, shall be respect-

ful, and the allied powers will not interfere in any manner with its administration and management.

12. Private persons and property shall be equally respected. The inhabitants, and in general, all individuals who shall be in the capital, shall continue to enjoy their rights and liberties, without being disturbed or called to account, either as to the situations which they hold, or may have held, or as to their conduct or political opinions.

13. The Foreign troops shall not interpose any obstacle to the provisioning of the capital, and will protect, on the contrary, the arrival and the free circulation of the articles which are destined for it.

14. The present convention shall be observed, and shall serve to regulate the mutual relations until the conclusion of peace. In case of rupture, it must be denounced in the usual forms at least ten days beforehand.

15. If difficulties arise in the execution of any one of the articles of the present convention, the interpretation of it shall be made in favour of the French army and of the city of Paris.

16. The present convention is declared common to all the allied armies, provided it be ratified by the powers on which their armies are dependent.

17. The ratification shall be exchanged to-morrow, the 4th of July, at six o'clock in the morning, at the bridge of Newilly.

18. Commissioners shall be named by the respective parties, in order to watch over the execution of the present convention.

Done and signed at St. Cloud, in triplicate, by the commissioners above-named, the day and year before mentioned.

(Signed) THE BARON BIGNON.
COUNT GUILLEMONT.
COUNT DE BONDY.
THE BARON DE MUFFLING.
F. B. HERVEY, COLONEL.

Approved and ratified the present suspension of arms, at Paris, July 3, 1815.

Approved.

(Signed) MARSHAL, THE PRINCE D'ECHMUHL.

The Prince of Echmuhl addressed the following letter to the Duke of Wellington.

Head Quarters at La Vilette, June 30, 1815.

" My Lord,

" Your hostile movements continue, although according to their declarations, the motives of the war which the allied Sovereigns make upon us, no longer exist, since the Emperor Napoleon has abdicated.

At the moment when blood is again on the point of flowing, I receive from Marshal the Duke of Albufera, a telegraphic dispatch, of which I transmit you a copy. My Lord, I guarantee this armistice on my honour. All the reasons you might have had to continue hostilities, are destroyed, because you can have no other instruction from your government, than that which the Austrian Generals had from theirs.

I make their formal demand to your Excellency of ceasing all hostilities, and that we proceed to form an armistice, awaiting the decision of Congress. I cannot believe, my Lord, that my request will remain ineffectual. You will take a great responsibility upon yourself, in the eyes of your noble fellow countrymen.

" No other motive but that of putting an end to the effusion of blood, and the interests of my country have dictated this letter.

" If I present myself on the field of battle, with the idea of your talents, I shall carry the conviction of there combating for the most sacred of causes—that of the defence and independence of my country, and whatever may be the result, I shall merit your esteem.

Accept, I beg you, my Lord, the assurance of my highest consideration.

" The Marshal Prince of Eckmuhl.

" Minister of War."

A similar letter was transmitted by Davoust to Prince Blucher. The dispatch of the Duke of Albufera stated, That the Austrians on June 27, made an attack on all the French line, but were repulsed with the loss of two hundred and fifty men, killed, wounded, and prisoners; and that General Bulma refused an armistice—that on the 28th, the Austrians made an attack upon Conflans

and Arguesbele, in which they lost but 1,500 men, and that an armistice was then accepted, by which the Duke agreed to return within the limits of the treaty of Paris.

On July 3, the respective armies of the Allies and the French, were in the presence of each other: the latter in the plain of Gunelle, the Allies in the plain beyond Meudon. The English and Prussians who had entrenched themselves in the woods of Mardon and Vemieres, advanced towards the villages of Vanvres and Issy. The French cavalry of the guard advanced from the Champ de Mars on the left bank of the Seine toward the position occupied by the Allies. The line was formed opposite to each other. The white flag waved on the steeples of the villages occupied by the Allies. The Prussian soldiers pillaged the chateau of Malmaison and Marshal Massena's house.

Agreeable to the terms of the convention, the French army retreated beyond the Loire, and the allied armies entered Paris.

The Chamber of Representatives published the following declaration:

" The troops of the allied powers are going to occupy the capital. The Chamber of Representatives will, nevertheless, continue to sit in the midst of the inhabitants of Paris, where the expressed will of the people called together its delegates.

" But under the present important circumstances, the Chamber of Representatives owes to itself, to France, to Europe, a declaration of its sentiments, and of its principles.

" It declares then, that it makes a solemn appeal to the fidelity and to the patriotism of the Parisian national guards, charged with the protection of the national representation.

" It declares, that it reposes with the highest confidence on the principles of morality and honour, on the magnanimity of the allied powers, and on their respect for the independence of the nation, so positively expressed in their manifestos.

" It declares, that the government of France, whoever may be its Chief, ought to unite the wishes of the nation legally expressed, and to assimilate itself to other go-

vernments, to become a common bond, and the guarantee of peace between France and Europe.

It declares, that a monarch cannot offer substantial guarantees, unless he swears to observe a constitution deliberated upon by the national representation, and accepted by the people. Therefore, every government which shall have no other title except acclamations, and the will of one party, or which shall be imposed by force, every government which shall not adopt the national colours, and shall not guarantee the liberty of the subject, equality of civil and political rights; the liberty of the press; the liberty of worship; the representative system; free assent to levies of men and taxes; the responsibility of ministers; the irrevocability of the sales of national property, whatever its origin; the inviolability of property, the abolition of tithes, of the old and new hereditary nobility, and of feudality. The abolition of all confiscation of goods; entire oblivion of political opinions, and votes given up to this time. The institution of the legion of honour; the compensation due to officers and soldiers, the aid due to their widows and children. The institution of juries; the permanency of judges; the payment of the national debt. The government which shall not guarantee all these, will have only an ephemeral existence, and will not secure the peace of France and Europe.

Should the law laid down in this declaration, be disregarded, or violated, the representatives of the French people, acquitting themselves this day of a sacred duty, protest beforehand in the face of the whole world, against violence and usurpation, they confide the maintenance of the principles which they proclaim to all good Frenchmen; to all generous hearts, to all enlightened minds, to all men jealous of their liberty, in fine, to future generations.

(Signed) LANJUNAIS, President.

DUMOLARD,
BEDOCH,
CLEMENT OF DOUBS,
HELLO,
} Secretaries.

The following proclamation was addressed to the French nation by the commission of government.

"FRENCHMEN,

"In the difficult circumstances, when the reins of the State were confided to us, it was not in our power to master the course of events, and to remove all dangers; but it became our duty to defend the interests of the people, and of the army, equally compromised in the cause of a Prince, abandoned by fortune and the national will.

"It became our duty to preserve to the country the previous remains of these brave legions, whose courage is superior to reverses, and those who have been the victims of a devotedness which the country now claims.

"It became our duty to guarantee the capital from the horrors of a siege, and the chances of a battle, to maintain the public tranquillity in the midst of the tumult and agitations of war, to support the hopes of the friends of liberty, in the midst of the fears and inquietudes of a suspicious foresight; above all it became our duty to stop the useless effusion of blood: it was necessary to choose an assured national existence, or to run the risk of exposing the country and all its citizens, to a general subversion, which would have left no hope for futurity.

"None of the means of defence which time and our resources allowed, nothing that the service of the camps and of the city required, was neglected.

"While the pacification of the West was finishing, plenipotentiaries repaired to the Allied Powers, and all the documents of their negociation have been laid before your representatives.

"The fate of the capital is settled by a convention. Its inhabitants, whose firmness, courage, and perseverance are above all praise, form its guard.

"The declarations of the Sovereigns of Europe should inspire great confidence; their promises have been too solemn to excite a fear that our liberties and our dearest interests can be sacrificed to victory.

"In a word, we shall receive guarantees which will prevent those alternate and temporary triumphs of factions, that have agitated us for five and twenty years, which will terminate our revolution, and confound in a common protection, all the parties to which it has given birth, and all those which it has combated.

" The guarantees which hitherto have only existed in our principles, and in our courage, we shall find in our laws, our constitution, and in our representative system; for whatever may be the intelligence, the personal qualities of the monarch, they are not sufficient to put the people out of the reach of the oppression of power, the prejudice of pride, the injustice of courts, and the ambition of courtiers.

" Frenchmen! Peace is necessary to your commerce, to your arts, to the amelioration of your manners, to the developement of your remaining sources; be united, and you reach the end of your miseries. The repose of Europe is inseparable from yours. Europe is interested in tranquillity and your happiness.

(Signed) THE DUKE OF OTRANTO, President.

In the Chamber of Peers on July 7, the following message was received.

M. President,

Hitherto we believed, that the intentions of the allied Sovereigns were not unanimous upon the choice of the Prince who is to reign in France. Our plenipotentiaries gave us the same assurance upon their return.

However the ministers and generals of the Allied Powers have declared yesterday, in the conferences they have had with the president of the commission, that all the Sovereigns had engaged to replace Louis XVIIIth upon the throne, and that he is to make this evening or to-morrow, his entrance into the capital.

Foreign troops have just occupied the Thuilleries, where the government is sitting.

In this state of affairs, we can only breathe wishes for the country; and our deliberations being no longer free, we think it our duty to separate.

Marshal Prince of Essling, and the Prefect of the Seine, have been charged to watch over the maintenance of the public order, safety, and tranquillity.

I have the honor, &c.

(Signed) " THE DUKE OF OTRANTO."
COUNT GRENIER.
QUINETTE.
CARNOT.
CAULINCOURT, Duke of Vicenza.

Upon a similar message being read in the Chamber of Representatives, M. Manuel observed, That the House ought to continue its sitting, and wait the result. One of two things will happen, said he; either the enemy will respect your independence, and if the words of kings were not vain, all hope would not be forbidden, or they will forget what they have declared! they will expel the national representation from this place. Let us then repeat an expression formerly employed, and which resounded throughout all Europe, "We were sent hither by our constituents: and nothing but bayonets shall remove us."

Bonaparte, prior to his leaving Paris, addressed the following proclamation to the army.

"*Malmaison, June* 25, 1815.

"Napoleon to the brave soldiers of the army before Paris.

"SOLDIERS!

"While obeying the necessity which removes me from the brave French army, I carry with me the happy certainty, that it will justify, by the imminent services which the country expects from it, the praises which our enemies themselves have not been able to refuse it.

"Soldiers! I shall follow your steps though absent. I know all the corps, and not one of them will obtain a single advantage over the enemy, but I shall give it credit for the courage it shall have displayed.

"Both you and I have been calumniated. Men very unfit to appreciate our labours, have seen in the marks of attachment which you have given me, a zeal of which I was the sole object.

"Let your future successes tell them, that it was the country above all things which you served, by obeying me; and that if I have any share in your affection, I owe it to my ardent love for France, our common mother.

"Soldiers! Some efforts more, and the coalition is dissolved. Napoleon will recognize you by the blows which you are going to strike.

"Save the honour, the independence of the French

Be to the last the same men that I have known you for these last twenty years, and you will be invincible.

(Signed) "NAPOLEON."

Louis XVIIIth having arrived at Paris, the grand staff of the English army, composed of about 300 general and superior officers, with the Duke of Wellington at their head, went to the palace of the Thuilleries to pay its homage to the King. Louis addressed the Duke of Wellington in the following words:—

"MY LORD DUKE,

"I owe to you a personal obligation, for the humanity and good treatment of your army towards my subjects. I am happy to have an opportunity of expressing my acknowledgments to you, in the presence of your whole staff."

His imperial Majesty, the Emperor of all the Russias, issued the following manifesto from Vienna.

"The sense of religion, that rich source of national strength, which has prevailed in Russia from the earliest times, vanquished in the face of the whole world, and for the deliverance of Europe, the destructive infidelity; the mischief-working corruption of morals, the sad deviation from the right path, to which the human understanding is subject.

"This never to be forgotten conquest and triumph, to which history furnishes no parallel, must in justice be ascribed to the generous sacrifices and heroic deeds, by which the faithful sons of our country have testified their love and devotion.

"It united all European nations in indissoluble bonds, and harmonized all views and prejudices, which till then had been at variance, by directing them to the only useful object, a desired and durable peace, which might be firmly established, in the legal advantages granted to each power, and on internal institutions, protecting the welfare and independence of nations.

"With heartfelt joy we now announce to our beloved subjects, that all conventions tending to the good of the State, have been concluded in conformity with this principle, and the object which we have proposed.

" It is not a vain covetousness which has induced us to seek an extension of our frontiers. Such a feeling would have been unnatural in one who had taken up arms to defend the country, but not to make conquests. The unconquerable strength of the Russian Empire, founded upon religious loyalty and prosperity, cannot be measured by external acquisitions. The union of far the greater part of the late duchy of Warsaw, under our sceptre, has proved to be absolutely necessary for the establishment of a general balance of power and of order in Europe. By this measure, the safety of our frontiers is insured; a firm barrier is erected against interruption of peace, and hostile attempts; and the bonds of fraternity formed between nations united together by one common origin.

" For this reason we have thought proper to fix the fate of this country, and to establish the internal administration upon principles suitable to the language and customs of the inhabitants, and adopted to their local situation. Following the precepts of the Christian religion, whose dominion extends over so many nations, yet maintains at the same time their distinguished qualities and customs, we cherish the wish, while we prepare the welfare of our subjects, to inspire their hearts with sentiments of attachment to our throne, and thus to efface for ever the traces of past misfortunes, which were caused by fatal disunion and the long struggle.

" But at the moment when we thought of returning to our happy country, and of enjoying the peace caused by our painful cares, a new war is kindled, pre-ordained by the impenetrable counsels of the Almighty. His kind providence, which rules over us, which changes even evil into good, permitted the rebellious spirit that was concealed in France to burst forth, just at the time when the sovereigns and people, in a state of powerful preparation, were watchful; that by their united power, wickedness may be wholly extirpated; the harvest cleared from the weeds, and the precious fruit of inviolable peace flourish among the Powers who observe the laws of the Christian faith and truth.

" Russia also, elevated by religion, is called upon to take arms, and attentive to this call, again enters the career of glory. The perfidious plan of Napoleon Bonaparte; the treachery which has favoured his audacious

enterprise; the rapidity of his pernicious progress, aiming at the overthrow of society, of religion, and of law, all these reasons forbid the authorities established by the Ruler of empires, to recognize, in the midst of general order, a government, which is founded on breach of faith and violence.

"For this reason all the Powers again form an indissoluble union, in order to annihilate the tyrannic power which has made itself master of France, and thereby to prevent fresh miseries. Not only the engagements of friendship, but also the honour of the Empire, call upon us to defend the rightfelt cause, it cannot be foreign to Russia, which from time immemorial has combated for religion and fidelity. In obedience to the sacred voice, we go with the help of the Most High to new deeds. The fruit of such great and glorious victories will not be lost.

"Resolved to share every danger and privation with our victorious army, we place our firm confidence in the Lord of Hosts, in the Protector of the Just. It is indeed painful to our heart to prolong our absence from the country: but we firmly trust in the Divine favour which every where protects us, that this absence will be of short duration. The attachment and devotion of all the authorities in the Empire, animated by only one feeling, and the valour of our troops, will crown the work which we have before us with the desired success.

"All the European Powers will act in concert with us.

"In the days of danger and of glory, when the raging enemy, who had penetrated over our frontiers, thought in his time of infatuation, to strike a deadly blow against Russia; when Europe, subject to his yoke, rose against us, we invoked the Almighty, and implored him to turn his eye on the church in mourning, to deliver his inheritance, and endow us with strength to triumph over wickedness and deceit, to protect the independence of nations and their rulers. The Most High heard the voice of our prayers. His right hand guided Russia in the career of glory. No! We will not deviate from it, and his gracious care over us will be completed."

Davoust, Prince of Eekmuhl, commander in chief of the French armies on the left bank of the Loire, addressed the following letter to General Lamarque.

" *Orleans, July* 11, 1815.

" The army on quitting Paris, and retiring behind the Loire, according to the terms of the convention of the 3d of July, left the provisional government, and commissioners appointed to require instructions, in case a new government should be established.

" These commissioners, in rendering an account to the army, of the late events of the capital, and the entrance of the King, have informed me of the overtures which have been made to them, to induce the army to recognize, that its union with the system of the government could alone prevent the dissolution of the State.

" The commissioners, in their communications, give the assurance, that under a constitutional government no reaction is to be formed; that the passions will be neutralized; that the ministry will be *one* and responsible; that men and principles will be respected; that arbitrary dismissals shall not take place, either in the army, or in other orders of society; and finally, the army *shall be treated conformably to its honour.* These are the terms transmitted by the commissioners.

" As a pledge, and a proof of what they advance, they state as a certainty, that Marshal St. Cyr is appointed Minister of War: that the Duke of Otranto is Minister of Police: and that he only accepts this office with the assurance, that the government will proceed in a spirit of moderation and wisdom, of which he himself has always given the example.

" On these conditions the national interestought freely to unite the army to the King. These interests require sacrifices; they should be made willingly, with a modest energy; the army subsisting, the army united, will become, should our misfortunes increase, the centre and rallying point of all Frenchmen, even of the most violent royalists. Every one must feel that union, and the oblivion of all dissensions, can alone effect the salvation of France, which will become impossible, should hesitation, difference of opinion, or private considerations, bring dissolution to the army, either by its own means, or those of Foreign force.

" Let us unite them—let us never separate. The Vendeans have given us a touching example: they have written to us, offering to lay aside all resentment, and to

unite with us in the patriotic wish of preventing all dismemberment of this country. Let us be Frenchmen: you know that this sentiment always reigned exclusively in my soul, it will only leave me with my last breath. In this name I demand your confidence. I am sure of meeting and obtaining it.

(Signed) "The Marshal Commander-in-chief,
"THE PRINCE OF ECKMUHL."

On July 17, the minister of the interior addressed the following circular letter to the Prefect.

"*Paris, July* 17.

"SIR,

"The first thought of the King, on returning to his capital, was to give to his States an administration, at once powerful and paternal.

"The functions which his Majesty has confided to you, are the proofs of a high confidence: they require of you a complete devotion to your duty, a great spirit of discernment, a reflecting and assiduous attention to every branch of your prerogative. Circumstances are serious, the evils of France are difficult to repair; three months disorders have plunged her into calamities, which must not be concealed if their remedy be wished for. For the space of a year the government of the King had no other object than to repair our misfortunes, to give to us a liberty regulated by the laws, and to restore our prosperity. A great outrage has destroyed and overthrown the fruit of his labours. This paternal task which he imposed on himself, has now become much more difficult; and its final success has been retarded.

"The foreign war, more dreadful than ever, the hatred of parties, the despotism of illegal authority, the arbitrary power of the local administration, the enormous taxes imposed on the people, and levied without equity; constitutional violations of individual liberty and property. Such is the state of things which commenced the very day the King left us, and which can only terminate by his return. His Majesty imposes on you the obligation of restoring order and tranquillity in the department which is entrusted to you of bringing justice and liberality, and repairing such evils as are yet reparable.

" Among these evils there are some which his wisdom and goodness foresaw but too well. Make known to the inhabitants of your department how much his heart suffers, particularly from the inability, to prevent the disasters entertained by war: but these disasters would have been greater, and we should have been left without hope for the future, had not an honourable and faithful government given to Europe a guarantee, which nothing could either supply or replace. Our misfortunes are now great, but four months ago every good Frenchman groaned under them by anticipation, and beheld their return in the suite of the destroyer of the country.

" By exposing our evils, Sir, I point out to you the duties you are to perform: your administration should assume a character of reason, tranquillity, and firmness. It is by never departing from the constitutional line pursued by the government of your functions, by devoting attention to the conduct and expedition of affairs, and by rendering to all, strict and beneficent justice; that you will succeed in appeasing those minds which are exasperated and disturbed. The individual support and advantages which every citizen will receive from a system of liberty, and a regular administration, are the best and sole means of conciliation between all parties.

" The King expects from you, Sir, that kind of consistency and firmness of mind, which consists in not being discouraged by the appearance of misfortune, in not being terrified by the difficulties you may have to remove, in placing yourself above prejudice and future judgment, in following your course with calmness and gravity, and in resisting the action of opinions and parties. You will soon enjoy the recompense of such conduct. You will spread around you consolation, security, and the hope of a happier futurity. Already on every side, obedience to the laws, submission to the government of the King is re-established with even more facility than could be expected. France knows how much of peace, of liberty, and prosperity, have been torn from her within these four months; she also knows from whom she is to expect the restoration of all these blessings.

" Receive, Sir, the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

(Signed) " PASQUIER,

" Keeper of the seals, Master and Secretary of State for Justice, entered ad interim with Port Folio of the Interior."

The plenipotentiaries of the Congress at Vienna, having fulfilled the functions to which they were appointed by the Allied Powers, published the following account of their proceedings, and the arrangements made relative to the different powers; of which most important State Paper, the following is a brief analysis.

Article 1. The duchy of Warsaw with the exception of certain provinces and districts to be united to the Empire of Russia. To be bound irrevocably by its Constitution, to be possessed by the Emperor of all the Russias, his heirs and successors in perpetuity. The Emperor shall take with his other titles, that of Czar, King of Poland. The Poles subjects respectively of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, shall obtain a representation and national institution, regulated according to the mode of political existence, that each of the governments to which they belong, shall judge useful and convenient for them.

2. The King of Prussia to possess a part of the duchy of Warsaw in full sovereignty and property, under the title of the Grand Duchy of Posen.

3. His Majesty the Emperor of Austria to possess the salt-mines of Wieliezka, and the territory thereto belonging.

4. Describes the frontiers between Gallicia, and the territory of Russia.

5. Contains restitutions of the circles of Jarnopol, Lloosow, Brezen, and Zalezyk.

6. Constitutes Cracow a free town.

7. Describes the limits of Cracow.

8. Relates to the privileges granted to the river Toun of Podgorze.

9. Describes the neutrality of the free city of Cracow. No armed force to be introduced upon any pretext, and at the same time, no asylum to be afforded in that city to fugitives, deserters, &c.

10. Provides for the Constitution of the Bishopric of Cracow.

11. A full and general amnesty to be granted, in favour of all individuals of all ranks, sexes, and conditions.

12, & 13. Sequestrations and confiscations annulled.

14. Provides for the free navigation of the Powers of Poland.

15. Delineates the cession of Saxony to Prussia.

16. The King of Prussia to add to his former titles, those of Duke of Saxony, Landgrave of Thuringen, Margrave of the two Lusatia's, and Count of Henneberg.

17. Austria, Russia, Great Britain, and France, guarantee to the King of Prussia, his heirs and successors, the possession of the above territory.

18. Contains the renunciation of the Emperor of Austria, of his rights of sovereignty over the two Lusatia's, in favour of the King of Prussia.

19, & 20. Relate to certain regulations to be adopted with respect to the government of the Lusatia's.

21. Contains a general amnesty for the Saxons.

22. Contains a designation of the provinces to which Prussia retakes possession, having been ceded by the treaty of Tilsit.

23, & 24. Also describes the Prussian possession on the right of the Rhine, and those on the left of the said River.

25. Relates to the formation of Hanover into a kingdom.

26. The King of Prussia cedes to the King of Hanover, the principality of Hildesheim. The town and territory of Goslar. The principality of East Freseland, including the District called Harlingerland. The lower county of Linden, and part of the principality of Prussian Munster.

27. The King of Prussia renounces his claims as Sovereign of Erschfield, on the Chapter of St. Peter in the Burg of Noeston.

28. The King of Hanover cedes to Prussia part of the Duchy of Lunenburg, the Bailliage of Eibingerode; the villages of Rediger shayn and Gauseteich, and the Bailliage of Rickeberg.

29. Respects the navigation and commerce of the Ems, and the Port of Embden.

30. Regards the military routes through the respective States of the Kings of Hanover and Prussia.

31. Respects mediatised territories.

32. The King of Hanover engages to procure for the Duke of Oldenburg, a district containing a population of five thousand inhabitants.

33, 34, 35. The King of Hanover confers the title of Grand Duke, on the Dukes of Oldenburg, Mecklenburg, Schweisin, Strelitz, and Saxe Weimar.

36, & 37. Relates to the counties to be ceded by Prussia to the Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar.

38. Contains further arrangements on this subject.

39. Contains the cession of the ci-devant department of Fulda to the King of Prussia.

40. Commissioners to be appointed for the purpose.

41. The town and territory of Wetzlar to belong to Russia.

42. Concerns the mediatised counties of the old circle of Westphalia.

43. Relates to the disposition made as to the Grand Duchy of Warzburg, and the principality of Aschaffenburg in favour of Bavaria.

44. Concerns the maintenance of the Prince Primate.

45. The town of Franckfort with its territory, as in 1803, declared free, and constituted a part of the Germanic League. All different religious sects to be on an equality.

46. Relates to the indemnification of the Grand Duke of Hesse.

47. The Landgrave of Hesse Homburg to be restored to his possessions.

48. Concerns the territories reserved for the houses of Oldenburg, Saxe-Cobourg, Mecklenburg, Strelitz, and the Count of Pappenheim.

49. Relates to future arrangement of their territories.

50. Specifies the countries on both sides of the Rhine to be given to the Emperor of Austria.

51. Relates to the principality of Isenburg.

52. Concerns the Germanic confederation.

53. Describes its object.

54. The equality of its members.

55. The nature of the federative diet.

56. Appoints Austria to preside at the federative diet.

57. Delineates the composition of the general assembly.

58. Contains rules respecting the plurality of votes.

59. Concerns the order of votes.

60. The diet to sit at Franckfort on the Maine, and to open on the 1st of September 1815.

61. Respects the forming of fundamental laws.

62, 63, 64. Contains rules for the maintenance of peace in Germany.

65. The old united provinces, and the former Belgic provinces shall form the sovereignty of the Prince of Orange Nassau, the kingdom of the Low Countries.

66. Describes the limits of the kingdom.

67. Cedes the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg to the Sovereign of the Low Countries, with the title of Grand Duke of Luxemburg.

68. Describes the limits of the Grand Duchy of Luxemberg.

69. Part of the Grand Duchy of Bouillon to be ceded to the King of the Netherlands.

70. Relates to the cessions made by the King of the Netherlands.

71. Confirms the family Pact between the Princes of Nassau.

72. Relates to charges and engagements adhering to the provinces detached from France by the treaty of peace of March 1814.

73. Relates to an act of union of the Belgic provinces.

74. The integrity of the Cantons of Switzerland, as determined by the convention of the 29th of September, 1813, is recognized as the basis of the Helvetic system.

75. Respects the union of the new Cantons, by which the Valais, the territory of Geneva, and the principality of Neufchatel, are added to Switzerland; the valley of Dapper forming part of the Canton of Verd is restored: and by article,

76. The Bishopric of Basle, and the territory of Berne, are united to the Helvetic confederation, and form part of the Canton of Berne.

77. Declares the rights of the inhabitants of the counties of Berne.

78. Relates to the Lordship of Razuns.

79. Developes the arrangements between France and Geneva.

80. Contains cessions of the King of Sardinia to the Canton of Geneva.

81. Compensations to be established between the ancient and new Cantons.

82. Concerns the funds placed in England for the Cantons of Zurich and Berne.

83. Provides indemnities for the proprietors of lands.

84. Confirms a declaration addressed by the Allied Powers to the dict of the Swiss confederation at the treaty of Paris.

85. Respects the limits of estates of the King of Sardinia.

86. Concerns the union of the ci-devant republic of Genoa to the dominions of the King of Sardinia.

87. The King of Sardinia to assume the title of Duke of Genoa.

88. The Genoese to enjoy all the rights and privileges specified in the act entitled, "Conditions which are to serve as the basis of the union of the General States to those of Sardinia."

89. Concerns the union of the Imperial Fiefs.

90. The right of fortification.

91, & 92. Relates to cessions granted by the King of Sardinia to the Canton of Geneva.

93. Relates to the ancient possessions of Austria.

94. Concerns the countries united to the Austrian monarchy.

95. Relates to the Austrian frontiers in Italy.

96. Respects the navigation of the Po.

97. Provides arrangements by which the establishment, known under the name of Monte, Napoleon at Milan should be enabled to fulfil its engagements towards its creditors.

98. Concerns the states of Modena, Massa, and Caracca.

99. Her Majesty the Empress Maria Louisa, shall possess in full sovereignty the Duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla, with the exception of the districts enslavées in the states of his Imperial Majesty on the left bank of the Po. The reversibility of these countries shall be determined by the common consent of the courts of Austria, Prussia, France, Spain, England, and Prussia, always taking care to respect the rights of reversion of the House of Austria, and of the King of Sardinia, and other said countries.

100. Relates to the possessions of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and the principality of Piombini.

101. Concerns the Duchy of Lucca.

102. That Duchy to be reversible to the Grand Duke of Tuscany in a certain case.

103. Contains the dispositions relative to the Holy See.

104. Declares the re-establishment of Ferdinand IVth, on the throne of Naples.

105. The Allied Powers engage to use use their good offices, to procure as soon as possible for the Prince Regent of Portugal, the restitution of the city of Olivenza, and the other territories ceded to Spain by the treaty of Badajoz in 1801.

106. Relates to the treaty of May 30, 1814.

107. The Prince Regent of Portugal to restore to his most Christian Majesty a certain part of Guiana.

108. Relates to the navigation of rivers.

109. The navigation to be perfectly free.

110. The system for the receipt of taxes to be the same along the whole course of the river. The Tariff to be fixed in an uniform and invariable manner. The collecting officers to be as few as possible, and fixed by common consent. Every state to be charged with the maintenance of the towing path, and other works necessary to uninterrupted navigation. The custom due to the States shall have no connexion with the payment for navigation.

Such were the arrangements settled by the Allied Powers, through the medium of their respective ministers, plenipotentiaries at the Congress at Vienna.

The King of the Netherlands issued the following declaration in consequence of his new augmentation of territory.

Hague, July 19.

We, William, by the Grace of God, King of the Netherlands, Prince of Orange, Nassau, Grand Duke of Luxemburg, &c.

When the government of Belgium was given into our hands by the high Allied Powers, we had previously given our formal adhesion to the conditions of the union of Belgium, with the united provinces of the Netherlands, which had been agreed upon at London by the plenipotentiaries of the Powers in the month of June 1814, and of which the following is the tenor:

Art. 1. This union is to be intimate and complete, so

that the two countries shall form one and the same state, governed by the constitution already established in Holland, which shall be modified by common consent, according to the new state of things. 2. No innovation shall be made in the articles of this constitution, which insures equal favor and protection to all forms of worship, and guarantees the admission of all citizens to public offices and employments, whatever be their religious creed. 3. The Belgian Provinces shall be duly represented in the Assembly of the States General, whose ordinary sittings in time of peace shall be held alternately in a town in Holland, and in a town in Belgium. 4. All the inhabitants of the Netherlands being thus constitutionally assimilated among each other, the several provinces shall equally enjoy all the commerce and other advantages of which their respective situations are susceptible, nor can any obstacle or restriction be laid upon one to the disadvantage of another. 5. Immediately after the union, the provinces and towns of Belgium shall be admitted to the commerce and navigation of the colonies, upon the same footing as the provinces and towns of Holland. 6. All the burdens must be common, as well as the advantages; the debts contracted till the time of the union by the Dutch provinces on the one hand, and by the Belgic provinces on the other, shall be chargeable to the public treasury of the Netherlands. 7. Conformably to the same principles, the expences required for the establishment and preservation of the fortresses on the frontier of the new state shall be borne by the public treasury, as resulting from an object that interests the safety and independence of all the provinces of the whole nation. 8. The expence of forming and keeping up the dykes shall be for the account of the districts more especially interested in this branch of the public service, reserving the obligation of the state in general to furnish aid in case of extraordinary disasters, all exactly as has hitherto been practised in Holland.

"The treaty of Vienna having since confirmed, upon these principles, the formal cession of the Belgic provinces, to form in conjunction with the United Provinces of the Netherlands one kingdom, we have hastened to appoint a special committee to examine what modifications it would be useful or necessary to make on the

constitution already established in Holland. Citizens distinguished by their knowledge, their patriotism, and their probity, have employed themselves in this important work, with a zeal worthy of the greatest praise. The project which they have just laid before us, contains honourable distinctions for the nobility, insures to all forms of worship equal favour and protection, and guarantees the admission of all citizens to public offices and employments; it fixes the division of power upon the basis of protecting institutions which have been all times dear to the people of Belgium; it recognizes above all things, the independence of the judicial power; it reconciles the integrity and the strength of the body politic with the individual right of each of its members; and lastly, it contains the elements of every gradual improvement which experience and further study may shew to be necessary. However, before we proceed to introduce the new fundamental law, we desire to convince ourselves of the assent of our subjects to its principal regulations. For this purpose deputies (notables) shall be assembled from every district in the proportion of one for 2000 inhabitants. We have ordered that the choice shall be made with impartiality among the persons most estimable, and most worthy of the confidence of their fellow citizens. But in order that our intentions in this respect may be fulfilled, and that those who are going to be named deputies are really deserving of the honour of being the organs of the public opinion, we farther order that the list shall be published and deposited for eight days in the chief towns of the respective districts; at the same time registers shall be opened, in which every inhabitant who is the head of a family may come and insert a simple vote of rejection of one or more of the deputies named. It is according to the result which these registers shall afford that the lists will be finally determined, and the notables convoked in each district to vote upon the plan of the fundamental which will be laid before them. Each of these assemblies shall send its *proces verbal* to Brussels, and shall depute three of its members to attend in a general meeting at the opening of those *proces verbals*, and at the collecting of the votes of the notables. Such Belgians are the measures which we have judged the most proper for the establishment of a compact, which is to fix your destinies, and to

hasten the moment when your Sovereign will be surrounded by a representation legally constituted.

"Happy to reign over a free, brave, and industrious people, we are sure of finding in it, that character for loyalty and frankness which has always so eminently distinguished it. All our efforts will be directed to cement the foundations of its prosperity and glory, and the citizens of all classes, and all the provinces shall have in us a benevolent and impartial protector of their rights and their welfare. In particular we guarantee to the Catholic church its establishment and its liberties, and we shall not lose sight of the examples of wisdom and moderation in this respect which have been left us by our predecessors, your ancient Sovereigns, whose memory is so justly revered among you.

"Given at the Hague, July 18, 1815, and the second year of our reign.

(Signed) "WILLIAM."

Soon after Louis had entered his capital, he had just reason to suspect the fidelity of many of those persons of power and influence, who had formerly given in their adhesion to him: accordingly on July 24th, the following ordonnance was published:

"LOUIS by the Grace of God, &c.

"An account has been rendered to us, that several members of the Chamber of Peers have accepted seats in a *soi disant* Chamber of Peers, named and assembled by the man who had usurped the power in our states since March 20, until our return into the kingdom; it is beyond a doubt that Peers of France, until they are rendered hereditary, have been able and may give in their resignation, for in that they only dispose of interests that are purely personal to them. It is equally evident, that the acceptance of functions incompatible with the dignity with which one is invested, supposes and carries with it, the resignation of that dignity; and in consequence the Peers who are in the situation above mentioned have really abdicated their rank, and have in fact resigned the Peerage of France."

Then followed a list of Peers who no longer constituted a part of the Chamber of Peers: among these

were the Duke of Dantzick, Counts Lacepede and Latour, Mauboug, Marshal Dukes of Elchingen, Albufera, and Tuviso, the Archbishop of Tours, and Count Boissy D'Anglus, the Duke of Cadore, Count de Monterguiene, and Pontecorelant.

Another decree of the King announced, that the Generals and Officers who had betrayed the King before March 23, or who had attacked France, and the government with arms in their hands, and those who by violence had obtained possession of power, should be arrested and carried before the Competent Councils of War in their respective divisions, among these were expressly mentioned, Ney, Labedoyere, the two Drouets, Lefebvre Desnouettes, Grouchy, Clausel, Laborde, Bertrand, Lavalette, and Rovigo. A number of individuals were afterwards mentioned by name, who were required to quit Paris in three days, and retire into the interior of France, to places which the Minister of General Police should appoint, and there to remain under his superintendence, until the Chambers decided upon those who were to be sent out of the kingdom, and those who were to be delivered over for trial to the Tribunals; among these were, Soult, Excelmans, Bassano, Lepelletier, Boulay de la Meurth, Mehic, Thibaudeau, Carnot, Vandamme, Lamaryere, Lebau, *Barrere*, St. Jean d'Angelay, Dumolard, and *Merlin of Douay*. By another decree, the general inspection of the *Gendarmerie*, was suppressed. General Clausel announced his submission to the King in the following proclamation.

"*Soldiers of the Army of Observation of the Western Pyrenees.*

"An army of the Loire in mounting the white cockade and colours, gives an example of the greatest sacrifice hitherto made by the French army. Recollect that the *Elite* of our brave form a part of this army, and that you never hesitate to march in its footsteps. It is by imitating this obedience and devotedness, that you will acquire with the French army a new title to admiration and national gratitude. Equally before the enemy, and in the midst of our fellow-citizens I have deserved your confidence. None of you can accuse me of weakness; but every thing must yield to the great interests of the

country: you have proved this, and you will continue to prove it. You never hesitate in the midst of the greatest dangers to follow the example of your Chiefs, and to repose in their prudence and talents. Those who have often led you to victory, know not how to demand any thing of you contrary to honour; and at this moment, when we are surrounded by new dangers, you will continue to be guided by them. Soldiers! The love of your country is inseparable from the love of its Sovereign; you can only be faithful to your country, as long as you are true to your King. You are constantly the object of his paternal solicitude, and you will soon learn beyond the possibility of a doubt, that he considers you as among the dearest of his children. Let us then rally round him, and we shall deliver our country from all the evils with which she is overwhelmed, and with the still greater calamities with which she is threatened. It is thus we shall preserve, without a stain, the glory we have acquired in so many battles. To fly before our enemies is a crime of which none of us is capable; let us be united to the love of our Sovereign: let us remain faithful unto death, to the motto of the brave, "Honour and Country," and France, which owes her glory, will owe her safety to the army."

On July 28, the Minister of General Police addressed the following circular letter to the Prefects of the kingdom.

"GENTLEMEN,

"Your relations with me embrace two great objects, the establishment of public order, and the purification of the kingdom. The King knows the extent of the nation's sufferings; all his efforts tend to assuage them; but we cannot obtain from Europe a happy state until Europe see in us the termination of our agitations; and the union of the people with the throne, a certain pledge of our and her repose. The will of the King has cast a veil over common errors and faults; thus his Majesty has left the punishment of crimes and treasons to the laws, and that suspicion might not be extended, he has been pleased to designate the accused, and to limit their number: there is then security for all; no ground, no

pretext for disquietude or irritation is left to malevolence; all things are under the guarantee of the law, and the Ægis of a Monarch who wishes to be the father of all Frenchmen.

"Stability is the first object of his Majesty's attention, and of the measures which he has prescribed to his Ministers, every sort of reaction being subversive of stability would be a crime; it would disturb the tranquillity of the state by destroying all confidence.

"While bending under the weight of Europe, united against an ambition of which we were the first victims, let us have the consolation, that not another drop of blood, nor a tear shall be shed which can be imputed to us.

"The public interest ought to have the first rank among all interests: Who then amidst such public misfortunes, can think of private vengeance? There is no longer any hope for safety, there is even no longer any true honour except in our union.

"All good citizens have, and can only have one sole object, that of terminating our resentments; necessity disarms even the noblest courage.

"The wish of conciliation is the offspring of all hearts, because it is the expression of all interests; it will subdue all parties, it will triumph over their passions, because all parties are Frenchmen.

"The advantages which France may yet hope for depend essentially upon our intimate union with the King. Had not the nation united with its Monarch, we should have obtained from the Sovereigns no guarantee of independence, because we could have given none for our tranquillity.

"A great nation, whatever may be its reverses, can still, by the voice of its King, claim and cause to be respected its rights: for justice is beyond the blow of fortune; the voice of faction is justly repressed, and will no longer succeed even in making itself heard.

"There is then a degree of misfortune in the crisis of a state, in which necessity prescribes that we should sacrifice all passions to the public welfare, and think only of the safety of the whole. True duty, true patriotism, now require us to unite in one body around the Monarch, whose knowledge and eminent virtues have so long been

proved: our country in resuming her rank among the states of Europe will find a durable prosperity in his fidelity.

(Signed) "THE DUKE OF OTRANTO."

Paris, July 28.

On August 1, dispatches arrived from Major General Sir Hudson Lowe, dated Eujes, July 24, 1815, containing intelligence that the forts and ships in Toulon had hoisted the white flag, and that Marshal Brune, and all the Generals and Admirals in that place had signed their acts of submission to the King. A fleet with transports under Lord Exmouth (late Sir Edward Pellew) had appeared off the coast of France. Marshal Brune, who was opposite to Nice, with a body of about five thousand infantry, and three hundred cavalry, called the "Corps of Observation of the Van," made an immediate proposition for an armistice, with the commander of the Piedmontese force at Nice, in which object he succeeded, and then marched directly to the relief of Toulon. On July 14, he caused a letter to be addressed to Lord Exmouth, inclosing a copy of the armistice, and demanding an extension of it to the British force, which was immediately rejected. He then addressed the Marquis De Riviere who exercised the King's authority in Provence on similar business; this was also rejected, and Brune was informed, that he must resign his authority to the officer who governed Toulon, and to suffer the garrison to be composed of national guards and royalists, in as large proportion as troops of the line. Information being received that Brune was marching towards Aix, Sir Hudson Lowe ordered the whole of the British troops out of Marseilles, but he afterward concentrated himself near Toulon: the British forces then moved forward in two columns, and a garrison was put in Ciotat; the head quarters of Sir Hudson were at Eujes. The national guards and royalists occupied many strong positions. Lord Exmouth had also detached one line of battle ship to Ciotat, and another to Bandol. The enemy's advanced posts were on the outside of the pass of Ollioules: it was whilst the troops were in this position, that the Marquis De Riviere and Marshal Brune carried on their negociations by means of Admiral Gantheaume, who had been just appointed the King's Commissioner in Toulon.

Various propositions were made, all for the purpose of gaining time. The two following were immediately rejected, "That of acknowledging the King's authority, but retaining the tri-coloured flag: and that of requiring that the British troops should retire, and promise not to attack Toulon." While these points were discussing, a party of the national guards having moved to St. Nazaive, had turned the pass of Ollicules which caused so much agitation, that Marquis Riviere thought it proper to wave any further discussion, while Sir Hudson Lowe collected his left column, and advanced to support the Marquis should circumstances require it. Marshal Brune now sent in his submission to Lord Exmouth. The garrison of Toulon consisted of three hundred cavalry, artillery, veterans, &c. A battalion of half-pay officers and Federalists, called "Le Batalion Sacre," most of whom with Marshal Murat and some of his adherents were suffered to quit Toulon, had absconded on the eve of the revolution, being taken for hoisting the white flag. Antibes had also hoisted the white flag, and all the South of France had nearly declared for Louis XVIII. Agreeable to the arrangements of the Congress at Vienna, Ancona, Beneventun, Bologna, and Ponte Corvo, were delivered up by the Austrians to the Commissioners appointed by the Pope to the holy see.

We now have occasion to notice the termination of the wonderful and astonishing political career of Napoleon Bonaparte, the Ex-Emperor of France, King of Italy, &c. After the abdication of Napoleon in favour of his son, in which he was strongly supported by Lucien and Joseph, his brothers and most of his chief counsellors; the refusal of the allied powers to recognize his dignity seemed greatly to embarrass him. It is evident that he had a design of re-establishing his power, had it not been for the prominent influence of a strong party of Republicans who were in opposition to him, and the great success of the Royalists; he therefore resolved upon leaving Paris: the utmost mystery veiled his flight, and conjecture was at a loss to point out where this great enterprising man, who had excited such terror among the nations of the earth, was concealed. At length public curiosity was relieved by the following letter from the Maritime Prefect of Rochefort to the Minister of the Marine.

"*Rochefort, July* 15, 10 *o'clock in the Evening.*

"In execution of Your Excellency's orders, I embarked in my boat, accompanied by Baron Ricard, Prefect of the lower Charante, the reports from the roads for the 14th, had not then reached me, but I was informed by Captain Philibert, commanding the Amphitrite frigate, that Bonaparte had embarked on board the Epervier brig, as a flag of truce, determined to proceed to the English cruising station.

"Accordingly at day-break, we saw him manœuvring to make the English ship Bellerophon commanded by Captain Maitland, who on perceiving that Bonaparte was steering towards him, had hoisted the white flag at the mizen.

"Bonaparte and the persons in his suite, were received on board the English ship; the officer whom I had left to make observations communicated to me this important news, and General Becker, who arrived soon after, confirmed it.

(Signed) "BONNEFOUX,

"Naval Captain, and Maritime Prefect."

"Thus at last (adds the editor of the Moniteur) under the protection of the white flag, and on board the English ship Bellerophon, has Bonaparte terminated the enterprise which he planned and executed with the assistance of Messrs. La Bedoyere, Ney, Bassano, La Valette, Savary, Bertrand, D'Erlon, St. Jean d'Angely, Lefevre Desnouettes, Boubury de la Meurthe, Dreferment, Etrenne, Mesdumes, Hortense Sowza, and Hamelen. The Duke of Otranto transmitted the following official letter to Lord Viscount Castlereagh.

"I have the honour to acquaint Your Lordship, that Napoleon Bonaparte, not being able to escape from the English cruisers, or from the guards kept upon the coasts, has taken the resolution of going on board the English ship Bellerophon, Captain Maitland.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) "LE DUC D'OTRANTO."

To His Excellency Viscount Castlereagh.

Captain Maitland addressed the following letter to the Secretary of the Admiralty, dated in Basque Roads.

"For the information of my Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty, I have to acquaint you, that Count Des Casser, and General Allemand, this day came on board his Majesty's ship under my command, with a proposal for me to receive on board Napoleon Bonaparte for the purpose of throwing himself on the generosity of the Prince Regent.

"Conceiving myself authorized by their Lordship's secret orders, I have acceded to the proposal, and he is to embark on board this ship to-morrow morning.

"That no misunderstanding might arise, I have explicitly and clearly explained to the Count Des Casser, that I have no authority whatever for granting terms of any sort, but that all I can do, is to convey him and his suite to England, to be received in such a manner as his Royal Highness may deem expedient."

It was the primary intention of Napoleon to embark for America, accordingly when he found that he could not sail safely, a flag of truce was dispatched, having on board the noted Savary, Duke of Rovigo, and the Count De Lascasses, Chamberlain to Bonaparte. The object of their mission, was to procure leave for Napoleon and his suite to proceed to America in one of the frigates lying in Aix Roads, or in a merchant ship, if that could not be allowed. Captain Maitland gave a decided negative to this request, notwithstanding Savary threw out a hint of a probability of the French squadron coming out and forcing their passage. The ships under Captain Maitland's command, had been actively employed in forming a strict blockade, before the ports of Bourdeaux, Basque Roads, and all the passages leading from it; the Captain then proceeded with the Bellerophon and the Myrmidon, and anchored just out of gun-shot of the Isle of Aix, stationing the Cyrus off the Petit Breton passage, the Daphne off the Maumusson passage, the Erne and Lame off Bourdeaux, the Cephalus off the Nemissan passage, the Endymion twenty leagues in the Offing; while with the Bellerophon, and the Myrmidon, sometimes at anchor and sometimes cruising between the two light-houses, one on the Isle of Pike, and the Chasseron light house on the Isle of Oleron; the ports were so com-

pletely blocked up as to render it impossible for any vessel to escape. While at anchor, about three miles from the enemy's frigates, another flag of truce arrived, on board of which were De Lascasses, and Lieutenant General Count Lallemand, aid-de-camp to Bonaparte; after being some hours on board, they departed. In the evening another flag of truce came with De Lascasses, General Gorgand, another aid-de-camp to Napoleon, with two of his pages and a part of his baggage. Captain Maitland immediately dispatched the Slaney with Gorgand on board, bearing a letter from Bonaparte to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of England. The next morning at day-light, a brig and a schooner were seen working out of Aix Roads; Captain Maitland dispatched the boats to them, and in the space of an hour, the first Lieutenant, Mr. Mott, returned in the barge accompanied by the once great *Ruler of half the world*, accompanied by Lieutenant General Count Bertrand, Savary, Duke of Rovigo, General Count Montholon, and the Countesses Bertrand and Montholon. When Napoleon came on quarter deck, he said in a firm and dignified manner to Captain Maitland, "I am come to claim the protection of your Prince, and of your laws." He made many inquiries, and displayed great curiosity in observing every thing remarkable in the ship. He caused all the officers to be introduced to him the first day he was on board; he put several interrogatories respecting the marines, particularly those who had been some time in the service, and about the warrant of officers, midshipmen, seamen, &c. He had been but a short time on board when he requested that the boatswain might be sent for, in order that he might learn the nature of his duty. He was dressed in green uniform, with red facings, two plain epaulettes, white waistcoat and breeches, military boots and spurs, and the grand cross of the legion of honour on his left breast.

While at Rochefort, Napoleon exhibited nothing but weakness and hesitation in the measures he endeavoured to take for the purpose of getting away from his enemies; to his embarrassment and anxieties, he added an unconquerable drowsiness, which at times almost took away his senses. In the Isle of Aix, where he stopped two days, and on board the Saal, he was overcome with sleep even in the midst of conversation. The more pressing

the danger became, the more his indecision increased: he distrusted the counsels given him for his safety. The project of going away in the frigates was abandoned after the English Admiral had refused to let him pass; he then resolved to defend himself in the Isle of Aix, and made dispositions for that purpose, but his energy entirely failed him; he had no idea left. At length, in the midst of all his perplexity, he had resolved to hire a Danish vessel, and endeavour to escape the English cruisers; this plan was abandoned, and another was adopted; two French vessels were purchased and quickly armed: eight officers dressed as sailors, formed his equipage; they were commanded by Captain Genty. Every thing was ready for his departure, but General Bertrand and his wife burst into tears; they were frightened at the prospect of so dangerous a voyage. Bonaparte assembled a council on board, and asked, What risks were likely to be incurred? the Commander Philibert declared to him, "That he would not be answerable for the success of his voyage;" all his *Etats Majors* were of the same opinion. It was then that he determined upon giving himself up to his enemies. He therefore, in the uniform of a dragoon, left the frigate accompanied by his suit: he himself superintended the embarkation of his property. The wind and tide were contrary, and it was eight o'clock in the evening before he arrived on board the ship of the English Commandant in Basque Roads.

The Bellerophon, with the Ex-Emperor of France, arrived at Torbay, that spot so celebrated for the landing of our immortal deliverer from slavery and popery, King William III. Here the curiosity of all the people on the coast was greatly excited, as much, and probably more, than when King William landed. Bonaparte anchored there with his suite, consisting of forty-five persons, including the Marshal Count De Montholon, Marshal Bertrand, Generals Savary and L'Allemand, Count Lascasses, three Colonels, four Captains, &c. besides the Countesses Montholon and Bertrand, and their four children with attendants. Orders were transmitted to Captain Maitland at Torbay, from the British government, to sail for Plymouth, and a telegraphic communication was made to prohibit all intercourse with the shore; and that the Bellerophon should stand out three leagues to sea.

Such was the curiosity excited by the arrival of this extraordinary personage, that an immense number of persons from London and other parts, flocked to Plymouth, taking boats to row round the Bellerophon Napoleon, to gratify their curiosity, walked backwards and forwards in the stern galley, occasionally surveying the shipping and the shore through a glass. When Napoleon first beheld English land, he exclaimed, "Enfin, voila ce beau pays,"—"At length, I behold this delightful country." On board the Bellerophon, Bonaparte resolved to maintain a ridiculous maintenance of authority he no longer possessed, which Captain Maitland was *weak* enough to *recognise*. The latter exhibited to the Ex-Emperor his cabin, which he assured Bonaparte should be at his service, save one corner, which was reserved for the Captain's own bed. Napoleon, who had attempted to grasp the Empire of the World, was resolved to act his part on board a British ship of war, and demanded the whole of the cabin, which Captain Maitland granted. He took possession of the cabin *sans ceremonie*, invited the officers of the ship to his table; talked with great freedom on existing circumstances; declared that it was impossible for the Bourbons to govern France; that Napoleon II. would very soon be proclaimed; and that the Duke of Otranto (Fouche) was an ass, and totally unfit for the office assigned him. He acknowledged, that England alone had ruined all his grand plans, and that but for her, he had now been Emperor of the East as well as of the West.

The following was the letter sent by Napoleon Bonaparte to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

"ROYAL HIGHNESS,

"A prey to the factions which divide my country, and in a state of warfare with the greatest power of Europe, I have terminated my political career; and I come as Themistocles, to place myself under the protection of the British nation. I place myself under the protection of its laws, and I throw myself on the mercy of your Royal Highness, as the most powerful, the most resolute, and the most generous of my enemies.

"NAPOLEON."

While in Plymouth Sound, Madam Bertrand having heard of the determination of the British Government to send Napoleon to the Island of St. Helena, made a desperate attempt to commit suicide; she at first rushed into the cabin of Bonaparte, and threw herself at his feet, then flying below to her own cabin, she threw herself nearly out of the stern window, but being caught by the leg by General Montholon, her rash design was frustrated. During the time the Bellerophon was stationed at Plymouth, thousands of boats, with an innumerable multitude of spectators, attended to behold, or even to have a glimpse of that man who had desolated Europe, and been the scourge of mankind.

Sir Henry Bunbury, with the Hon. Mr. Bathurst, being with a commission from the British government, went on board the Bellerophon, and had an interview with Bonaparte, when he was informed of his destination to St. Helena. He received this intelligence with evident marks of surprise and indignation. Lord Keith, and Admiral Sir George Cockburne went on board the Bellerophon; previously to their arrival, Bonaparte's arms and pistols had been taken from him. Those who were not to accompany him to St. Helena, were sent on board the Eurotas frigate. They expressed great reluctance at the separation. Bonaparte took leave of them individually. Colonel Pistowski, a Pole, was particularly desirous of accompanying him. He had received numerous wounds in his service, and protested that he would serve in any capacity, however menial, provided he might accompany him in his exile. His services to his late master were however dispensed with. Lord Keith addressing himself to Napoleon, informed him, that the determination of the British government was to send him to St. Helena. Bonaparte immediately protested against this act of the English cabinet in the most vehement terms. No answer was returned either by his Lordship or by Sir George Cockburne. A British officer who stood close by the Ex-Emperor observed, "If you were not to be sent to St. Helena, you would have been delivered up to the Emperor of Russia. "God keep me from the Russians," exclaimed Napoleon. The Admiral then fixed the time at which he was to be received on board the Northumberland. Being asked, What was wanted for the service General Bonaparte, (for that was the only title Sir

George Cockburne gave him) Bertrand replied, " Fifty packs of cards, a backgammon, and a domino table; and Madame Bertrand desired to have some necessary articles of furniture. One of Bonaparte's officers, the nephew of Josephine Beauharnois, his first wife, complained, " That faith had not been kept with the Emperor, who expected to reside with his suite in Great Britain. Bonaparte spoke on this subject to Lord Keith; His Lordship merely replied, " That he had only to obey the orders he had received from his government." Bonaparte then requested another interview with the Admiral, which was refused. A British officer who stood near Napoleon, exclaimed, " You would have been taken, if you had remained at Rochefort another hour, and sent off to Paris." Bonaparte made various inquiries relative to St. Helena; as to the peculiar spot where he was to reside; and with respect to the field sports of the Island. He was extremely indignant at being only stiled General, observing, that England had sent ambassadors to him as a sovereign Potentate, and that he had been acknowledged as First Consul. Sir George Cockburne had the superintendence of Bonaparte's baggage; it consisted of two services of plate, several articles in gold, a superior toilet of plate, books, beds, &c. There were found 4,000 gold Napoleons, and they were sealed up, and detained. Bonaparte had brought with him from France about forty servants, among whom, were grooms, postillions, and lamplighters. Two thirds of them were sent on board the Eurotas. Lord Keith having arrived on the Barge of the Tonnant, received the Ex-Emperor, General W. Bertrand, and Madam Bertrand, with their children, Count and Countess Montholon and child, Count Lascasses, General Gorgand, nine men, and three women servants. The surgeon of Napoleon refused to accompany him, and his place was supplied by the surgeon of the Bellerophon. Generals L'Allemand and Savary were not permitted to attend their late master. The latter was greatly agitated at the idea of being sent back to France. When the Tonnant's barge reached the Northumberland, Bertrand stepped first upon deck, followed by Bonaparte. The marines were drawn out, and presented to him merely a general salute. As soon as he was on deck, he said to Sir George Cockburne, " Je suis à vos ordres," " I am at your command." To an officer he said, " Dans

quels corps servez vous?" "In what corps do you serve?" The officer replied, "In the Artillery" Je sors de ce service moi-même," "I was in that service myself," replied Napoleon. After taking leave of the officers of the Bellerophon, and embracing the nephew of Josephine, he retired into the after cabin, where Lord Keith, Sir George Cockburne, Lord Lowther, and the Hon. Mr. Littleton were assembled. Bertrand then said, "I never gave in my adhesion to Louis XVIIIth. It is, therefore palpably unjust to prosecute me. However, I shall return in a year or two, to superintend the education of my children. Lord Lowther and the Hon. Mr. Littleton, had a long conversation with the Ex-Emperor. Various were the subjects discussed on this occasion. Speaking of the Prince Regent of England, Bonaparte said, "Je voulais préparer au Prince Régent, l'époque la plus glorieuse de son regne." "I wished to occasion the most glorious epoch in the reign of the Prince Regent;" adverting to an idea he fondly cherished, that the British government would grant him an asylum for the residue of his days in England, in a manner similar to that granted his brother Lucien at Thorngrove in Worcestershire. In the course of his remonstrance against his detention, he said, "Vous ne connoissez pas mon charactere. Vous auriez dû vous fier à ma parole d'honneur," "You do not sufficiently know my character. You ought to place confidence in my word of honour." One of the interlocutors observed, "Oserai-je vous dire la vérité nette?" "Shall I tell you the real truth?" "Dites," "Say on, replied Napoleon. "Il faut donc que je vous dise, que depuis le moment de l'invasion de l'Espagne, il n'y a pas de particulier en Angleterre, qui ne se defie de vous, et de vos engagemens même les plus solemnels. "It is then necessary to tell you, that from the moment you invaded Spain, there is not an individual in England who would not distrust even the most solemn engagements you might enter into." Bonaparte replied, "J'ai été appelé en Espagne par Charles IV. pour l'aider contre son fils." "I was called into Spain by Charles IV. to assist him against his son." The answer was, "Pas, à ce que je crois, pour placer le Roi Joseph sur le trône." "That cannot be believed, it was to place King Joseph on the throne." To this Bonaparte replied, "J'avais un grand système politique; il etait necessaire d'etablir un

contrepoids á votre enorme puissance sur mer, et d'ailleurs ce n'etait que ce qu'avoient fait les Bourbons," " I had a grand political system in view. It was indispensibly requisite to establish a counterbalance against your enormous power at sea, and besides it was only acting as had been done with respect to the Bourbons." To this it was replied, that General Bonaparte must grant, that there was more to fear from France while under his sceptre, than during the last years of the reign of Louis XIV. So greatly had it been aggrandized by Bonaparte. " L'Angleterre de son côté etait devenue bien plus puissante," " And England on its side also had become more powerful:" when he introduced our colonies, and particularly our East Indian acquisitions. The gentleman rejoined, that it was the opinion of many enlightened politicians, that our possessions in the East was rather a disadvantage than a benefit to the empire. Adverting then to the invasion of Spain, he said, " I wished to regenerate Spain, and to do what the Cortes have endeavoured to do." Referring to the invasion of France, he said with great animation, " I was Sovereign then, I had a right to make war. The King of France did not fulfil his engagements. I made war with the King of France with six hundred men." He bitterly exclaimed against his detention, saying, that it was acting, " Comme une petite puissance aristocratique, et non comme un grand état et un grand peuple libre." " Like a little aristocratic power, and not like a great nation and a free people." He observed, that he had often seen Mr. Fox at the Thuilleries, and addressing the persons whom he was conversing with, he said, " He was devoid of your prejudices. He sincerely wished for peace, and so did I also. His death prevented peace being concluded. Those who succeeded him did not possess his sincerity."

When in Plymouth Sound, as well as at Torbay, immense multitudes of persons from all parts of the kingdom, flocked to behold so extraordinary a personage; regardless of expence, or even of *personal safety*. While on board the Bellerophon, Napoleon Bonaparte drew up the following protest: —

" I solemnly protest before God and man, against the violation of my sacred rights, in disposing by force of my person and my liberty; I come voluntarily on board

the Bellerophon. I am not a prisoner, I am a denizen of England.

"As soon as I was on board the Bellerophon, I was under the protection of the British people; if their government in giving orders to the Captain of the Bellerophon, to receive me and my suite, only meant to entrap me, it has forfeited its honour, and tarnished its flag.

"If this act is put into execution, it will be in vain that the English boast of their fidelity, their laws, and their liberty. British faith will be obscured by the hospitality of the Bellerophon.

"I appeal to History, whether an enemy, after having for twenty years waged war against the English people, comes deliberately in his misfortunes, to seek an asylum under the protection of their laws, can give a more convincing proof of his esteem and confidence. But how have the English answered such confidence and magnanimity? They pretended to extend a friendly hand to this enemy: and when he relied on their good faith, they sacrificed him.

"NAPOLEON.

"On board the Bellerophon, at sea, Aug. 4, 1815."

The protest of Napoleon was drawn up with wonderful adroitness. It exhibited some truths, intermingled with many observations which were diametrically opposite to the existing circumstances under which he was.

Such was the termination of the political career of General Napoleon Bonaparte, at one time *first Consul*, and afterwards, for many years, Emperor of France, and King of Italy. In contemplating the vicissitudes of fortune, future historians will mark the astonishing epoch of Napoleon's reign. It forms the most wonderful era in modern history; and we should be wanting in our duty if we did not here make a pause, and endeavour to sketch the character of a man, who has made so great a figure in the History of the French Revolution.

There was from the earliest period of Bonaparte's life, a spirit of daring enterprize displayed. He sought military glory from his youth. His aspiring spirit burst through the trammels of a *common* military education. He rushed from the "Ecole de Militaire" with an ambition like that of Alexander or Cæsar. Happy would

it have been for himself, and for the repose of Europe, nay, the world, had he confined his ambition to the limits which his military genius prescribed. But from his insatiable ambition arose his ruin. When Sovereign of the Isle of Elba, he might have acquired a just celebrity, but he condemned himself for ever, when he broke the treaty of Fontainbleau, and made an unjust attack upon the restored Prince of Bourbon. Omnipotent Justice caused the aggressor to become a prisoner, on the shores of Great Britain, from whence he has been sent to St. Helena. He arrived off Madeira on August 24, in his voyage to that Island.

It is but justice to mark in the character of Bonaparte, the high attention which he paid to the *fine arts* during his holding the reins of Empire. He achieved many great works for the embellishment of the capital, and he would have done more, had he not been hurled from his usurped seat of power.

Since the restoration, a second time, of Louis XVIIIth, France in its numerous departments, but especially the capital, has been greatly agitated. The Emperor of Russia, and recently the Emperor of Austria, have been resident in Paris. The allied Powers have not only held *in terrorem*, the inhabitants, but very justly have exerted their influence to procure the restitution of precious vestiges of antiquity, and " Chef-d'Ouvres of art, which, during the revolutionary wars, and the usurpation of Bonaparte, had been pillaged from various countries.

A treaty of peace has been concluded with respect to England, France, and the allied Powers; and we close our work with expressing our most ardent wishes, that the happy period may soon arrive, when wars and rumours of wars shall cease, when the trumpet shall no longer call men to the ensanguined field, when swords shall be exchanged for pruning-hooks, and spears for implements of agriculture, and nations never learn the art of war more.

FINIS.

R. Edwards, Printer,
Crane Court, Fleet Street, London.

List of Plates.

VOL. I.

Map of EUROPE, - to face - the Title
——— FRANCE, - - - the Introduction
Capture of LOUIS XVI. at Varennes, - page 60
Map of the NETHERLANDS, - - - 113
Portrait of FREDERICK WILLIAM, King of Prussia, 277
Map of ITALY, - - - - 293
Portrait of NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, - - 325
BERNADOTTE, Crown Prince of Sweden, - 332

VOL. II.

Portrait of ALEXANDER, - to face - the Title
——— MURAT, - - - page 52
Battle of AUSTERLITZ, - - - 119
Portrait of MARSHAL BLUCHER, - - 193
Map of SPAIN and PORTUGAL, - - 263
Portrait of the DUKE of WELLINGTON, - 287
Map of RUSSIA, - - - - 319
PLATOFF, - - - - - 324

The Binder is requested to cancel the half-title of signature B, VOL. I.